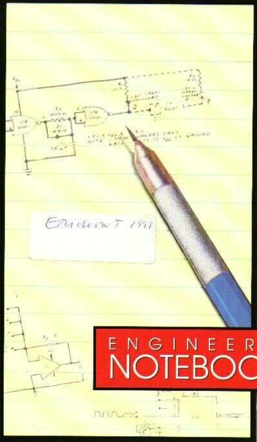
THE FORREST MIMS



ENGINEER'S NOTEBOOK

The Forrest Mims Engineer's Notebook

Forrest M. Mims, III

LLH
Technology Publishing
Eagle Rock, Virginia

ISBN: 1–878707–03–5

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number:
91–77457

Printed in the United States of America

NOTE: No circuit in this book is intended for use in any life-support system, nor in any application in which life or property may be subject to injury. It is your responsibility to determine if use, manufacture, or sale of any device incorporating one or more circuits in this book infringes on any patents, copyrights, or other rights.

HighText
publications inc.
P.O. Box 1489
Solana Beach, CA 92075

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

It's a real shame that the millions who have read Forrest's articles, columns, and books over the years have never had the chance to get to know him personally. I've been lucky enough to be able to call him my friend for several years. This book is special to me because the first edition of this book was the reason why I met and got to know Forrest.

I first met Forrest in 1979. I can't recall the exact date, but it was a fearsomely hot mid-summer day in Fort Worth, Texas. I was working at Radio Shack's national headquarters in their technical publications department. My boss, Dave Gunzel, had spearheaded an effort for Forrest to generate a book of IC applications circuits that were similar to Forrest's actual working laboratory notebooks. Forrest was carefully preparing each page by hand on transparent Mylar sheets using a fine-tip pen. I monitored his progress eagerly, and one day Dave told me that Forrest Mims would be arriving the following week with the last of his Mylar originals.

Wow! I was going to really meet Forrest Mims! I hadn't seen a photo of Forrest before, nor had Dave told me much about how he looked or acted. (In retrospect, I now realize that was deliberate on Dave's part–he wanted me to "discover" Forrest on my own.) I had my own mental picture of Forrest, though. Obviously, a serious fellow. Anyone who came up with all those electronic circuits couldn't have much time for laughter. Probably sharply focused and not interested in anything other than electronics. An older gentleman, certainly, with a white beard and a fondness for jackets with elbow patches. A pipe and slight Germanic accent were also likely. He would probably think I was really stupid and not have a lot of patience with me.

The Big Day quickly arrived. Forrest was due in that afternoon. I had carefully rehearsed my welcoming speech: "Hello, Mr. Mims. It is certainly good to see you. Would you like an ashtray for your pipe?"

I was alone in the technical publications office that afternoon when someone I didn't recognize stuck his head into the office doorway. He was wearing normal business attire, smiled easily, spoke with a slight Texas accent, and was looking for Dave Gunzel. Oh brother, I thought, another new employee who's lost in Tandy Center. Doesn't this guy know that Forrest Mims is going to show up this afternoon and I don't have any time to waste on him??? I mumbled something about Dave being gone for a few minutes and that we were expecting a visitor later that afternoon.

The stranger seemed apologetic. He didn't want to waste any of my time or Dave's if we were expecting someone important, he said; he just needed to tend to a couple of matters quickly and wouldn't bother us any further. He approached my desk and extended his hand toward me.

"Hi," he said, "I'm Forrest Mims; you must be Harry."

I don't recall my reply, but I think it was the unmistakable sound of self-mortification.

Forrest had work to do and wondered if I could help. He needed to spray the Mylar sheets with a protective coating before turning them over to us for printing. We commandeered a vacant area of the then-new Tandy Center, spread out the Mylar sheets, and spent the next couple of hours emptying aerosol cans of clear lacquer while discussing the state of the universe.

That afternoon, I discovered what a remarkably unpretentious guy Forrest is. Here was one guy who had earned the right to a massive ego, yet he was straightforward, down to Earth, and almost skeptical of his achievements. Our conversation ranged from electronics to lasers to politics to Texas history to computers to religion to. . . . well, you name it. It was incredible how many subjects Forrest was interested in, and how insatiable his curiosity was about everything in the natural world. By the end of that afternoon, I felt as if I had known Forrest for years.

A lot has happened since then. I eventually left Texas to become a book editor in New York and, a few years after that, moved to California where I became a founding partner in HighText Publications. Throughout, Forrest remained a valued friend and trusted confidant. The intelligence and insight that are apparent in his circuits extends to many other areas, and he has a wit and sense of irony that are delicious. While we don't get to spend much time physically in each other's company, it's a rare week when we don't have at least two or three lengthy telephone conversations. As technology has advanced, so have our modes of interaction; we often exchange a couple of faxes per day on various subjects.

We had no idea that the book we worked on back on that hot summer afternoon in 1979 would go on to sell over 750,000 copies in its various editions. Some of the pages we worked on back in 1979 appear in this book, a testimony to the enduring quality and relevance of Forrest's work. For readers such as yourself, this book will be a valuable reference to contemporary, real-world IC applications. For me, it brings back a lot of good memories. And, no, Forrest doesn't smoke a pipe, doesn't wear jackets with elbow patches, and doesn't have a beard.

Harry L. Helms

INTRODUCTION

Since my student days at Texas A&M University I have kept a series of laboratory notebooks. In these notebooks I record details about experiments, measurements, and new ideas. Also included are many electronic circuit diagrams. Dave Gunzel, formerly the director of technical publications at Radio Shack, took an interest in my notebooks in the mid-1970s and suggested that Radio Shack might someday want to publish a book of electronic circuits based on their hand-drawn format. Several years later, Radio Shack assigned me to produce Engineer's Notebook, a 128-page book of electronic circuits. The book soon became a Radio Shack bestseller. As new integrated circuits were added to Radio Shack's product line and others were dropped, I revised the book as necessary. Later, Radio Shack authorized me to do an edition of the book for McGraw-Hill.

This revised edition for HighText Publications represents the best and most interesting circuits from all previous editions.

The integrated circuits described in this book remain among the most popular ever introduced. Most of them are readily available from Radio Shack, electronics parts suppliers, and mail-order dealers. Magazines such as *Radio-Electronics* carry ads from mail-order IC dealers. A few of the chips are specialized and finding sources for them may be more difficult. Four of the devices—the CEX-4000, S50240, PCIM-161, and SAD-1024—may be available only from dealers in surplus and discontinued ICs. However, the overwhelming majority of chips described in this book are readily available from many different sources. In fact, prices for some of the more common devices have fallen substantially since the first edition of this book. Some are available today for pennies!

Most of the part numbers given for the integrated circuits in this book are generic, and various manufacturers may add additional letters or numbers or even use a completely different number. For example, the 4011 is a quad of CMOS NAND gates. An "A" suffix (4011A) means this chip can operate from a 3- to 12-volt supply. A "B" suffix (4011B) means the chip can operate from a 3- to 18-volt supply. The high-voltage version of the chip is by far the most common. National Semiconductor adds a CD prefix to its versions of the 4011B (CD4011B), while Motorola adds an MC1 prefix (MC140111B). Nevertheless, both chips are functionally identical.

For additional information about chip identification and specifications, see the data books published by the various integrated circuit manufacturers. These books are available directly from manufacturers of integrated circuits and from industrial supply companies that represent integrated circuit manufacturers. They are also available from some mail-order electronics parts dealers.

Forrest M. Mims II

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Forrest Mims has been an electronics hobbyist since building a one-tube radio kit at the age of 11. Following graduation from Texas A&M University in 1966 and service as a photointelligence officer in Vietnam, he worked for three years with high-powered lasers, solid-state instrumentation, and trained monkeys with the Air Force Weapons Laboratory in New Mexico. Since becoming a full-time writer in 1970, he's written several hundred magazine articles and scholarly papers. His articles and columns have appeared in virtually every significant electronics magazine, including *Popular Electronics, Radio-Electronics,* and *Modern Electronics.* His articles on other scientific topics have appeared in a wide range of other publications, including *National Geographic World, Science Digest, Highlights for Children,* and *Scientific American.* His editorial exploits have included an assignment from the *National Enquirer* to evaluate the feasibility of eavesdropping on Howard Hughes by laser (it was possible, but Forrest declined to take part) and getting dropped by *Scientific American* as their "The Amateur Scientist" columnist because he admitted to the magazine's editors that he was a born-again Christian. His book sales total in the millions, and he is likely the most widely-read electronics writer in the world.

Forrest is currently busy as the founding editor of *Science PROBE!,* a new magazine aimed at amateur scientists. In this role, Forrest is creating the sort of magazine that he wishes had been available in his youth while acquiring a new understanding of the frustrations of being an editor. He still keeps up a hectic pace of electronics and science experimentation and writing.

Forrest and his wife Minnie have three children, and they currently live in the Texas countryside near San Antonio. They are active in church activities, and Forrest is a Baptist deacon. He has his office and electronics lab in an old restored farmhouse adjacent to his home.

PARTS SOURCES

The chips and related components (resistors, capacitors, etc.) used in this book are available from a variety of sources, including electronics stores (such as Dick Smith Electronics in Australia and David Reid stores in New Zealand), advertisers in electronics magazines, and industrial electronics suppliers. Some chips—such as the SN76477N, SN76488N, and SAD-1024A—are a bit "rarer" and you may have to look for them at companies specializing in surplus and discontinued devices.

Manufacturers of integrated circuits publish "data sheets" giving the bare-bones specifications for a chip and "applications notes" that give additional information, including circuit schematics using the chip. These can be obtained by contacting the national headquarters of the chip manufacturer or their nearest sales office.

The manufacturer of an integrated circuit is identified by a prefix in front of the actual part number. For example, "LM741" and "MC741" would both indicate the device was the common 741 operational amplifier found on pages 93 to 96 of this book. However, the "LM" would indicate the device was manufactured by National Semiconductor while the "MC" would denote a device manufactured by Motorola. Here are some common prefixes and manufacturers:

AD	Analog Devices
Am	Advanced Micro Devices
Bx	Sony
CA	RCA (now Harris)
CD	RCA (now Harris)
Cx	Sony
DM	National Semiconductor
F	Fairchild (now National Semiconductor)
FSS	Ferranti
HA	Harris
HA	Hitachi
HD	Hitachi
HG	Hitachi
HI	Harris
IR	Sharp
KA	Samsung
LF	National Semiconductor
LM	National Semiconductor
LT	Linear Technology
M	Mitsubishi
MB	Fujitsu
MC	Motorola
MM	Motorola
NE	Signetics
PM	Precision Monolithics
T	Toshiba
TL	Texas Instruments
TMS	Texas Instruments
XR	Exar
µPB	NEC

REVIEWING THE BASICS

INTRODUCTION

"Can I use a 0.22 µF capacitor instead of a 0.01 µF unit?"

"Is it okay to substitute a 12,000 ohm resistor for a 10,000 ohm unit?"

This section will tackle these common questions and many others. Master them, and you will be well prepared to tackle the circuits in this book.

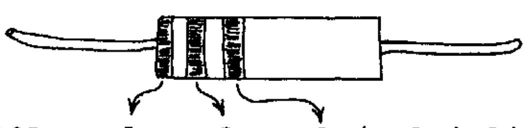
RESISTORS

Resistors limit the flow of electrical current. A resistor has a resistance (R) of 1 ohm if a current (I) of 1 ampere flows through it when a potential difference (E) of 1 volt is placed across it. In other words:

$$R = \frac{E}{I} \quad \text{(or)} \quad I = \frac{E}{R} \quad \text{(or)} \quad E = IR$$

These handy formulas form Ohm's law. Memorize them. You will use them often.

Resistors are identified by a color code:



COLOR	1	2	3 (Multiplier)
BLACK	0	0	1
BROWN	1	1	10
RED	2	2	100
ORANGE	3	3	1,000
YELLOW	4	4	10,000
GREEN	5	5	100,000
BLUE	6	6	1,000,000
VIOLET	7	7	10,000,000
GRAY	8	8	100,000,000
WHITE	9	9	(none)

A fourth color band may be present. It specifies the tolerance of the resistor. Gold is ± 5% and silver is ± 10%. No fourth band means ± 20%.

Since no resistor has a perfect tolerance, it's often okay to substitute resistors. For example, it's almost always okay to use a 1.8K resistor in place of a 2K unit. Just try to stay within 10-20% of the specified value.

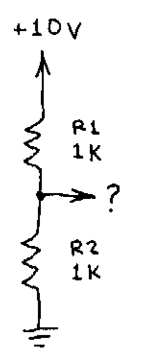
What does K mean? It's short for 1,000. 20K means 20 x 1,000 or 20,000 ohms. M is short for megohm or 1,000,000 ohms. Therefore a 2.2M resistor has a resistance of 2,200,000 ohms.

Resistors which resist lots of current must be able to dissipate the heat that's produced. Always use resistors with the specified power rating. No power rating specified? Then it's usually okay to use 1/4 or 1/2 watt units.

Almost every electronic circuit uses resistors. Here are three of the most important applications for resistors:

1. Limit current to LEDs, transistors, speakers, etc.

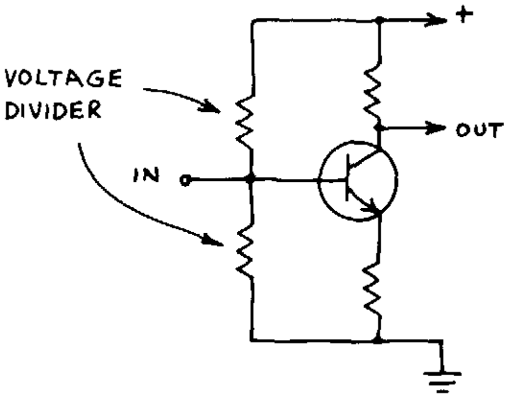
2. Voltage division. For instance:



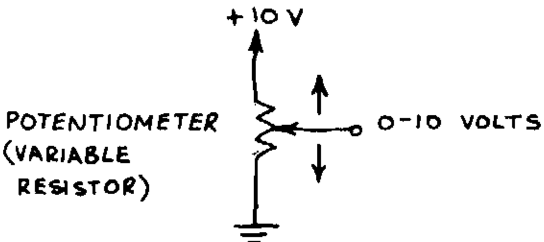
The voltage at ? is I x R2. I means the current through R1 and R2. So I = 10/(R1 + R2) or 0.005 amperes. Therefore, ? = (0.005) x (1000) or 5 volts.

Note that the total resistance of R1 and R2 is simply R1 + R2. This rule provides a handy trick for making custom resistances.

Voltage dividers are used to bias transistors:



They're also a convenient source of variable voltage:



And they're useful in voltage sensing circuits. See the comparator circuits in this notebook.

3. They control the charging time of capacitors. Read on...

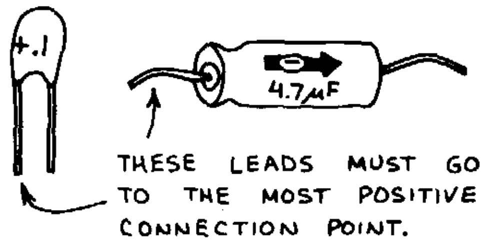
CAPACITORS

Capacitors store electrical energy and block the flow of direct current while passing alternating current. Capacitance is specified in farads. One farad represents a huge capacitance so most capacitors have values of small fractions of a farad:

1 microfarad (μF) = 10^{-6} farad
1 picofarad (pF) = 10^{-12} farad
or
1 μF = 1,000,000 pF

The value of a capacitor is usually printed on the component. The μF and pF designations may not be present. Small ones marked 1-1000 are rated in pF; larger ones marked .001-1000 are rated in μF.

Electrolytic capacitors provide high capacity in a small space. Their leads are polarized and must be connected into a circuit in the proper direction.



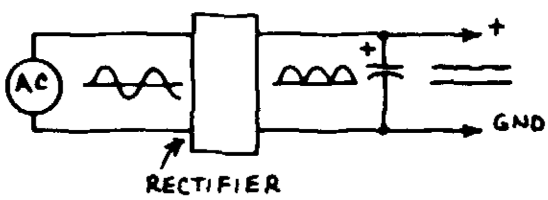
Capacitors have a voltage rating. It's usually printed under the capacity marking. The voltage rating must be higher than the highest expected voltage (usually the power supply voltage).

Caution: A capacitor can store a charge for a considerable time after power is removed. This charge can be dangerous! A large electrolytic capacitor charged to only 5 or 10 volts can melt the tip of a screwdriver placed across its leads! High voltage capacitors can store a lethal charge! Discharge a capacitor by carefully placing a resistor (1K or more; use Ohm's law) across its leads. Use only one hand to prevent touching both leads of the capacitor.

Important capacitor applications:

1. Remove power supply spikes. (Place 0.01-0.1 μF across power supply pins of digital ICs. Stops false triggering.)

2. Smooth rectified AC voltage into steady DC voltage. (Place 100-10,000 μF across rectifier output.)

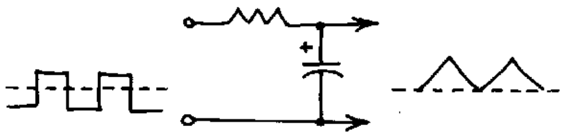


3. Block DC signal while passing AC signal.

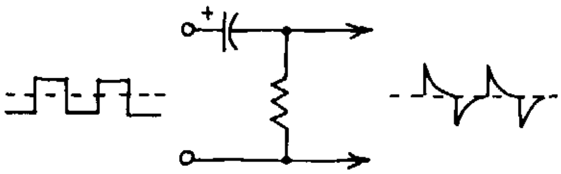
4. Bypass AC signal around a circuit or to ground.

5. Filter out unwanted portions of a fluctuating signal.

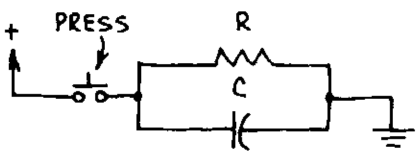
6. Use with resistor to integrate a fluctuating signal:



7. Or to differentiate a fluctuating signal:



8. Perform a timing function:



C will quickly charge...then slowly discharge through R.

9. Store a charge to keep a transistor turned off or on.

10. Store a charge to be dumped through a flashtube or LED in a fast and powerful pulse.

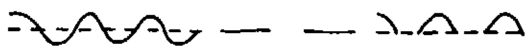
Can you substitute capacitors? In most cases changing the value of a capacitor 10% or even 100% will not cause a malfunction, but circuit operation may be affected. In a timing circuit, for example, increasing the value of the timing capacitor will increase the timing period. Changing the capacitors in a filter will change the filter's frequency response. Be sure to use the proper voltage rating. And don't worry about the difference between 0.47 and 0.5 µF.

SEMICONDUCTORS

Usually made from silicon. Be sure to observe all operating restrictions. Brief descriptions of important semiconductor devices:

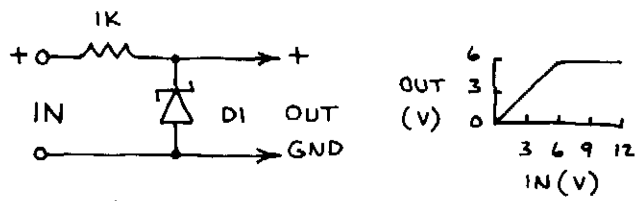
DIODES

Permit current to flow in but one direction (forward bias). Used to rectify AC, allow current to flow into a circuit but block its return, etc.



ZENER DIODES

The zener diode is a voltage regulator. In this typical circuit, voltage exceeding the diode's breakdown voltage is shunted to ground:

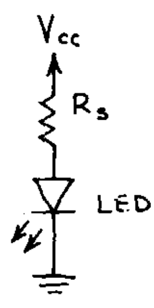


D1 = 6 VOLT ZENER DIODE

Zeners can also protect voltage sensitive components and provide a convenient reference voltage.

LIGHT EMITTING DIODES

LEDs emit green, yellow, red or infrared when forward biased. A series resistor should be used to limit current to less than the maximum allowed:



$$R_S = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{LED}}{LED_I}$$

Example: V_{LED} of red LED is 1.7 volts. For a forward current (LED_I) of 20 mA at V_{CC} = 5 volts, R = 165 ohms. Don't exceed LED_I!!

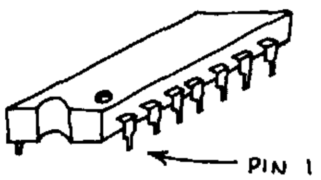
Infrared LEDs are much more powerful than visible LEDs, but their radiation is totally invisible. Use them for object detectors and communicators.

TRANSISTORS

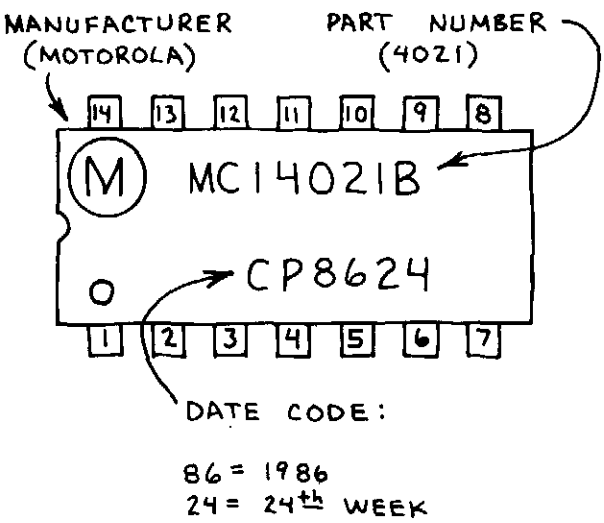
In this notebook, transistors are used as simple amplifiers and switches that turn on LEDs. Any general purpose switching transistors will work.

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

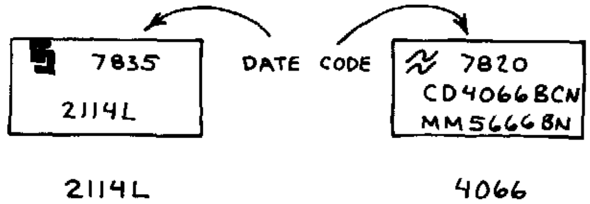
Since an IC is a complete circuit on a silicon chip, you must observe all operating restrictions. Reversed polarity, excessive supply voltage and sourcing or sinking too much current can destroy an IC. Be sure to pay close attention to the location of the power supply pins! Most ICs are packaged in 8, 14 or 16 pin plastic DIPs (Dual In-line Packages). A notch or circle is near pin 1:



When the IC is right side up, pin 1 is at lower left:



Incidentally, a date code may not be present, but other numbers may be...and the date code is not always below the device number:



Store ICs in a plastic cabinet if you can afford one. Or insert them in rows in a styrofoam tray (the kind used for meat in a grocery store). CAUTION: Never store MOS/CMOS ICs in ordinary non-conductive plastic.

DIGITAL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

INTRODUCTION

DIGITAL ICs ARE 2-STATE DEVICES. ONE STATE IS NEAR 0 VOLTS OR GROUND (LOW OR L) AND THE OTHER IS NEAR THE IC'S SUPPLY VOLTAGE (HIGH OR H). SUBSTITUTE 0 FOR L AND 1 FOR H AND DIGITAL ICs CAN PROCESS INDIVIDUAL BINARY DIGITS (BITS) OR MULTIPLE BIT WORDS. A 4-BIT WORD IS A <u>NIBBLE</u> AND AN 8-BIT WORD IS A <u>BYTE</u>.

THE BINARY SYSTEM

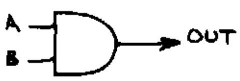
IT'S VERY HELPFUL TO KNOW THE FIRST 16 BINARY NUMBERS. IF 0=L AND 1=H, THEY ARE:

0 - L L L L	8 - H L L L
1 - L L L H	9 - H L L H
2 - L L H L	10 - H L H L
3 - L L H H	11 - H L H H
4 - L H L L	12 - H H L L
5 - L H L H	13 - H H L H
6 - L H H L	14 - H H H L
7 - L H H H	15 - H H H H

NOTE THAT LLLL (0) IS AS MUCH A NUMBER AS ANY OTHER NUMBER.

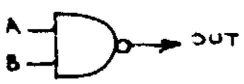
LOGIC GATES

LOGIC CIRCUITS ARE MADE BY INTERCONNECTING TWO OR MORE OF THESE BASIC LOGIC GATES:



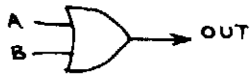
AND

A	B	OUT
L	L	L
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	H



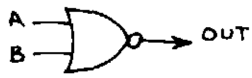
NAND

A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	L



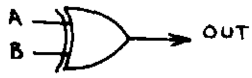
OR

A	B	OUT
L	L	L
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	H



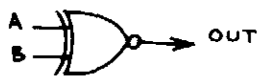
NOR

A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	L



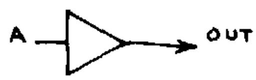
EXCLUSIVE-OR

A	B	OUT
L	L	L
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	L



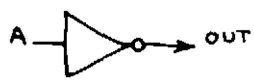
EXCLUSIVE-NOR

A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	H



YES (BUFFER)

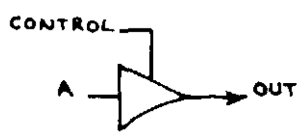
A	OUT
L	L
H	H

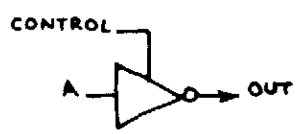


NOT (INVERTER)

A	OUT
L	H
H	L

3-STATE LOGIC





CONTROL	A	OUT
L	L	L
L	H	H
H	X	HI-Z

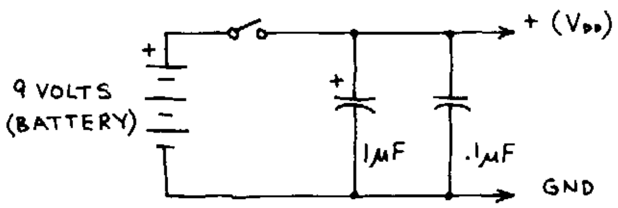
CONTROL	A	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	L
H	X	HI-Z

HI-Z: OUTPUT IN HIGH IMPEDANCE STATE.

MOS/CMOS INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

INTRODUCTION

MOS ICs CAN CONTAIN MORE FUNCTIONS PER CHIP THAN TTL/LS AND ARE VERY EASY TO USE. MOST CHIPS IN THIS SECTION ARE CMOS (COMPLEMENTARY MOS). THEY CONSUME VERY LITTLE POWER AND OPERATE OVER A +3-15 VOLT RANGE. CMOS CAN BE POWERED BY THIS:



OR YOU CAN USE A LINE POWERED SUPPLY MADE FROM A 7805/7812/7815. SEE THE LINEAR SECTION.

INCIDENTALLY, YOU CAN POWER A CMOS CIRCUIT FROM TWO SERIES CONNECTED PENLIGHT CELLS, BUT A 9-12 VOLT SUPPLY WILL GIVE BETTER PERFORMANCE.

OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

1. THE INPUT VOLTAGE SHOULD <u>NOT</u> EXCEED V_{DD}! (TWO EXCEPTIONS: THE 4049 AND 4050.)

2. AVOID, IF POSSIBLE, SLOWLY RISING AND FALLING INPUT SIGNALS SINCE THEY CAN CAUSE EXCESSIVE POWER CONSUMPTION. RISETIMES FASTER THAN 15 MICROSECONDS ARE BEST.

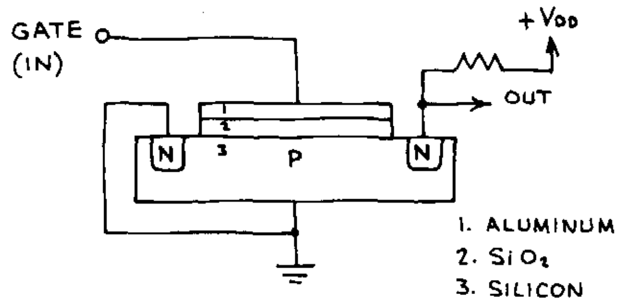
3. <u>ALL</u> UNUSED INPUTS <u>MUST</u> BE CONNECTED TO V_{DD} (+) OR V_{SS} (GND). OTHERWISE ERRATIC CHIP BEHAVIOR AND EXCESSIVE CURRENT CONSUMPTION WILL OCCUR.

4. <u>NEVER</u> CONNECT AN INPUT SIGNAL TO A CMOS CIRCUIT WHEN THE POWER IS OFF.

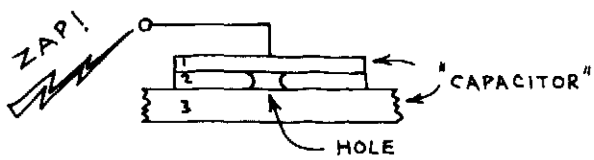
5. OBSERVE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

A CMOS CHIP IS MADE FROM PMOS AND NMOS TRANSISTORS. MOS MEANS <u>M</u>ETAL - <u>O</u>XIDE - <u>S</u>ILICON (OR <u>S</u>EMICONDUCTOR). P AND N REFER TO POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CHANNEL MOS TRANSISTORS. AN NMOS TRANSISTOR LOOKS LIKE THIS:



A PMOS TRANSISTOR IS IDENTICAL EXCEPT THE P AND N REGIONS ARE EXCHANGED. THE SiO_2 (SILICON DIOXIDE) LAYER IS A GLASSY FILM THAT SEPARATES AND INSULATES THE METAL GATE FROM THE SILICON SUBSTRATE. THIS FILM IS WHY A MOS TRANSISTOR OR IC PLACES PRACTICALLY NO LOAD ON THE SOURCE OF AN INPUT SIGNAL. THE FILM IS VERY THIN AND IS THEREFORE EASILY PUNCTURED BY STATIC ELECTRICITY:



PREVENT STATIC DISCHARGE!

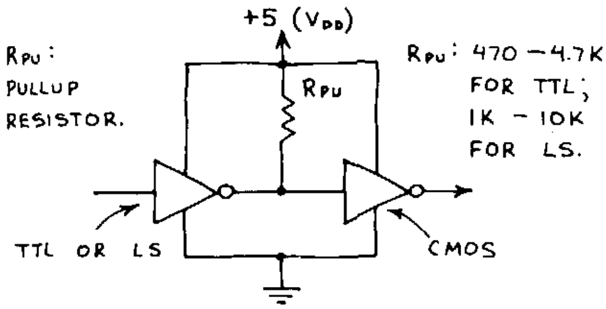
1. <u>NEVER</u> STORE MOS IC's IN NONCONDUCTIVE PLASTIC "SNOW," TRAYS, BAGS OR FOAM.

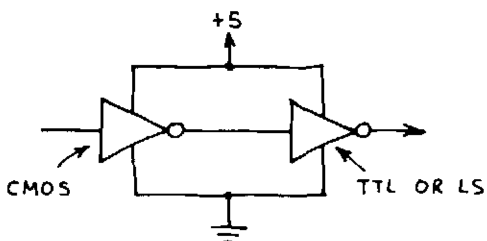
2. PLACE MOS IC's <u>PINS</u> <u>DOWN</u> ON AN ALUMINUM FOIL SHEET OR TRAY WHEN THEY ARE NOT IN A CIRCUIT OR STORED IN CONDUCTIVE FOAM.

3. USE A BATTERY POWERED IRON TO SOLDER MOS CHIPS. DO NOT USE AN AC POWERED IRON.

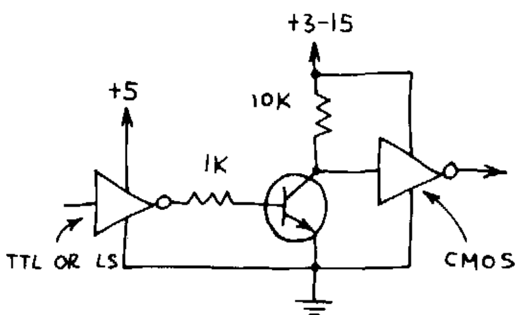
INTERFACING CMOS

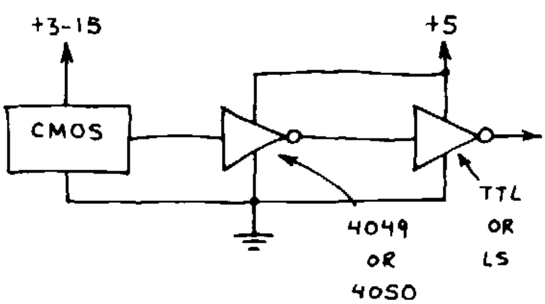
1. IF SUPPLY VOLTAGES ARE EQUAL:





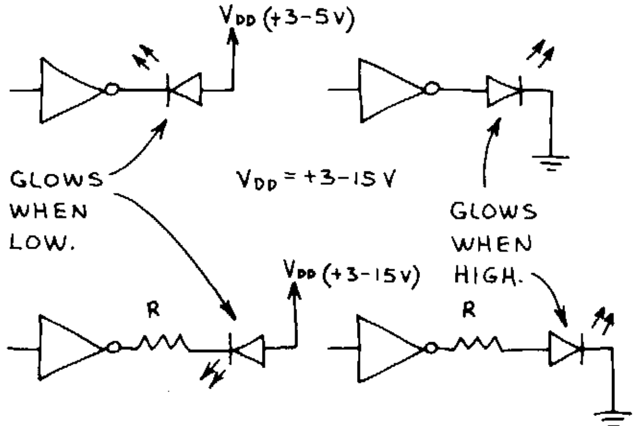
2. DIFFERENT SUPPLY VOLTAGES:





NOTE THAT CMOS MUST BE POWERED BY AT LEAST 5 VOLTS WHEN CMOS IS INTERFACED WITH TTL. OTHERWISE THE CMOS INPUT WILL EXCEED V_{DD}.

3. CMOS LED DRIVERS:

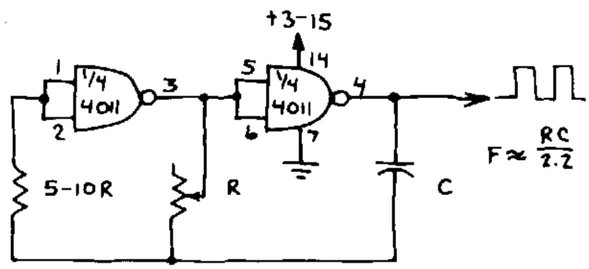


$$R = \frac{V_{DD} - 1.7}{.01}$$ (FOR 10 mA LED CURRENT)

USE 1000 OHMS FOR MOST APPLICATIONS.

CMOS LOGIC CLOCK

MANY CIRCUITS IN THIS SECTION REQUIRE A SOURCE OF PULSES. HERE'S A SIMPLE CMOS CLOCK:



TYPICAL VALUES: R = 100K, C = 0.01 – 0.1 μF

OK TO USE 4049 ... BUT MUCH MORE CURRENT WILL BE REQUIRED.

CMOS TROUBLESHOOTING

1. DO ALL INPUTS GO SOMEWHERE?

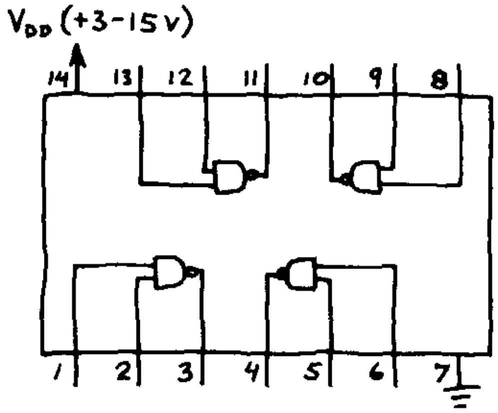
2. ARE ALL IC PINS INSERTED INTO THE BOARD OR SOCKET?

3. IS THE IC HOT? IF SO, SEE 1-2 ABOVE AND MAKE SURE THE OUTPUT IS NOT OVERLOADED.

4. DOES THE CIRCUIT OBEY ALL CMOS OPERATING REQUIREMENTS?

5. HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN A CONNECTION?

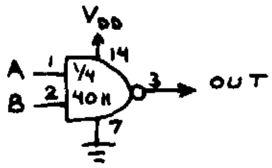
QUAD NAND GATE
4011



THE BASIC CMOS BUILDING BLOCK CHIP. MORE APPLICATIONS THAN TTL 7400/74LS00 QUAD NAND GATE.

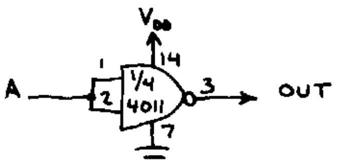
IMPORTANT: CONNECT ALL UNUSED INPUTS TO PIN 7 OR 14!

CONTROL GATE



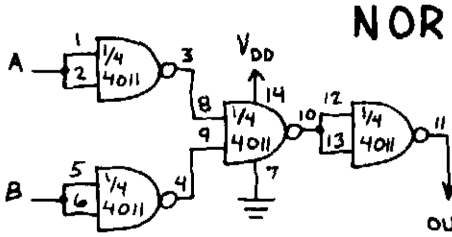
A B	OUT
L L	H
L H	H
H L	H
H H	L

INVERTER



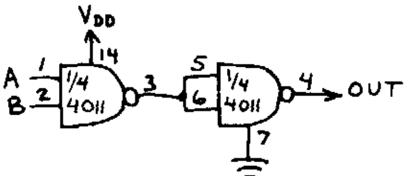
A	OUT
L	H
H	L

NOR GATE



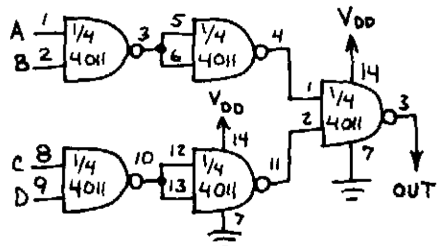
A B	OUT
L L	H
L H	L
H L	L
H H	L

AND GATE



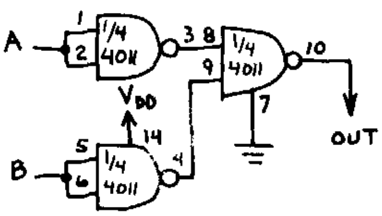
A B	OUT
L L	L
L H	L
H L	L
H H	H

4-INPUT NAND GATE



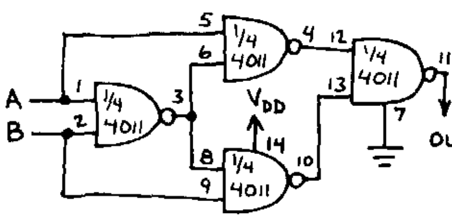
A B C D	OUT
L X X X	H
X L X X	H
X X L X	H
X X X L	H
H H H H	L

OR GATE



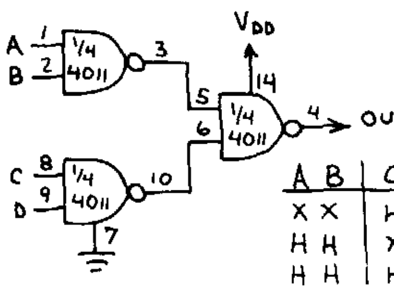
A B	OUT
L L	L
L H	H
H L	H
H H	H

EXCLUSIVE-OR GATE



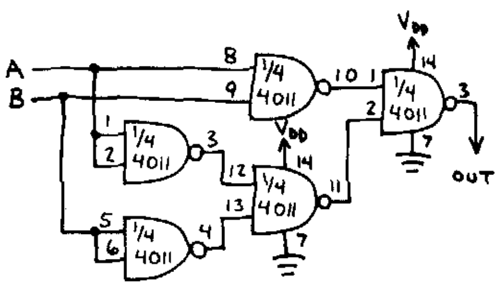
A B	OUT
L L	L
L H	H
H L	H
H H	L

AND-OR GATE



A B	C D	OUT
X X	H H	H
H H	X X	H
H H	H H	H

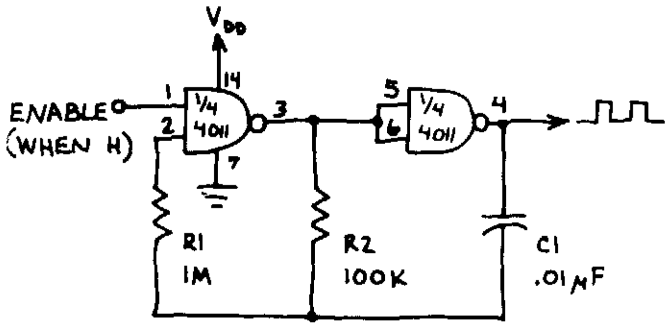
EXCLUSIVE-NOR GATE



A B	OUT
L L	H
L H	L
H L	L
H H	H

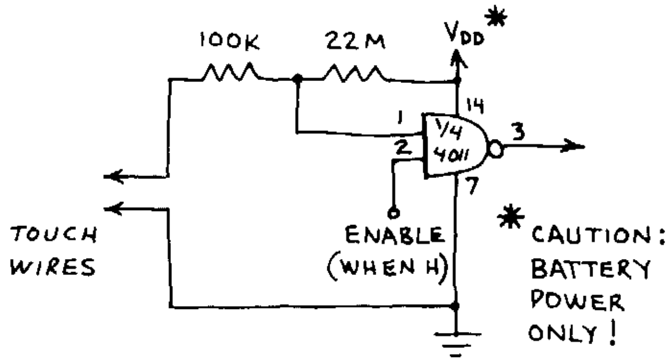
QUAD NAND GATE (CONTINUED)
4011

GATED OSCILLATOR



OUTPUT FREQUENCY IS 1 KHz SQUARE WAVE.

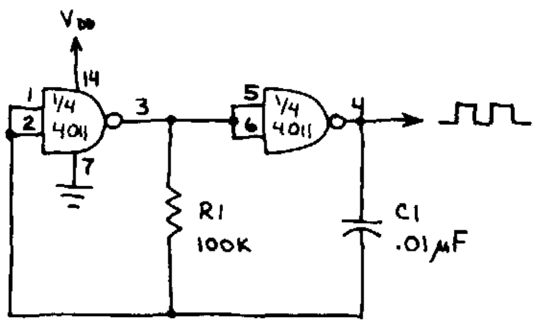
TOUCH SWITCH



*CAUTION: BATTERY POWER ONLY!

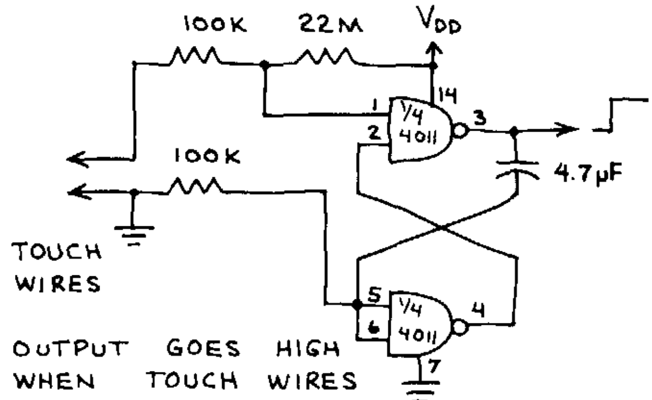
OUTPUT GOES HIGH WHEN TOUCH WIRES ARE BRIDGED BY A FINGER.

SIMPLE OSCILLATOR



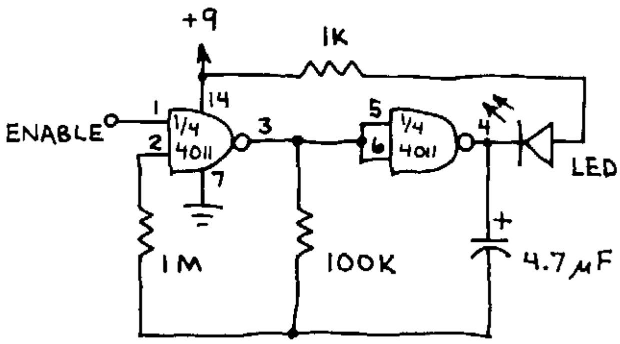
OUTPUT NOT AS SYMMETRICAL AS ABOVE CIRCUIT.

ONE-SHOT TOUCH SWITCH



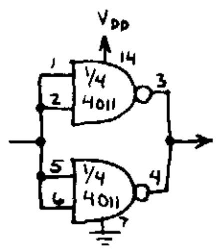
OUTPUT GOES HIGH WHEN TOUCH WIRES ARE BRIDGED BY A FINGER. OUTPUT THEN RETURNS LOW AFTER ABOUT 1 SECOND.

GATED FLASHER

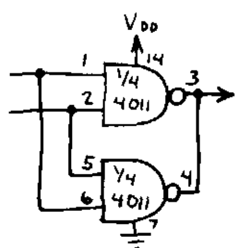


LED FLASHES 1-2 Hz WHEN ENABLE IS HIGH. LED STAYS ON WHEN ENABLE IS LOW.

INCREASED OUTPUT DRIVE



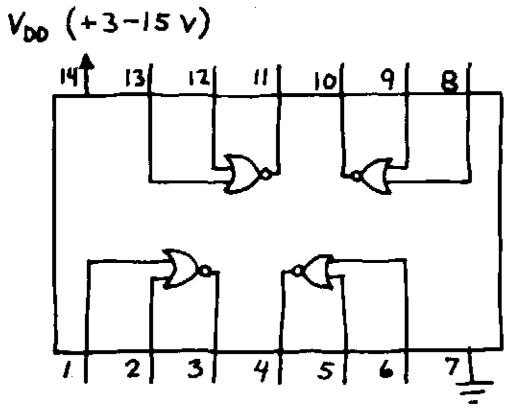
INVERTER



NAND GATE

USE THIS METHOD TO INCREASE CURRENT THE 4011 CAN SOURCE OR SINK. OK TO ADD MORE GATES.

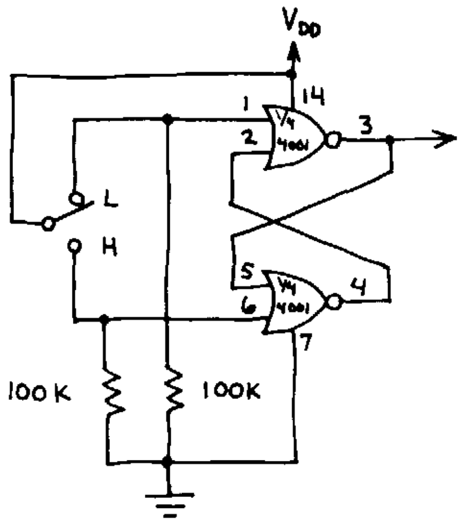
QUAD NOR GATE
4001



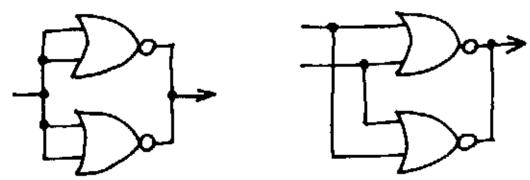
AN IMPORTANT CMOS BUILDING BLOCK CHIP. ITS HIGH IMPEDANCE INPUT MAKES POSSIBLE MORE APPLICATIONS THAN THE TTL 7402/ 74LS02 QUAD NOR GATE.

IMPORTANT: CONNECT ALL UNUSED INPUTS TO PIN 7 OR 14.

BOUNCELESS SWITCH



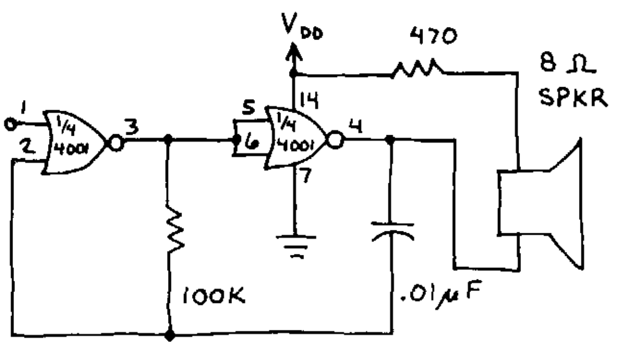
INCREASED OUTPUT DRIVE



INVERTER NOR GATE

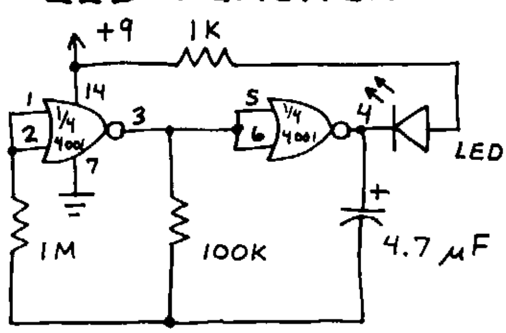
USE THIS METHOD TO INCREASE CURRENT THE 4001 CAN SOURCE OR SINK. OK TO ADD MORE GATES.

GATED TONE SOURCE



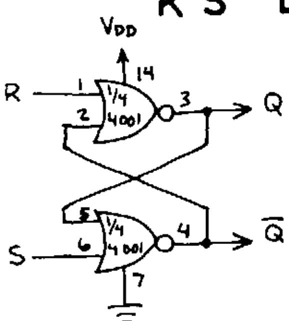
TONE FREQUENCY IS ABOUT 1KHz.

LED FLASHER



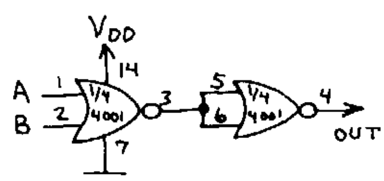
LED FLASHES 1-2 TIMES/SECOND.

RS LATCH



R	S	Q	$\overline{Q}$
L	L	NO CHANGE	
L	H	H	L
H	L	L	H
H	H	NOT ALLOWED	

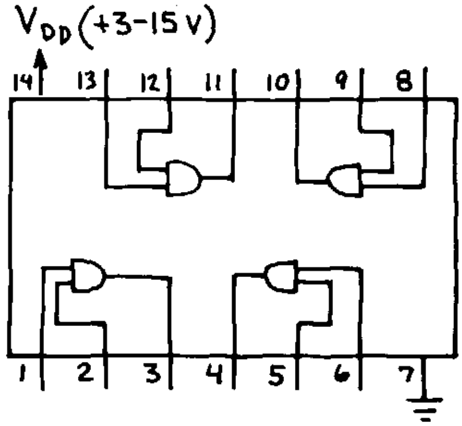
OR GATE



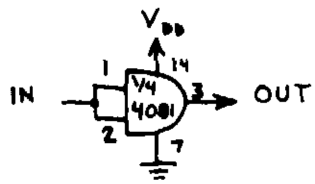
A	B	OUT
L	L	L
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	H

QUAD AND GATE
4081

BUILDING BLOCK CHIP. USE FOR BUFFERING AND LOGIC. NOT AS VERSATILE AS 4011.

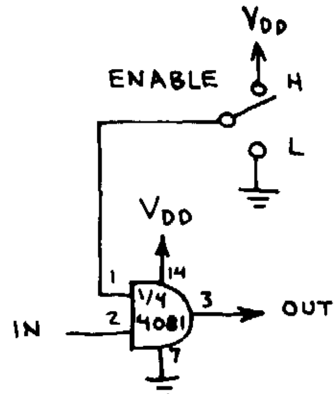


AND GATE BUFFER



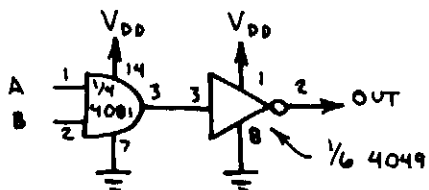
IN = OUT

DIGITAL TRANSMISSION GATE



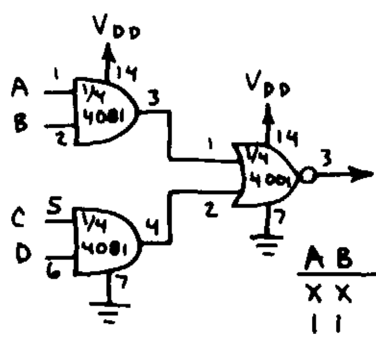
IN	E	OUT
L	L	L
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	H

NAND GATE



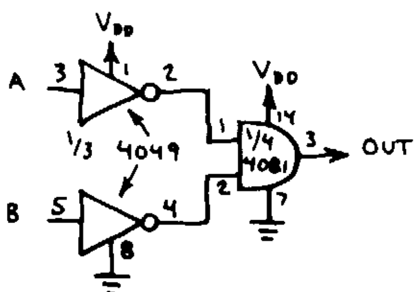
A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	L

AND-OR-INVERT GATE



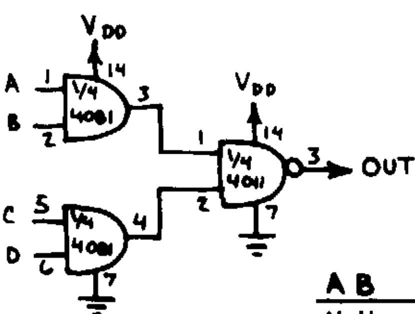
A B	C D	OUT
X X	X X	H
1 1	X X	L
1 1	1 1	L

NOR GATE



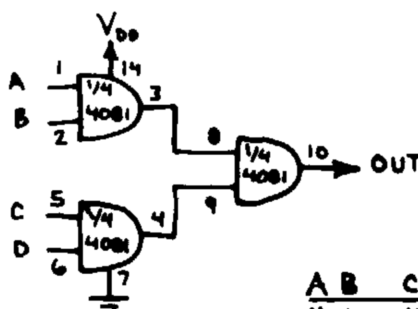
A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	L

4-INPUT NAND GATE



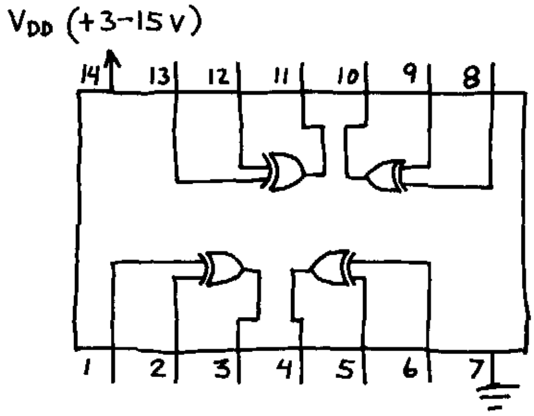
A B	C D	OUT
H H	H H	L
X X	X X	H

4-INPUT AND GATE



A B	C D	OUT
H H	H H	H
X X	X X	L

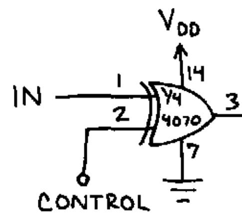
QUAD EXCLUSIVE-OR GATE
4070



THE OUTPUT OF EACH GATE GOES LOW WHEN BOTH INPUTS ARE EQUAL. THE OUTPUT GOES HIGH IF THE INPUTS ARE UNEQUAL. MANY APPLICATIONS INCLUDING BINARY ADDITION, COMPARING BINARY WORDS AND PHASE DETECTION.

IMPORTANT: CONNECT UNUSED INPUTS TO PIN 7 OR 14.

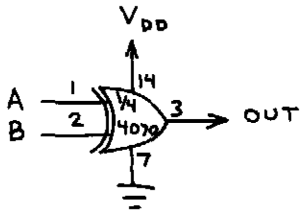
CONTROLLED INVERTER



L: IN = OUT
H: IN = $\overline{\text{OUT}}$

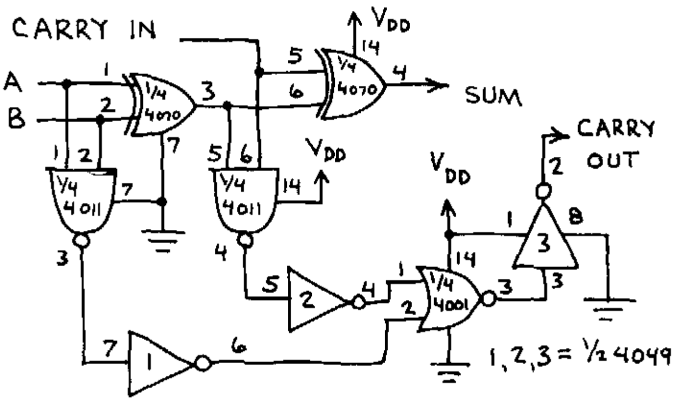
1-BIT COMPARATOR

THIS CIRCUIT IS ALSO A HALF-ADDER WITHOUT A CARRY OUTPUT.



A	B	OUT
L	L	L
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	L

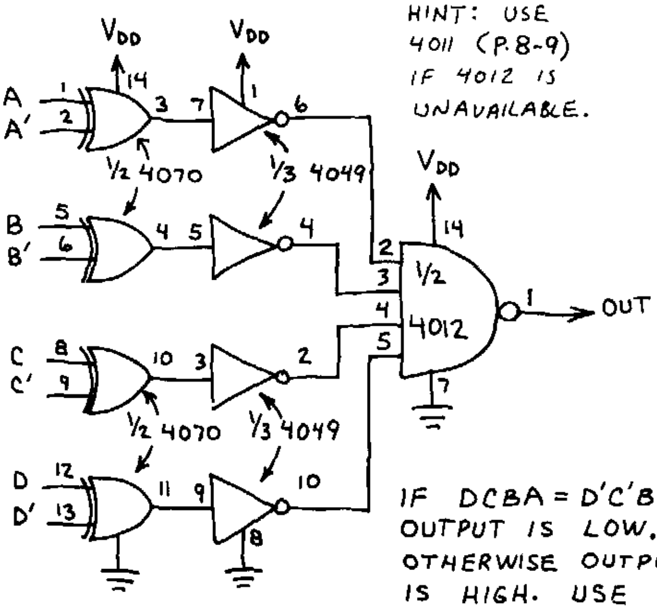
BINARY FULL ADDER



4-BIT COMPARATOR

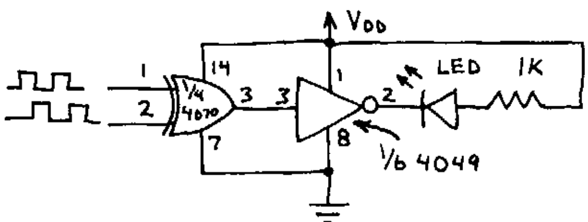
DETERMINES IF TWO 4-BIT WORDS ARE EQUAL.

HINT: USE 4011 (P. 8-9) IF 4012 IS UNAVAILABLE.



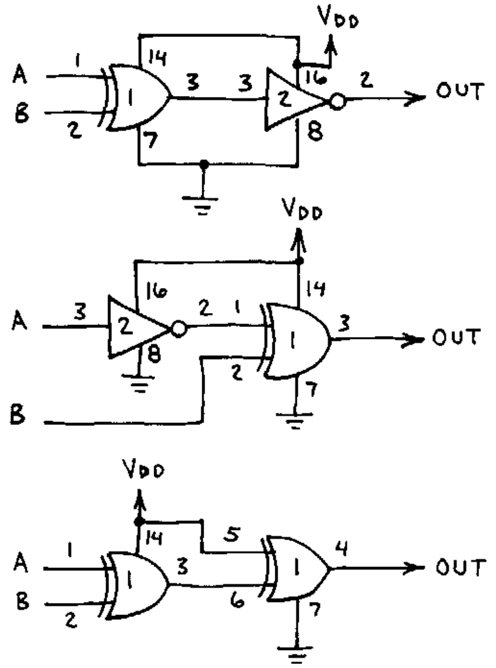
IF DCBA = D'C'B'A' OUTPUT IS LOW. OTHERWISE OUTPUT IS HIGH. USE SECOND HALF OF 4012 AS INVERTER TO REVERSE OPERATION.

PHASE DETECTOR



LED STOPS GLOWING WHEN THE INPUT FREQUENCIES ARE EQUAL.

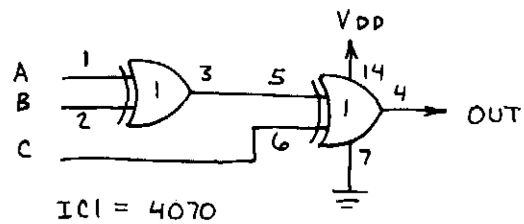
EXCLUSIVE-NOR



IC1 = 1/4 4070
IC2 = 1/6 4049

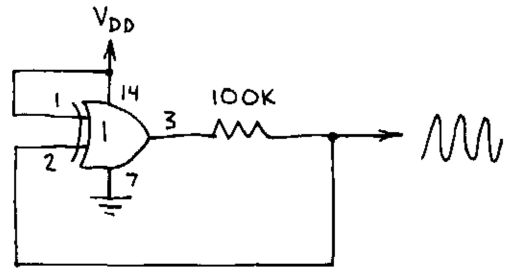
A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	H

3-INPUT EX-OR



IC1 = 4070

10 MHz OSCILLATOR

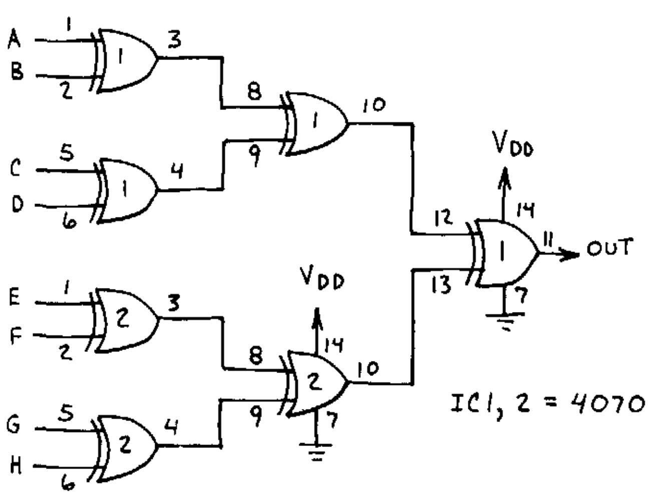


V_{DD} = 3 TO 15 VOLTS

FREQUENCY VARIES WITH V_{DD}:

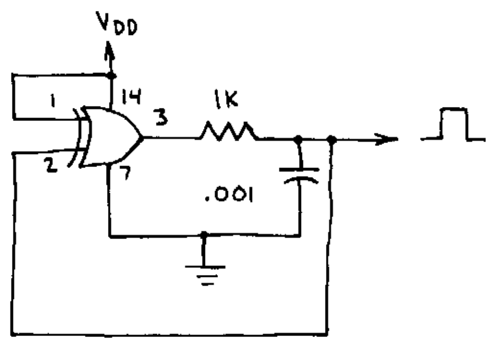
V_{DD}	FREQUENCY	AMPLITUDE
5	2.4 MHz	3.5 V
10	9.4 MHz	8.0 V
15	11.0 MHz	12.0 V

8-INPUT EX-OR



IC1, 2 = 4070

SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR

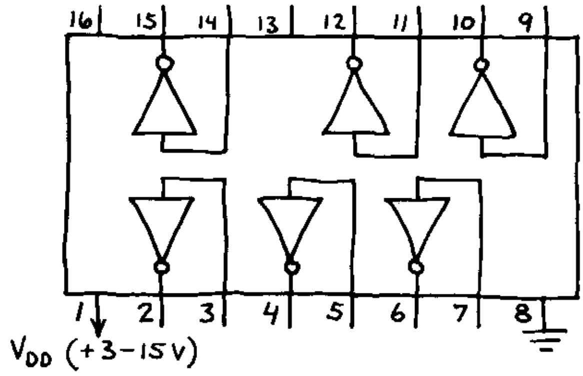


V_{DD} = 3 TO 15 VOLTS

RISETIME = 50 NANOSECONDS
FREQUENCY = 2 MHz WHEN
V_{DD} = 10 VOLTS

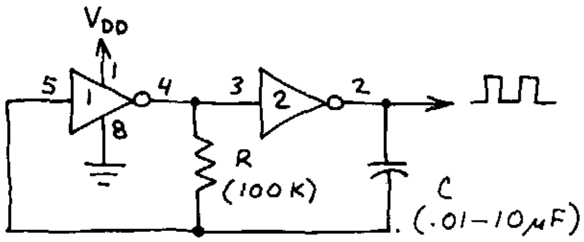
HEX INVERTING BUFFER 4049

IN ADDITION TO STANDARD LOGIC AND CMOS TO TTL INTERFACING, OFTEN USED IN OSCILLATORS AND PULSE GENERATORS. FOR LOW CURRENT APPLICATIONS, USE 4011 CONNECTED AS INVERTER. (OK TO USE 4011 FOR CIRCUITS ON THIS PAGE.)



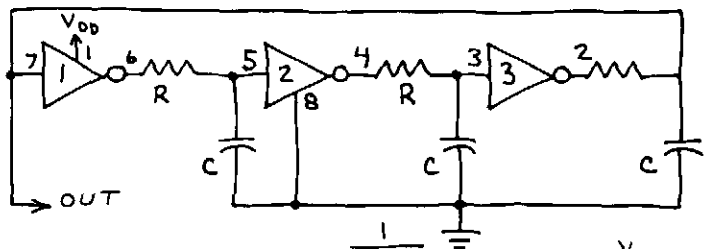
NOTE UNUSUAL LOCATION OF POWER SUPPLY PINS.

CLOCK PULSE GENERATOR



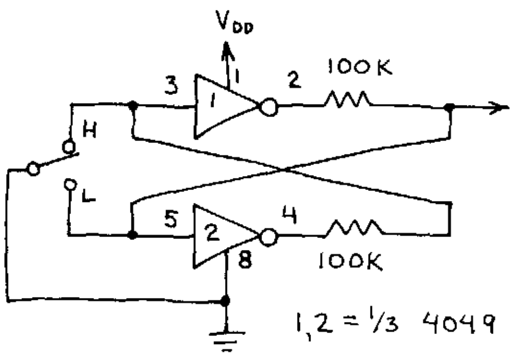
1,2 = 1/3 4049 PULSE RATE = $\frac{1}{1.4RC}$

PHASE SHIFT OSCILLATOR



OUTPUT FREQUENCY = $\frac{1}{3.3RC}$ 1,2,3 = 1/2 4049

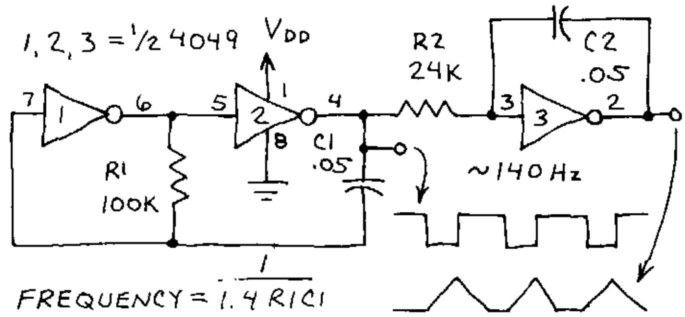
BOUNCELESS SWITCH



1,2 = 1/3 4049

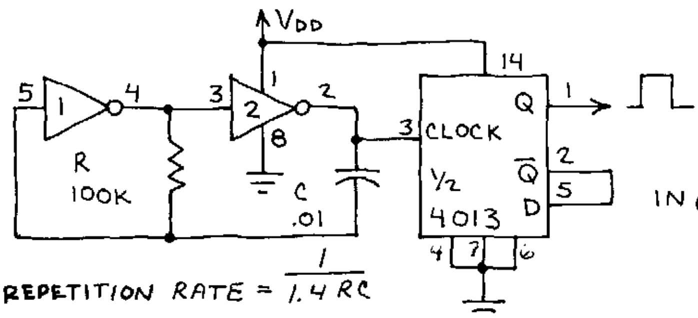
TRIANGLE WAVE SOURCE

1,2,3 = 1/2 4049



FREQUENCY = $\frac{1}{1.4 R1C1}$

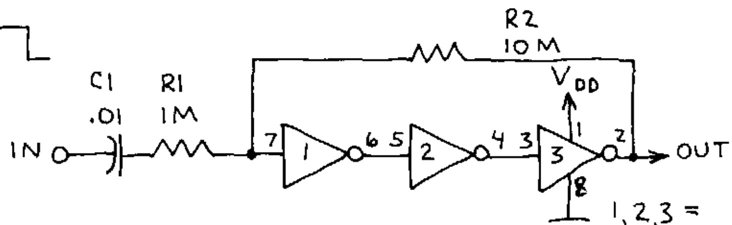
SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR



REPETITION RATE = $\frac{1}{1.4RC}$

1,2 = 1/3 4049

LINEAR 10X AMPLIFIER



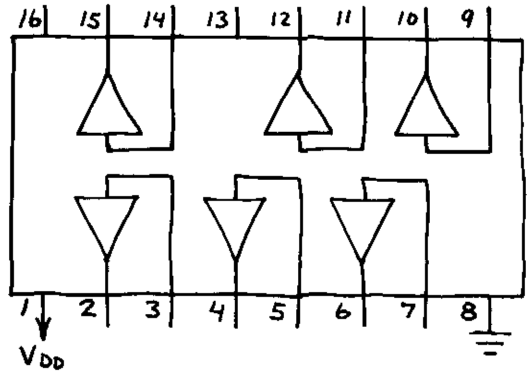
1,2,3 = 1/2 4049

NOTE THAT THE INVERTERS ARE USED IN A LINEAR MODE. GAIN = R2/R1.

HEX NON-INVERTING BUFFER
4050

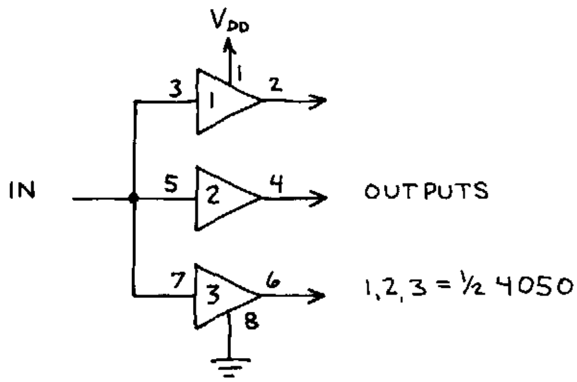
PRIMARILY INTENDED FOR INTERFACING CMOS TO TTL. SUPPLIES MORE CURRENT THAN STANDARD CMOS.

IMPORTANT: ALL UNUSED INPUTS MUST GO TO PIN 1 OR 8.

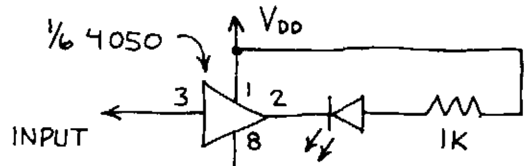


NOTE UNUSUAL LOCATION OF POWER SUPPLY PINS.

OUTPUT EXPANDER

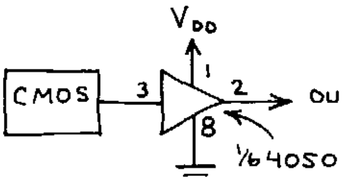


LOGIC PROBE

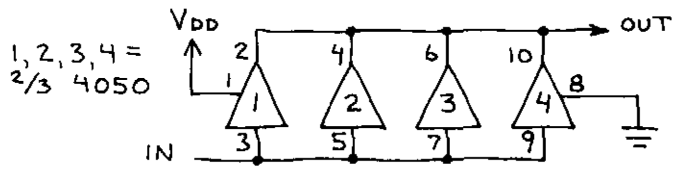


LED GLOWS WHEN INPUT IS LOW.

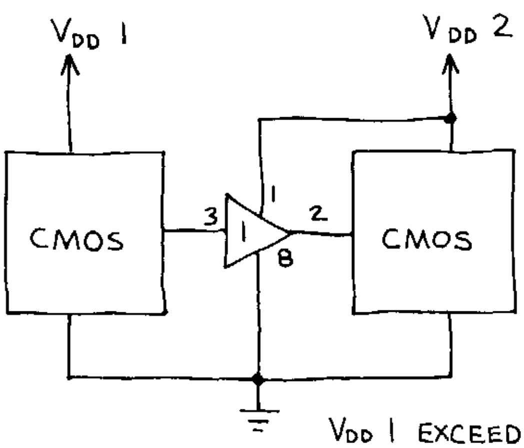
OUTPUT BUFFER



INCREASED OUTPUT DRIVE

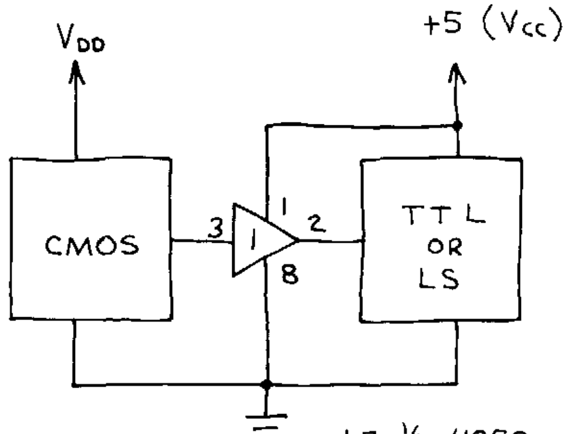


CMOS TO CMOS AT LOWER V_{DD}



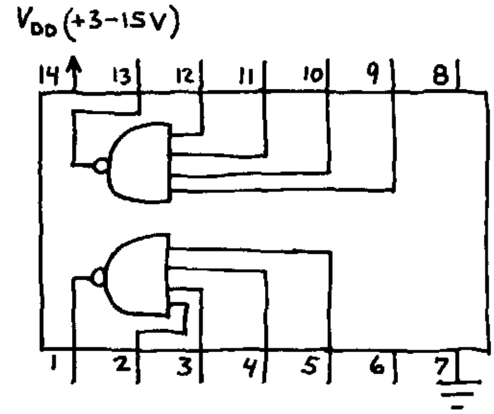
V_{DD} 1 EXCEEDS V_{DD} 2.
1 = 1/6 4050

CMOS TO TTL/LS AT LOWER V_{CC}



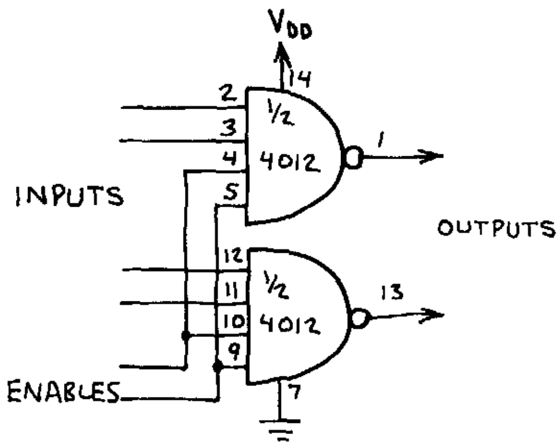
1 = 1/6 4050

DUAL 4-INPUT NAND GATE 4012

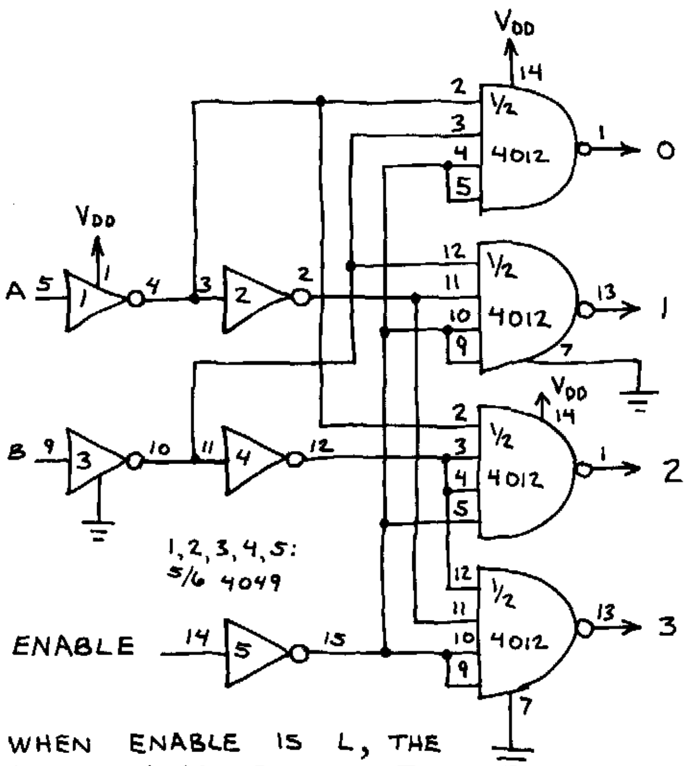


VERY USEFUL IN MAKING DECODERS. ALSO CAN BE USED TO ADD ONE OR MORE ENABLE INPUTS TO VARIOUS CIRCUITS.

ENABLE INPUT



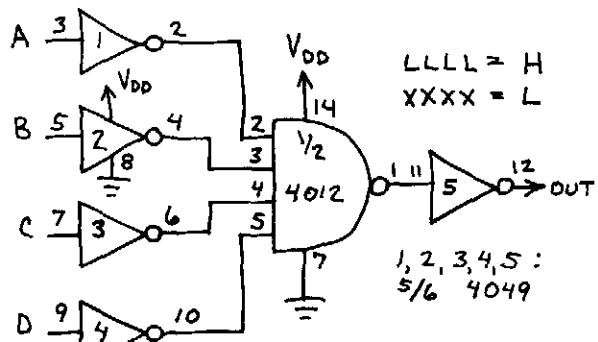
1-OF-4 DECODER



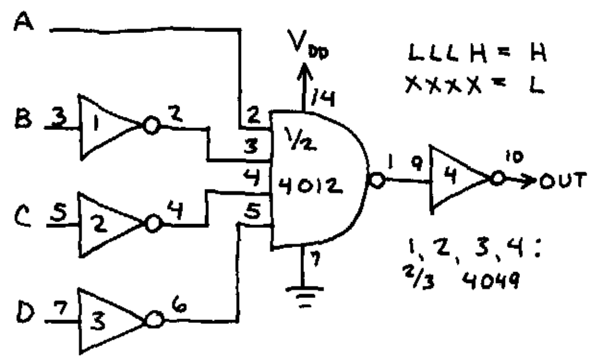
WHEN ENABLE IS L, THE OUTPUT CORRESPONDING TO THE BA BINARY INPUTS GOES LOW. ALL OTHER OUTPUTS GO HIGH WHEN ENABLE IS H.

BCD DECODERS

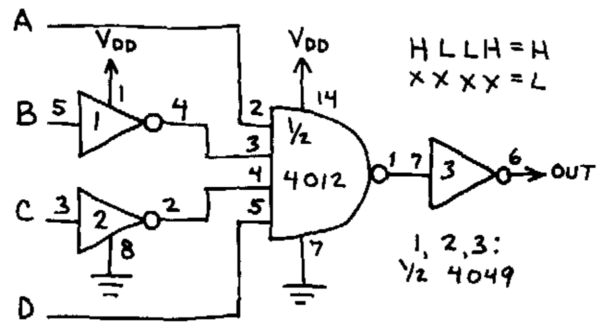
DECIMAL 0



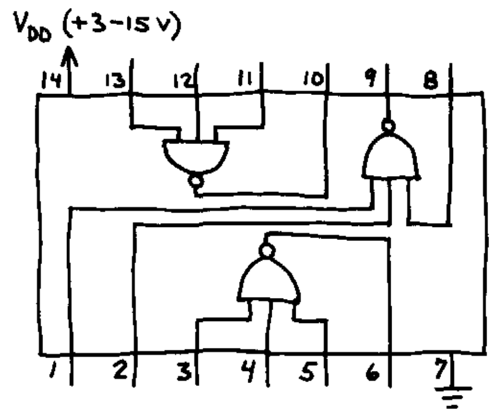
DECIMAL 1



DECIMAL 9



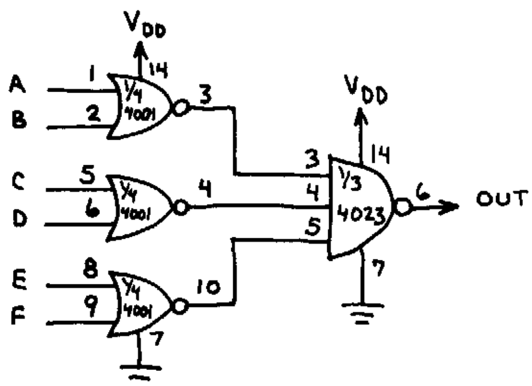
TRIPLE 3-INPUT NAND GATE 4023



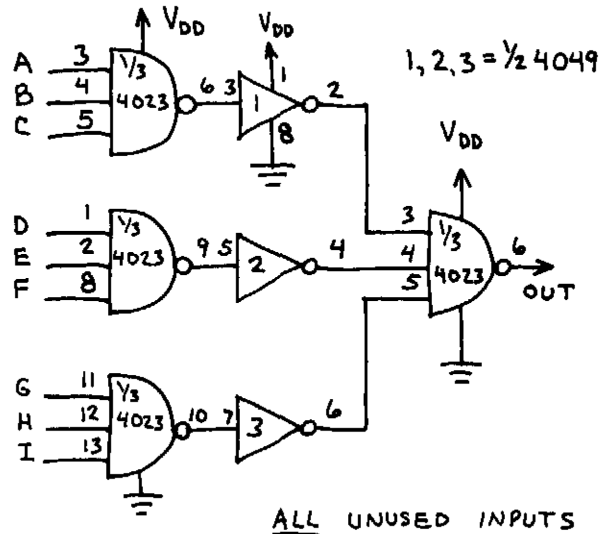
HANDY FOR MAKING CUSTOM DECODERS, CONVERTERS AND MULTIPLE INPUT GATES.

IMPORTANT: CONNECT ALL UNUSED INPUTS TO PIN 7 OR 14.

6-INPUT OR GATE



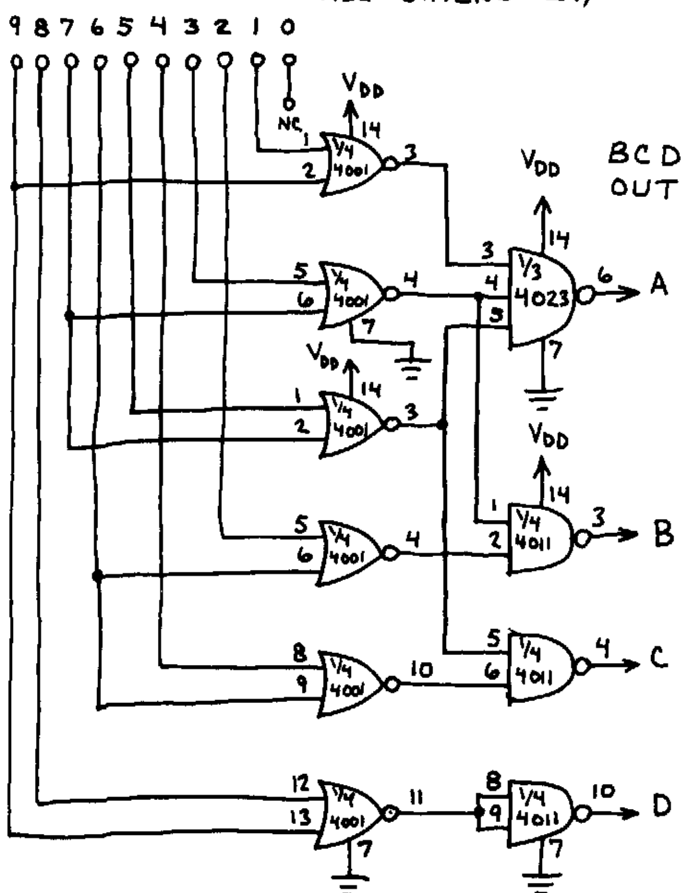
9-INPUT NAND GATE



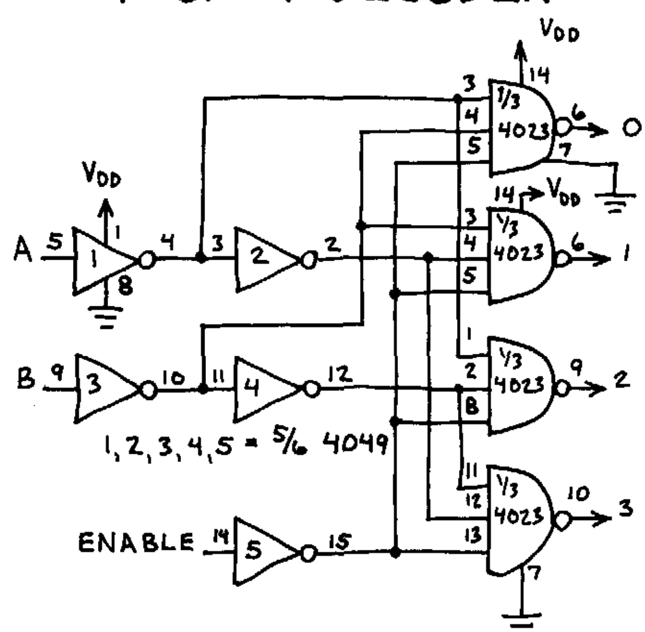
ALL UNUSED INPUTS MUST BE GROUNDED.

DECIMAL-TO-BCD CONVERTER

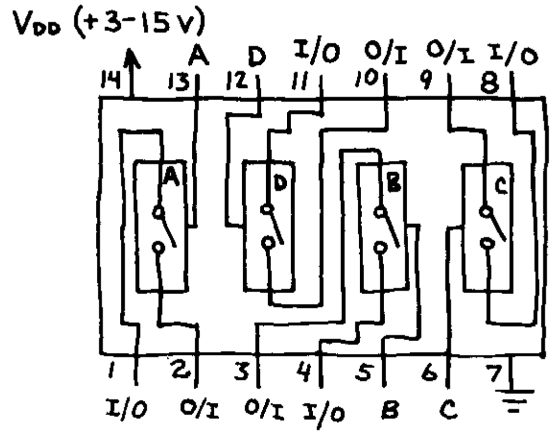
DECIMAL IN (SELECTED DIGIT H, ALL OTHERS L.)



1-OF-4 DECODER

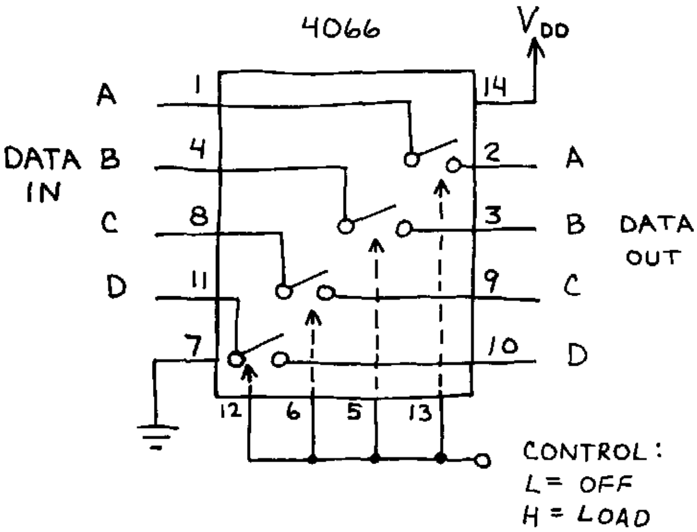


QUAD BILATERAL SWITCH
4066

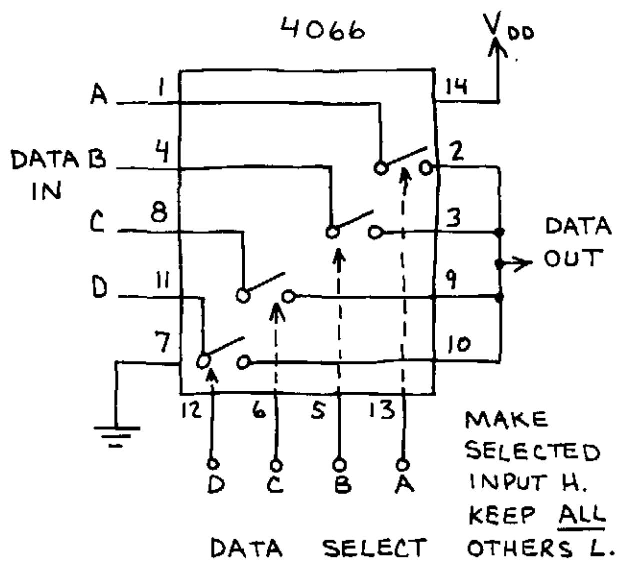


ONE OF THE MOST VERSATILE CMOS CHIPS. PINS A, B, C AND D CONTROL FOUR ANALOG SWITCHES. CLOSE A SWITCH BY CONNECTING ITS CONTROL PIN TO V_{DD}. ON RESISTANCE = 80–250 OHMS. OPEN A SWITCH BY CONNECTING ITS CONTROL PIN TO GROUND (PIN 7). OFF RESISTANCE = 10^9 OHMS. I/O (INPUT/OUTPUT) AND O/I PINS ARE REVERSIBLE.

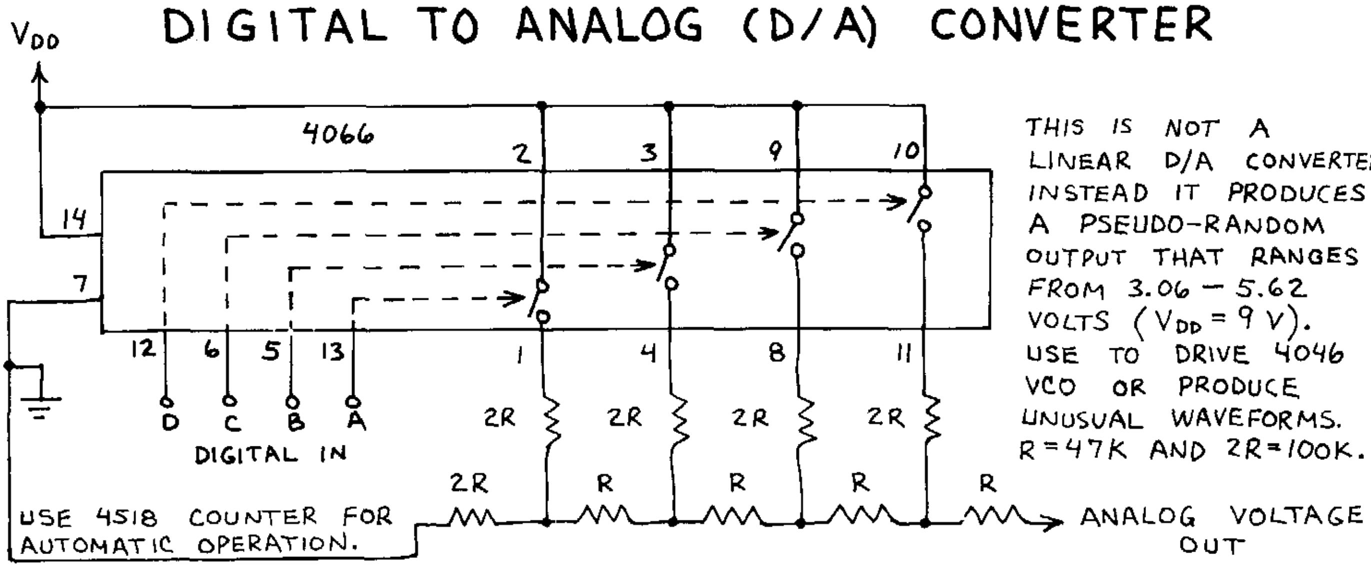
DATA BUS CONTROL



DATA SELECTOR

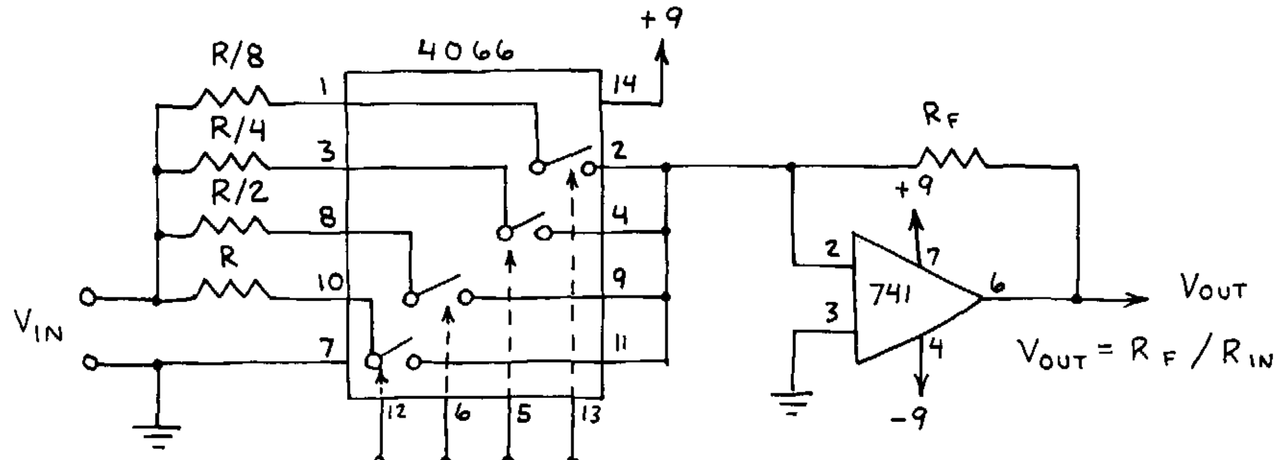


DIGITAL TO ANALOG (D/A) CONVERTER



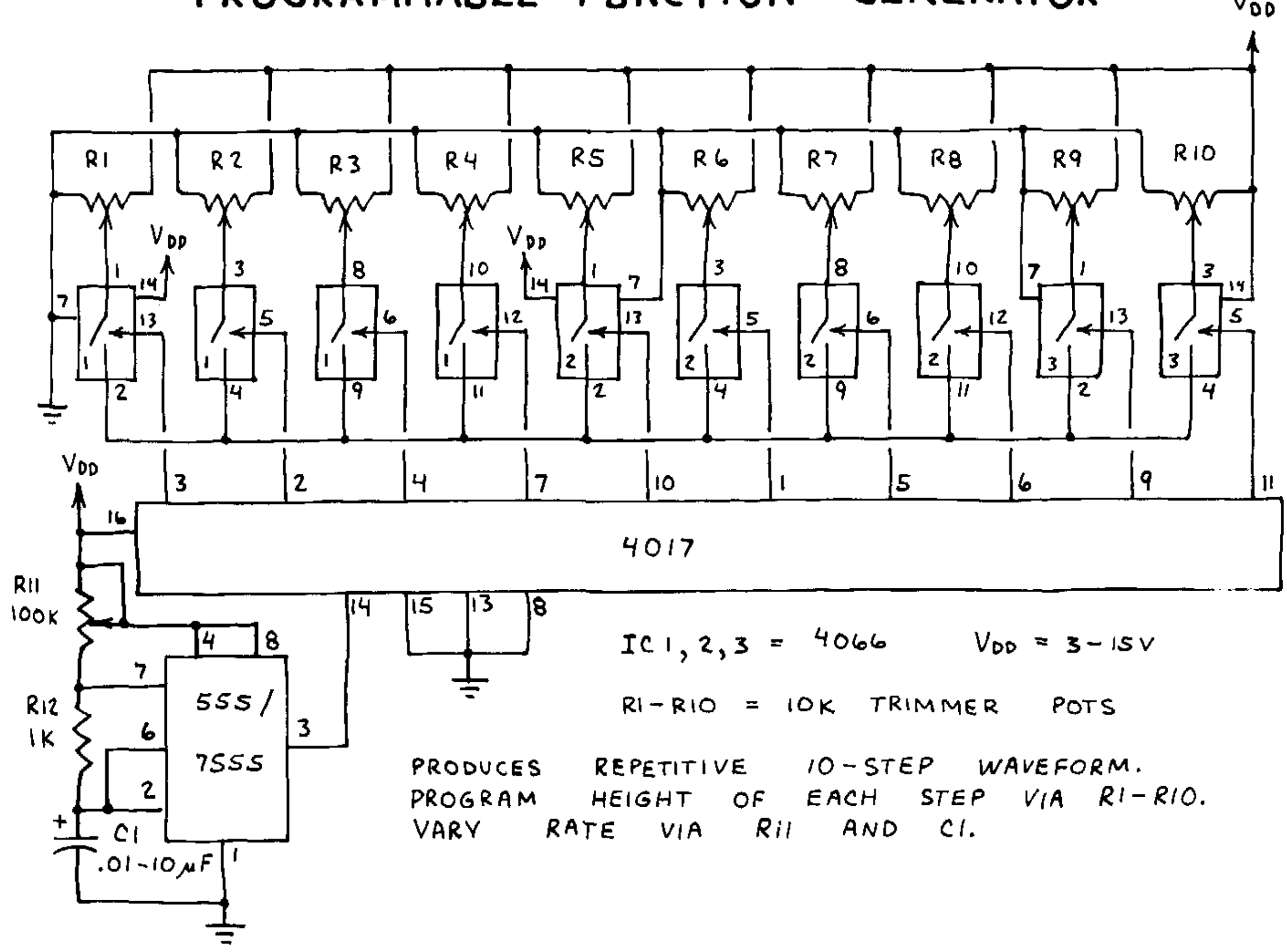
THIS IS NOT A LINEAR D/A CONVERTER. INSTEAD IT PRODUCES A PSEUDO-RANDOM OUTPUT THAT RANGES FROM 3.06 – 5.62 VOLTS (V_{DD} = 9 V). USE TO DRIVE 4046 VCO OR PRODUCE UNUSUAL WAVEFORMS. R = 47K AND 2R = 100K.

PROGRAMMABLE GAIN AMPLIFIER



0000 TO 1111 AT DCBA GIVES R_{IN} OF FROM R TO R/15

PROGRAMMABLE FUNCTION GENERATOR

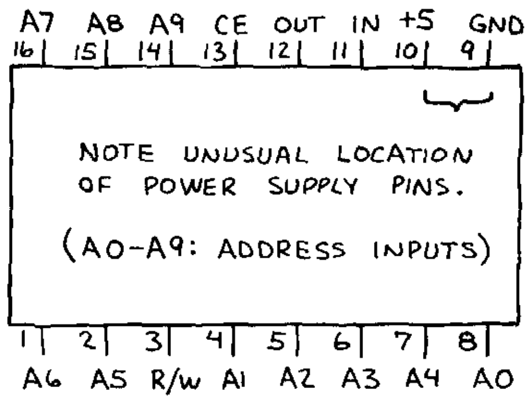


IC 1, 2, 3 = 4066 V_{DD} = 3-15V

R1-R10 = 10K TRIMMER POTS

PRODUCES REPETITIVE 10-STEP WAVEFORM. PROGRAM HEIGHT OF EACH STEP VIA R1-R10. VARY RATE VIA R11 AND C1.

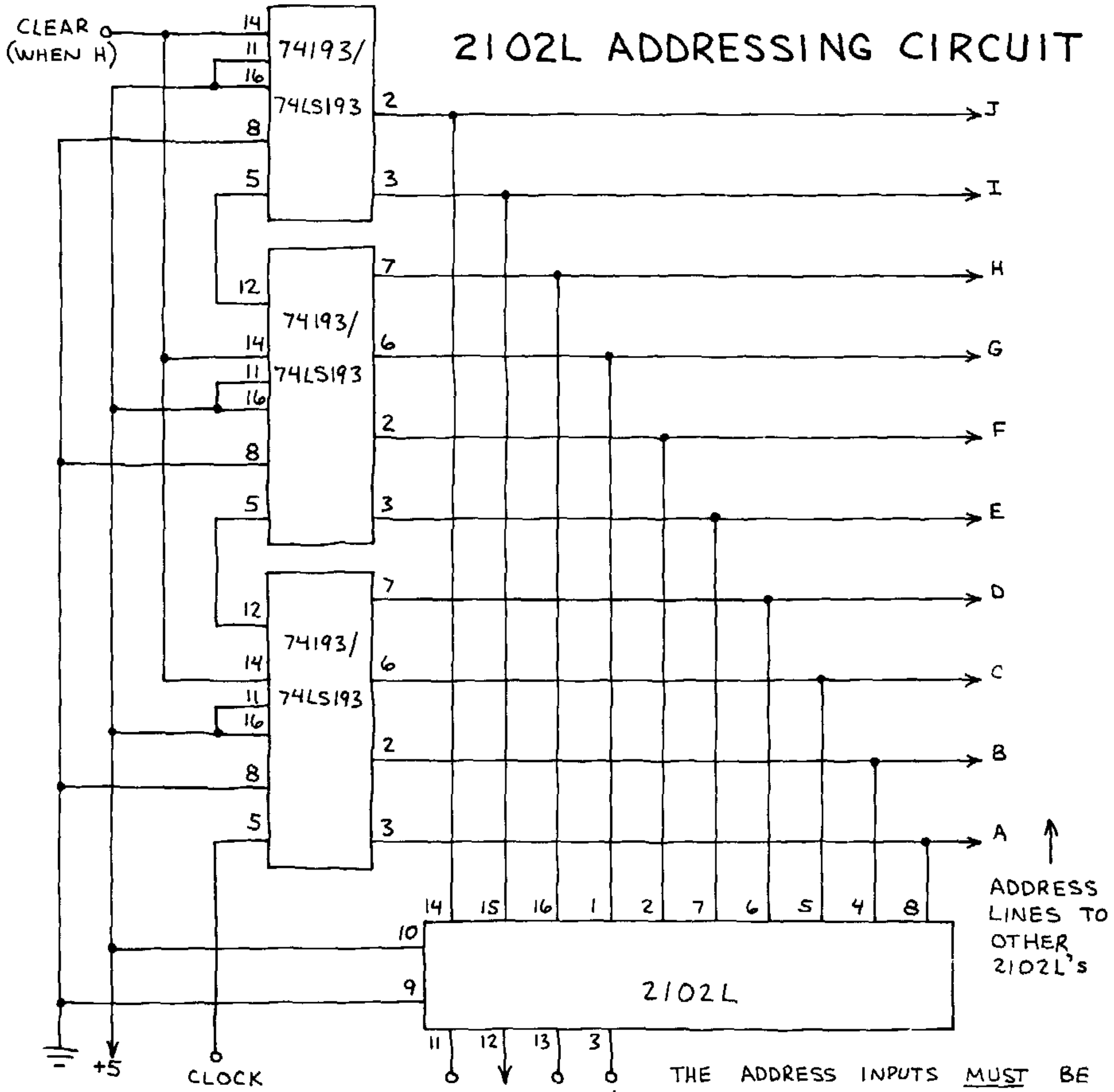
1024-BIT STATIC RAM
2102L



1024 1-BIT STORAGE LOCATIONS ADDRESSED BY PINS A0-A9. TTL/LS COMPATIBLE. CE (CHIP ENABLE) INPUT CONTROLS R/W (READ/WRITE) OPERATIONS). 3-STATE OUTPUTS.

CE	R/W	OPERATION
L	L	WRITE (LOADS BIT AT PIN 11)
L	H	READ (OUTPUTS BIT AT PIN 12)
H	X	HI Z (OUTPUT ENTERS THIRD STATE)

2102L ADDRESSING CIRCUIT

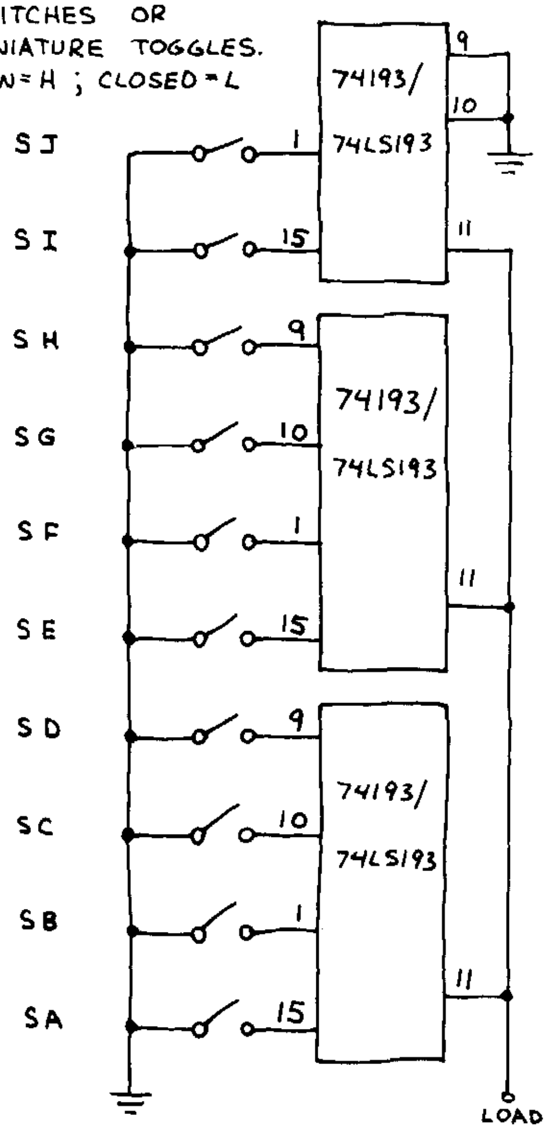


THE ADDRESS INPUTS MUST BE STABLE DURING R/W OPERATIONS.

ADDING PROGRAMMED OR MANUAL JUMP

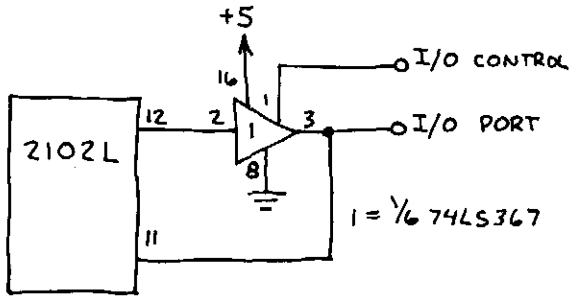
ADD THESE CONNECTIONS TO THE ADDRESSING CIRCUIT ON FACING PAGE.

SA–SJ: USE 8-POSITION DIP SWITCHES OR MINIATURE TOGGLES. OPEN = H ; CLOSED = L



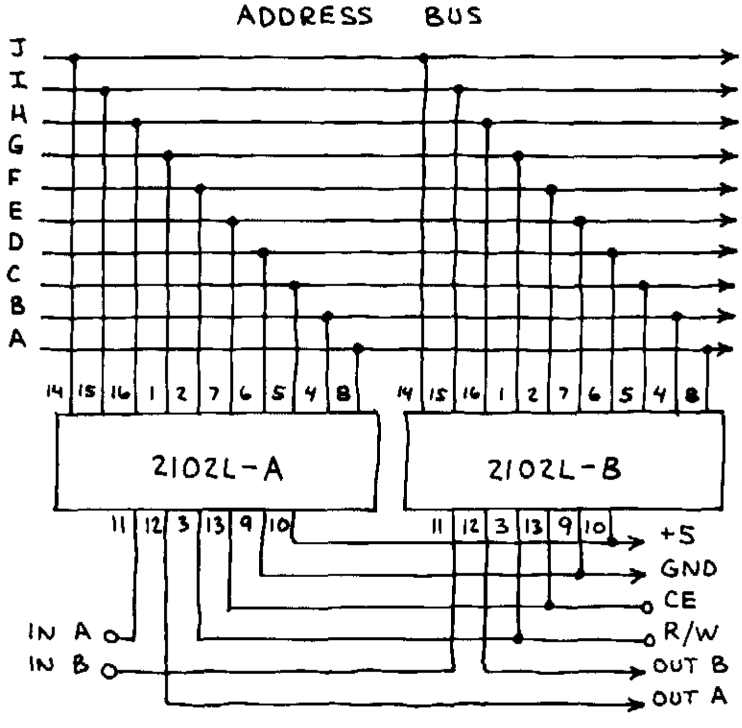
NORMALLY THE LOAD INPUT IS HIGH. MAKING LOAD LOW LOADS THE ADDRESS PROGRAMMED IN SWITCHES SA-SJ INTO THE 74193'S. THIS PERMITS A PROGRAMMED JUMP OR A MANUAL JUMP TO ANY ADDRESS.

SINGLE I/O PORT



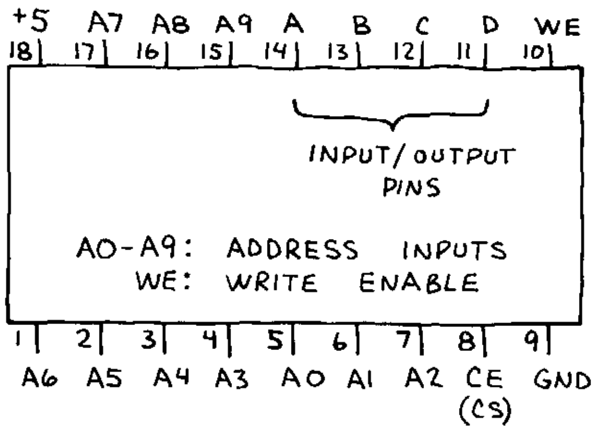
ADD THIS CIRCUIT TO THE ADDRESSING CIRCUIT ON FACING PAGE. WHEN I/O (INPUT/OUTPUT) CONTROL IS H, PIN 3 OF THE 74LS367 ENTERS THIRD STATE (HI-Z) AND I/O PORT ACCEPTS INPUT DATA. WHEN PIN 3 OF THE 74LS367 IS L, I/O PORT OUTPUTS DATA. BOTH THESE OPERATIONS ARE DEPENDENT UPON THE STATUS OF THE 2102L CONTROL INPUTS.

CASCADING 2102L'S

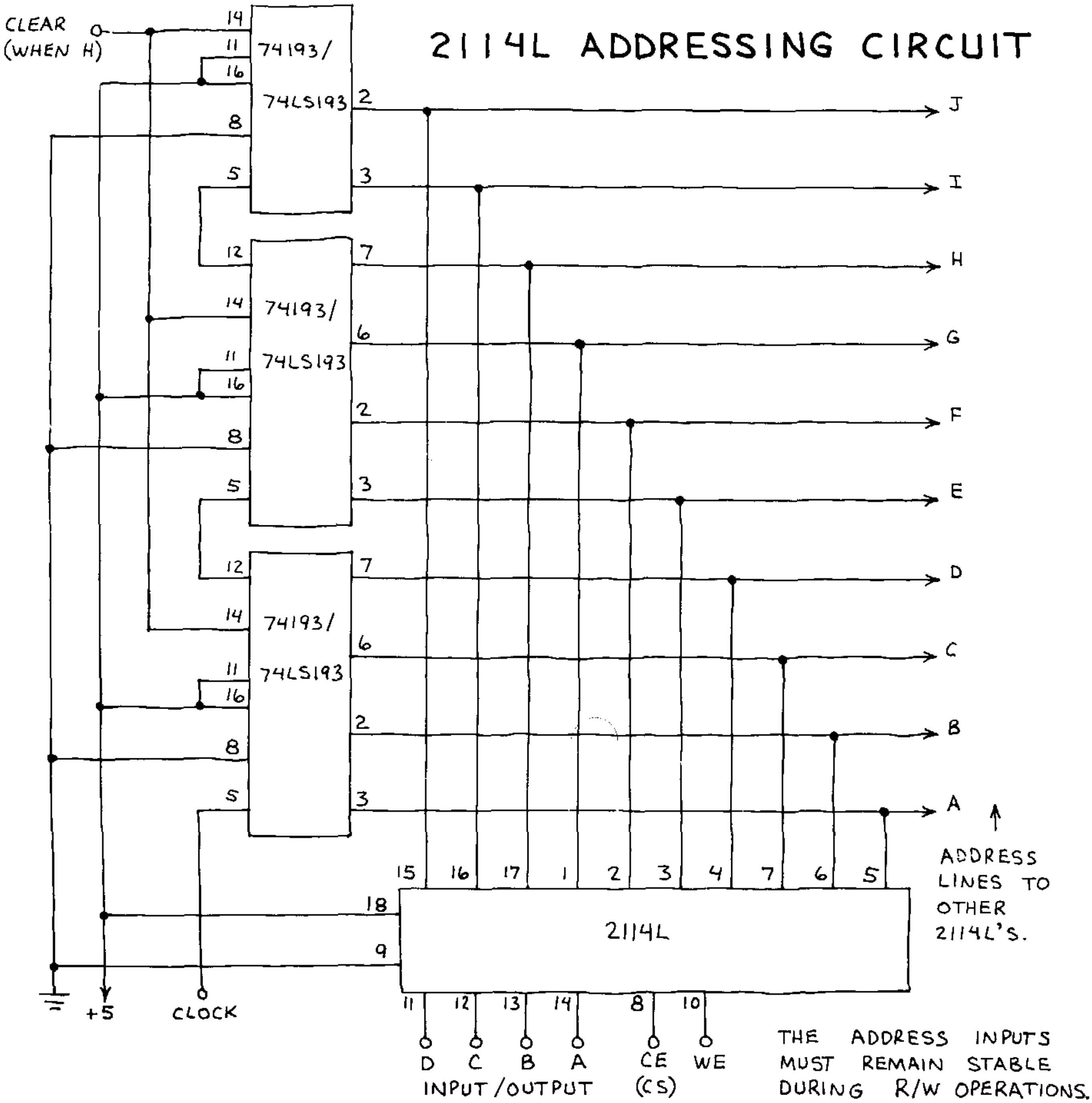


1024 x 4-BIT RAM
2114L /4045

1024-4-BIT STORAGE LOCATIONS ADDRESSED BY PINS A0-A9. TTL/LS COMPATIBLE. FOR READ/WRITE OPERATIONS, CE (CHIP ENABLE, ALSO CALLED CHIP SELECT) MUST BE LOW. WE INPUT MUST BE LOW TO WRITE (LOAD) DATA INTO CHIP. WHEN WE IS HIGH, DATA IN ADDRESSED LOCATION APPEARS AT INPUT/OUTPUT PINS. IDEAL CHIP FOR DO-IT-YOURSELF MICROCOMPUTERS AND CONTROLLERS.



2114L ADDRESSING CIRCUIT



1024 × 4-BIT RAM (CONTINUED)
2114L/4045

1024-NIBBLE DATA LOADING CIRCUIT

(NIBBLE = 4-BIT WORD OR ½ 8-BIT WORD)

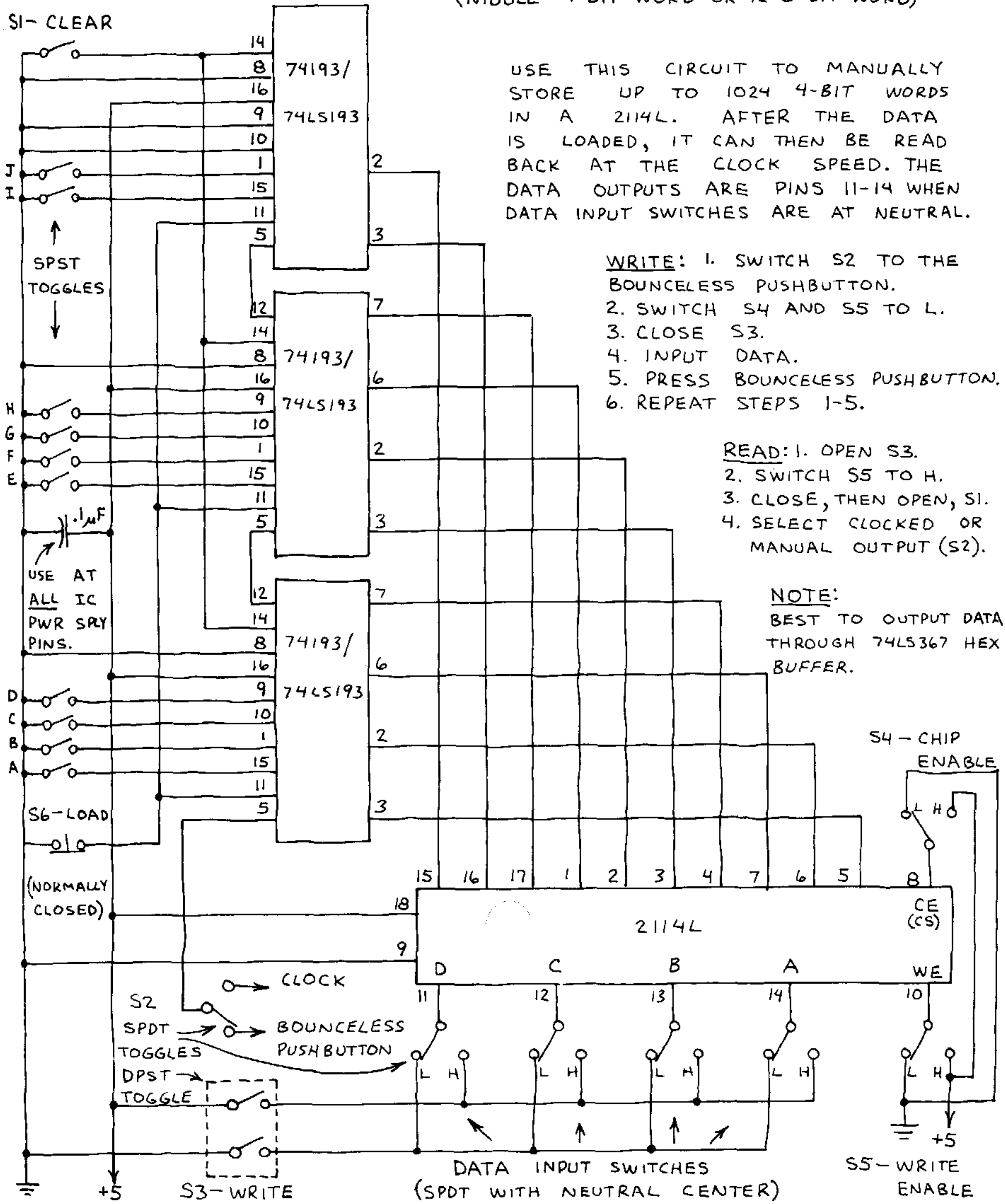
MANUAL JUMP: 1. SET SWITCHES A-J TO DESIRED ADDRESS; 2. PRESS S6.

USE THIS CIRCUIT TO MANUALLY STORE UP TO 1024 4-BIT WORDS IN A 2114L. AFTER THE DATA IS LOADED, IT CAN THEN BE READ BACK AT THE CLOCK SPEED. THE DATA OUTPUTS ARE PINS 11-14 WHEN DATA INPUT SWITCHES ARE AT NEUTRAL.

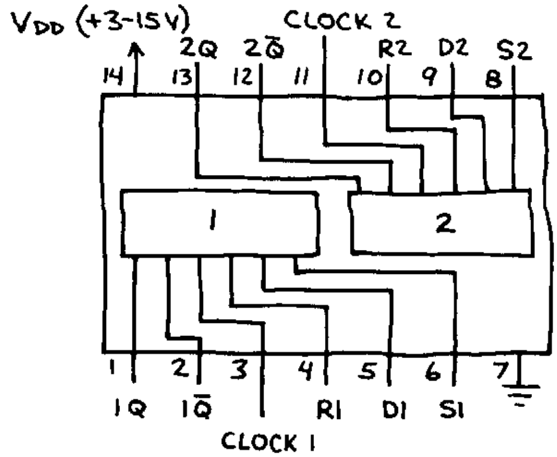
WRITE: 1. SWITCH S2 TO THE BOUNCELESS PUSHBUTTON.
2. SWITCH S4 AND S5 TO L.
3. CLOSE S3.
4. INPUT DATA.
5. PRESS BOUNCELESS PUSHBUTTON.
6. REPEAT STEPS 1-5.

READ: 1. OPEN S3.
2. SWITCH S5 TO H.
3. CLOSE, THEN OPEN, S1.
4. SELECT CLOCKED OR MANUAL OUTPUT (S2).

NOTE: BEST TO OUTPUT DATA THROUGH 74LS367 HEX BUFFER.

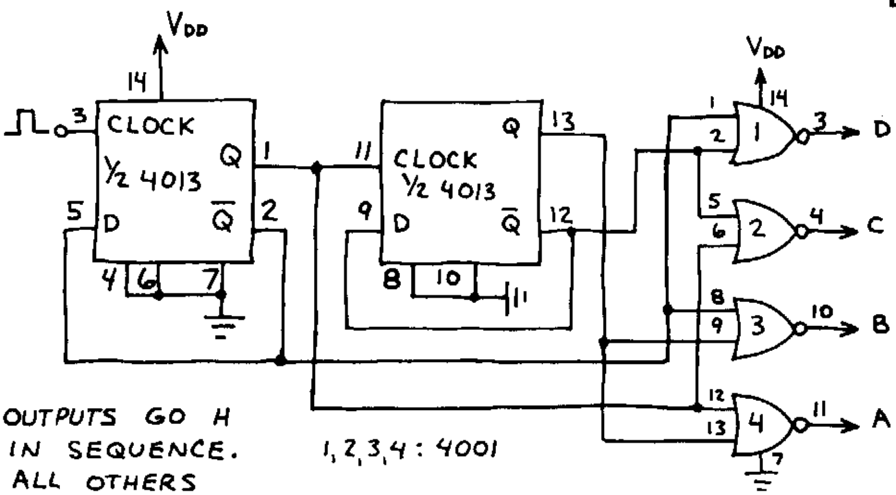


DUAL D FLIP-FLOP
4013



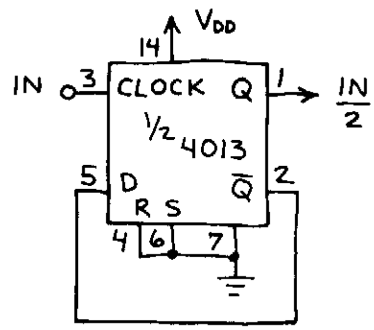
VERY VERSATILE PAIR OF D-TYPE FLIP-FLOPS. GROUND UNUSED INPUTS.

1-OF-4 SEQUENCER



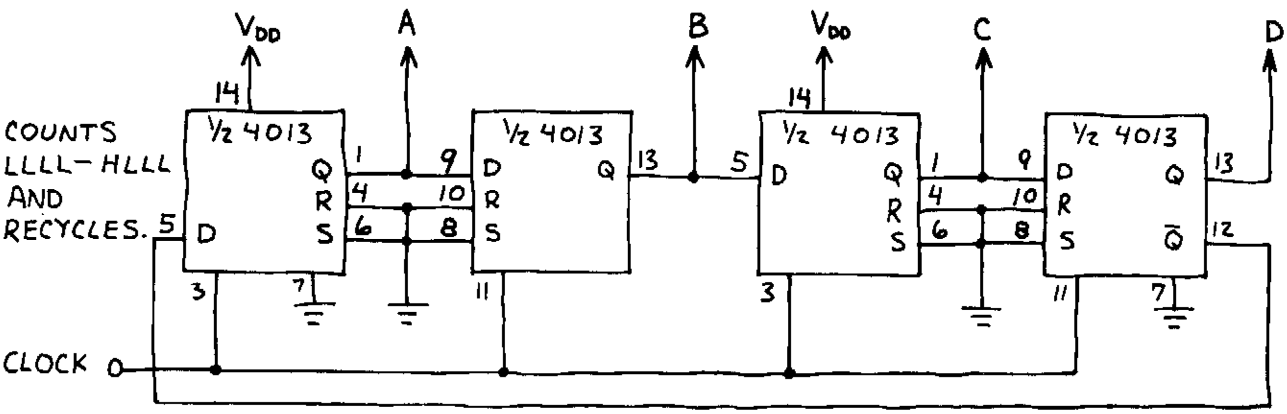
OUTPUTS GO H IN SEQUENCE. ALL OTHERS STAY L.

DIVIDE-BY-2

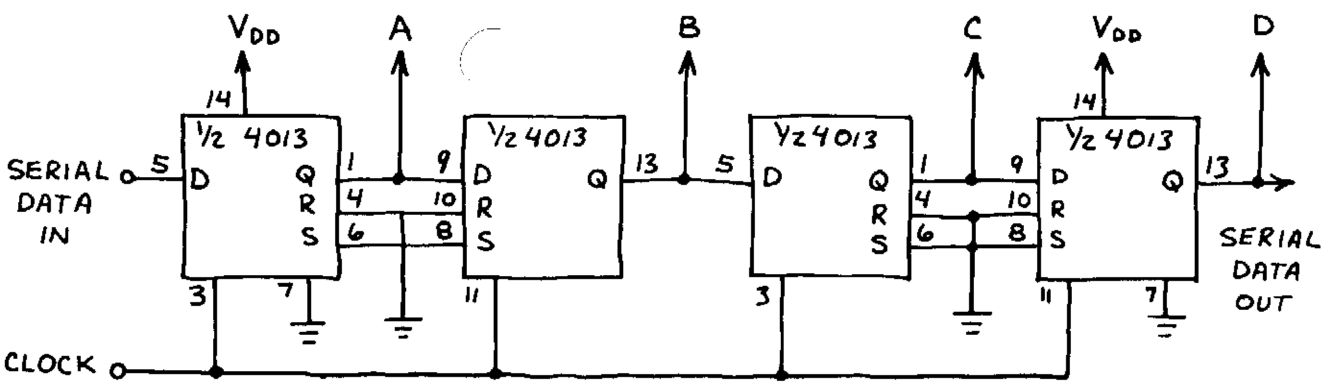


MODULO-8 COUNTER

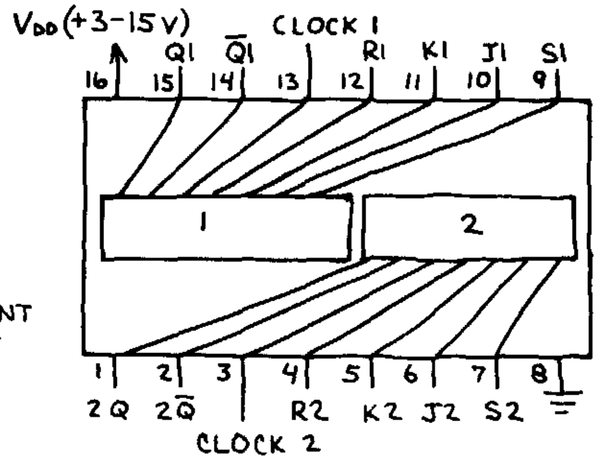
COUNTS LLLL-HLLL AND RECYCLES.



SERIAL IN/OUT, PARALLEL OUT SHIFT REGISTER

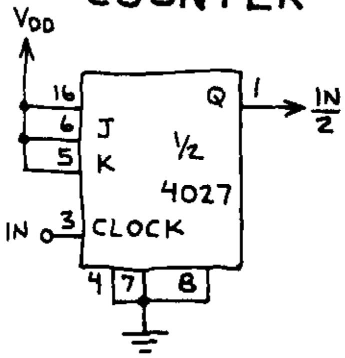


DUAL JK FLIP FLOP
4027

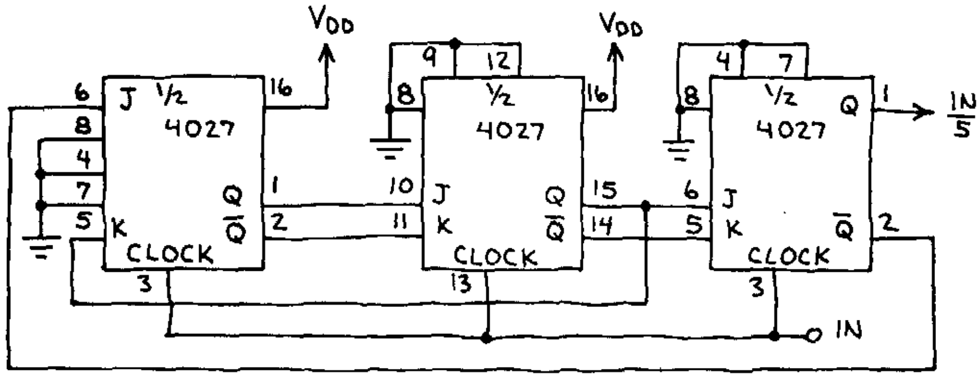


USE FOR DIVIDERS, COUNTERS AND REGISTERS. S (SET) AND R (RESET) INPUTS MUST BE LOW FOR CLOCKING TO OCCUR. MAKING S OR R HIGH SETS OR RESETS FLIP-FLOP INDEPENDENT OF CLOCK. IMPORTANT: ALL INPUTS MUST GO SOMEWHERE!

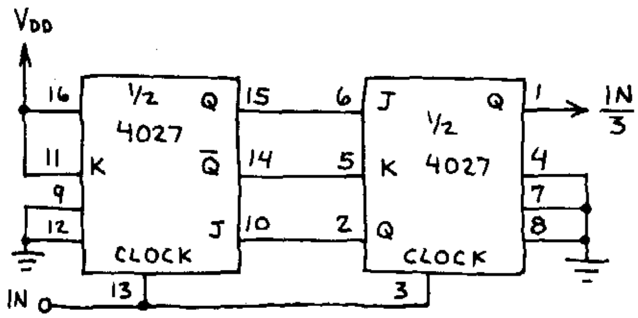
DIVIDE-BY-2 COUNTER



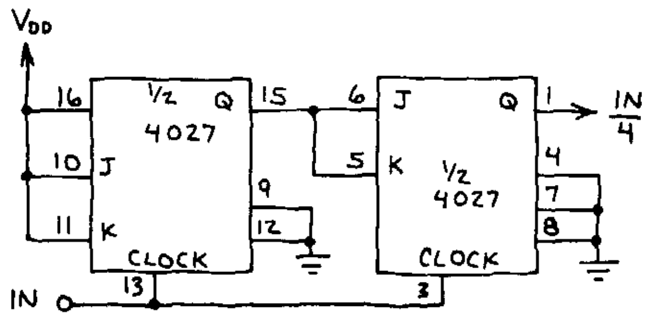
DIVIDE-BY-5 COUNTER



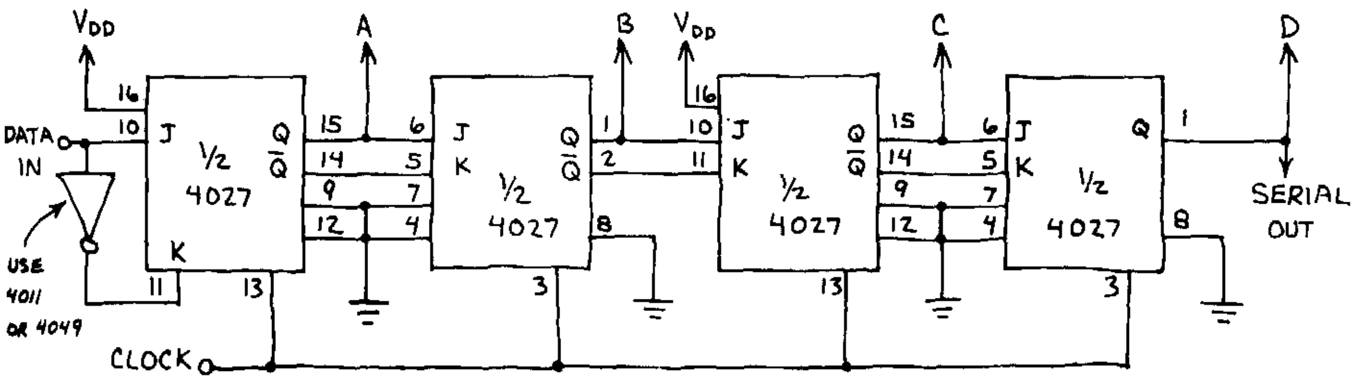
DIVIDE-BY-3 COUNTER



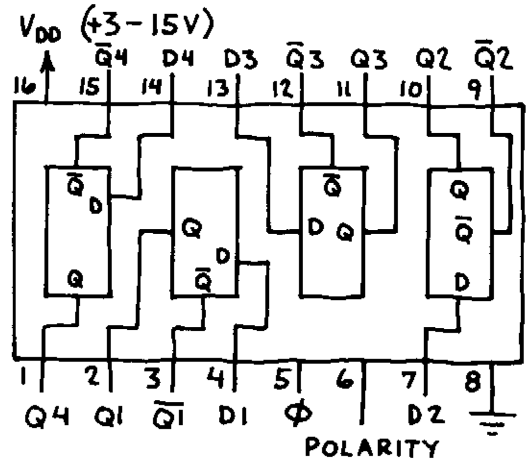
DIVIDE-BY-4 COUNTER



4-BIT SERIAL SHIFT REGISTER

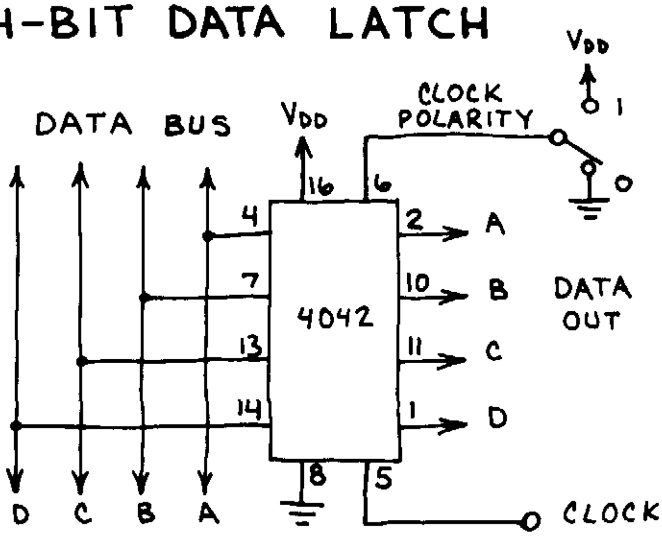


QUAD LATCH
4042



FOUR BISTABLE LATCHES. CAN BE USED AS A 4-BIT DATA REGISTER. ALL FOUR LATCHES ARE CLOCKED SIMULTANEOUSLY. POLARITY PIN PROVIDES CLOCKING FLEXIBILITY.

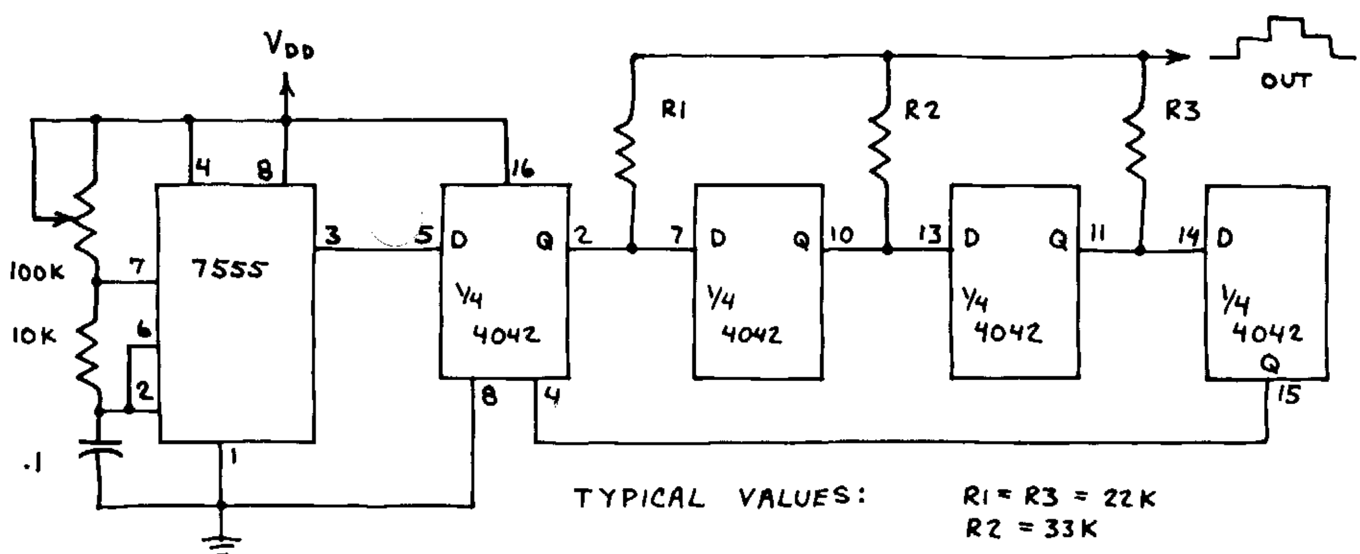
4-BIT DATA LATCH



CLOCK	POLARITY	Q
0	0	D
_|¯	0	LATCH
1	1	D
¯|_	1	LATCH

DATA ON BUS APPEARS AT OUTPUTS. DATA IS LATCHED (SAVED) WHEN CLOCK SWITCHES.

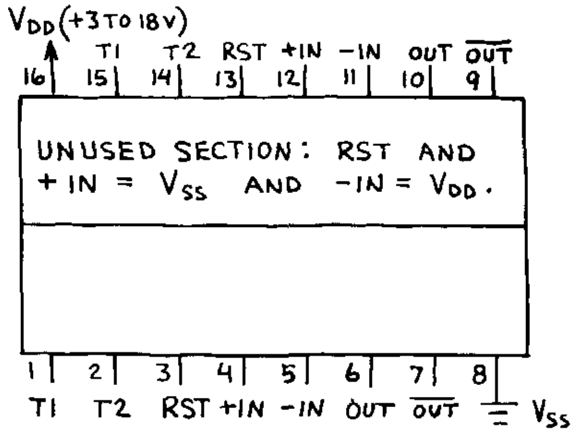
STEPPED WAVE GENERATOR



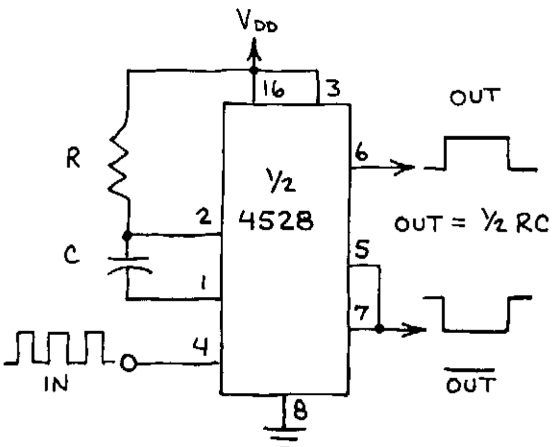
TYPICAL VALUES: R1 = R3 = 22K
R2 = 33K

DUAL ONE-SHOT
4528

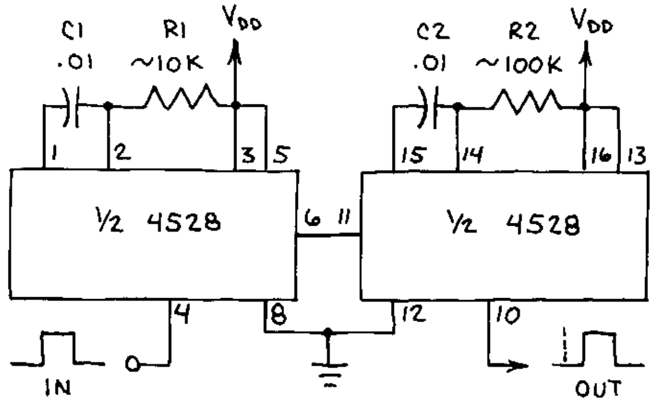
TWO FULLY INDEPENDENT MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATORS. BOTH CAN BE RETRIGGERED. TRIGGER CAN BE RISING OR FALLING EDGE OF PULSE. T1 AND T2 ARE TIMING INPUTS. RST IS RESET AND ± IN ARE TRIGGER INPUTS.



POSITIVE ONE-SHOT



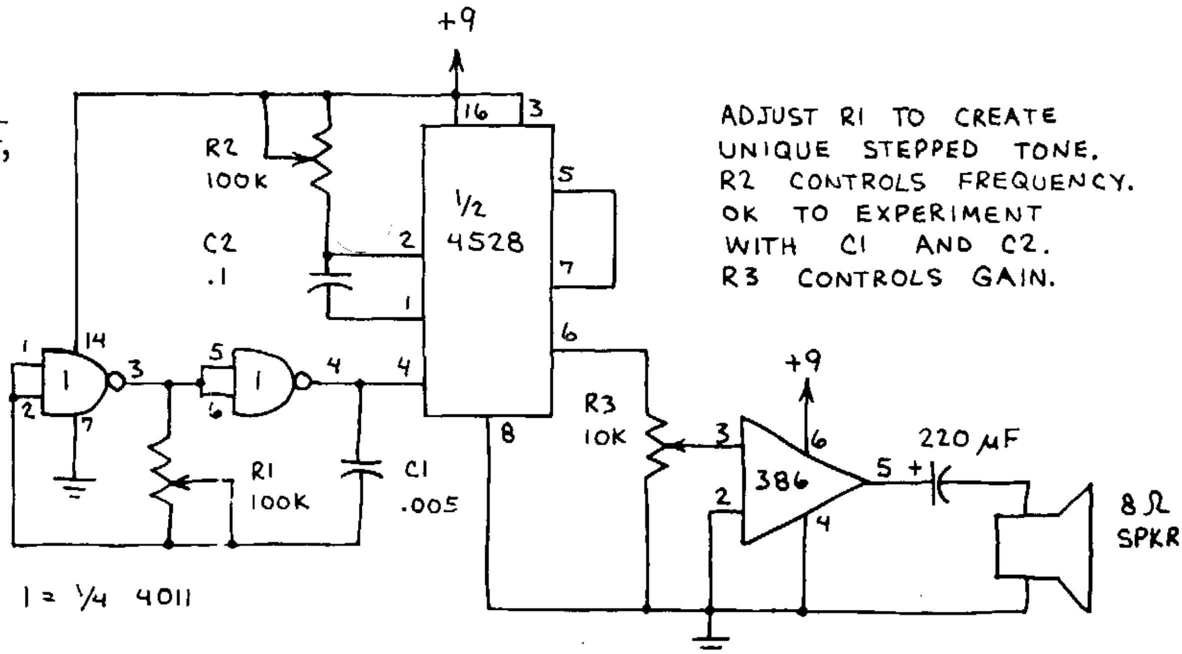
PULSE DELAYER



R1 CONTROLS DELAY TIME.
R2 CONTROLS DELAYED PULSE WIDTH.

STEPPED TONE GENERATOR

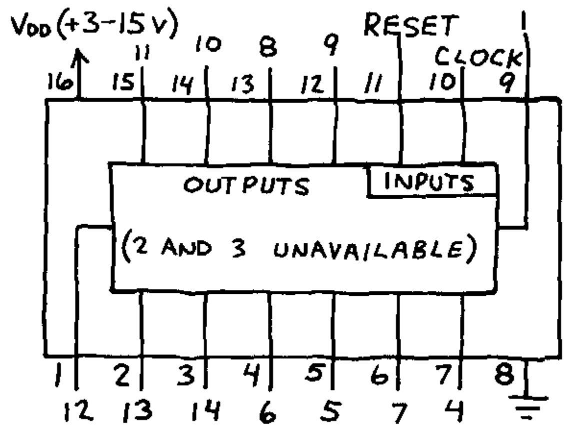
TO CONTROL WITH LIGHT, USE CdS PHOTOCELL FOR R1.



ADJUST R1 TO CREATE UNIQUE STEPPED TONE. R2 CONTROLS FREQUENCY. OK TO EXPERIMENT WITH C1 AND C2. R3 CONTROLS GAIN.

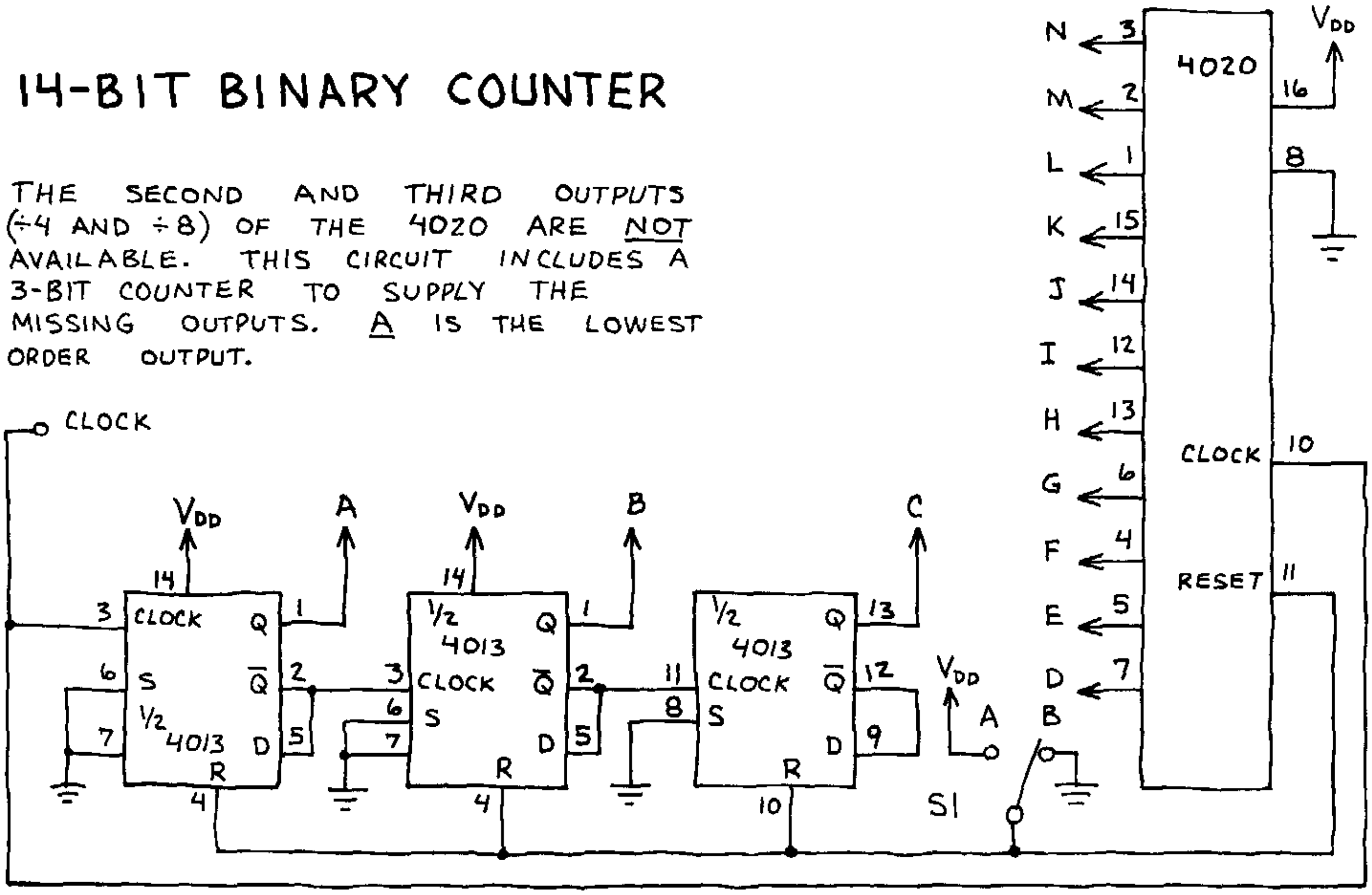
14-STAGE BINARY COUNTER
4020

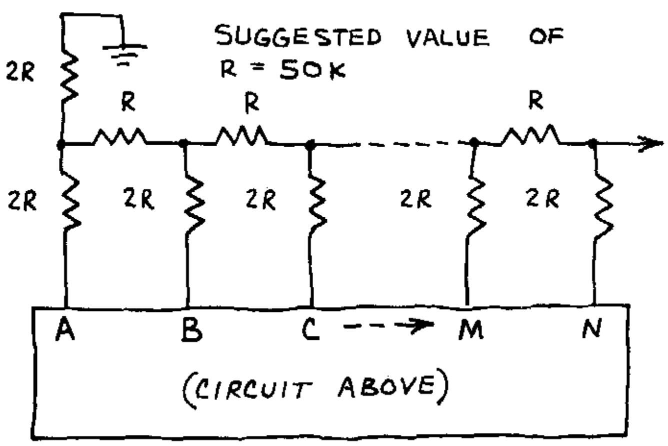
A RIPPLE COUNTER WITH CARRY OUTPUT. THE 14-STAGE BINARY COUNT IS COMPLETED IN 16,384 CLOCK PULSES. THIS MAKES POSSIBLE VERY LONG DURATION TIMERS, ASSUMING THE OUTPUTS ARE DECODED. THE OUTPUTS REQUIRE A BRIEF SETTLING TIME AFTER EACH CLOCK PULSE.



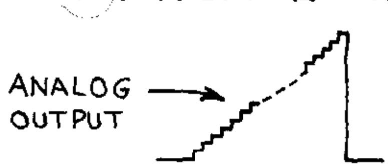
14-BIT BINARY COUNTER

THE SECOND AND THIRD OUTPUTS (÷4 AND ÷8) OF THE 4020 ARE NOT AVAILABLE. THIS CIRCUIT INCLUDES A 3-BIT COUNTER TO SUPPLY THE MISSING OUTPUTS. A IS THE LOWEST ORDER OUTPUT.



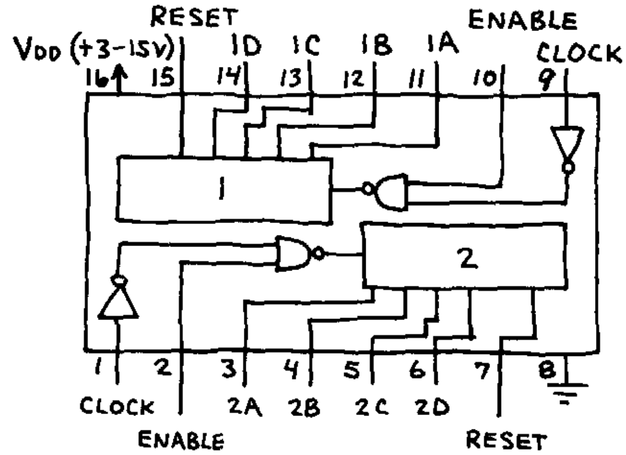


STAIRCASE GENERATOR



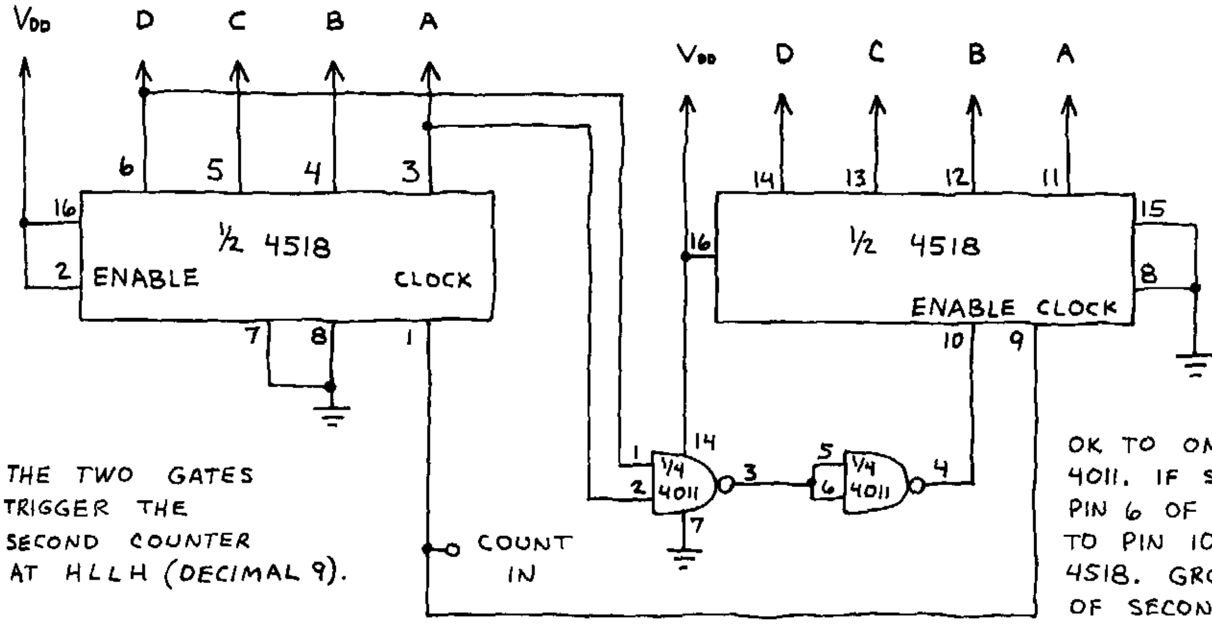
OUTPUT IS A STEPPED VOLTAGE. APPLICATIONS INCLUDE ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION AND WAVEFORM SYNTHESIS.

DUAL BCD COUNTER 4518



TWO SYNCHRONOUS DECADE COUNTERS IN ONE PACKAGE. WHEN ENABLE IS HIGH AND RESET IS LOW, EACH COUNTER ADVANCES ONE COUNT PER CLOCK PULSE.

CASCADED BCD COUNTERS

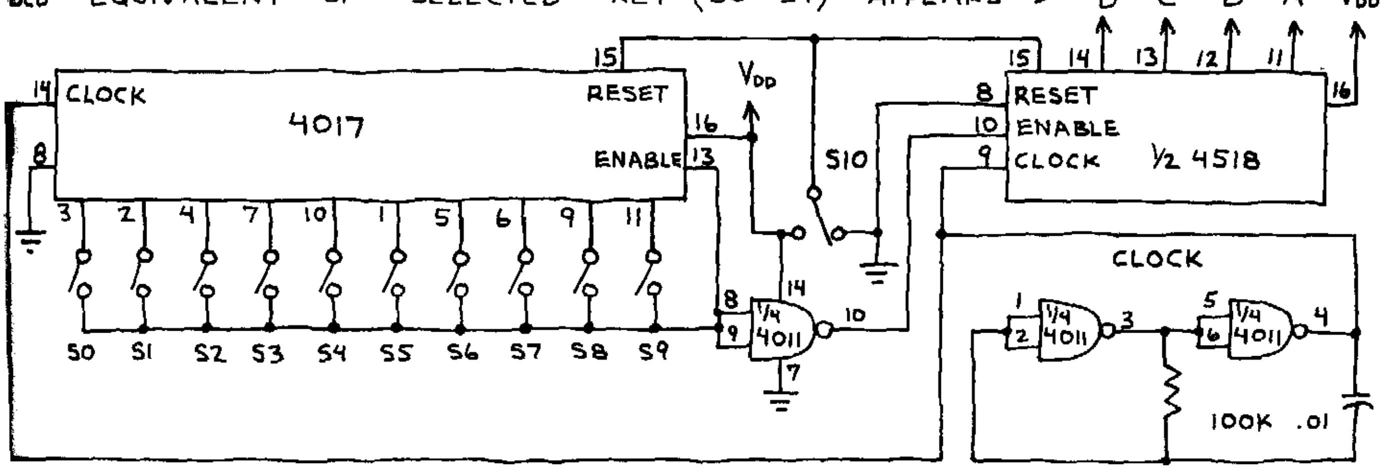


THE TWO GATES TRIGGER THE SECOND COUNTER AT HLLH (DECIMAL 9).

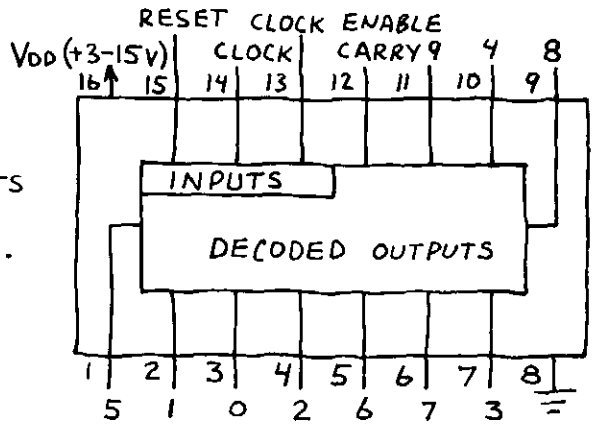
OK TO OMIT THE 4011. IF SO, CONNECT PIN 6 OF FIRST 4518 TO PIN 10 OF SECOND 4518. GROUND PIN 9 OF SECOND 4518 AND APPLY INPUT TO PIN 1 OF FIRST 4518.

BCD KEYBOARD ENCODER

PRESS S0–S9, THEN TOGGLE RESET SWITCH S10 TO VDD AND BACK TO GROUND.
BCD EQUIVALENT OF SELECTED KEY (S0–S9) APPEARS →

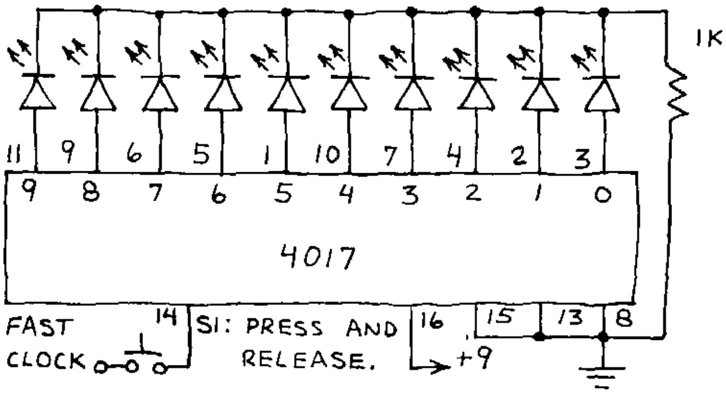


DECADE COUNTER/DIVIDER 4017

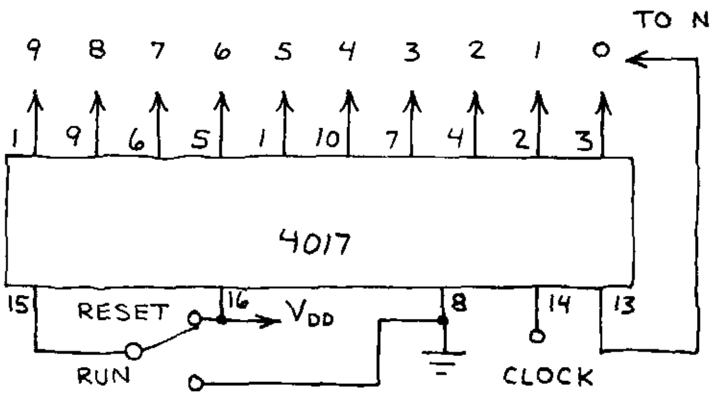


SEQUENTIALLY MAKES 1-OF-10 OUTPUTS HIGH (OTHERS STAY LOW) IN RESPONSE TO CLOCK PULSES. MANY APPLICATIONS. COUNT TAKES PLACE WHEN PINS 13 AND 15 ARE LOW.

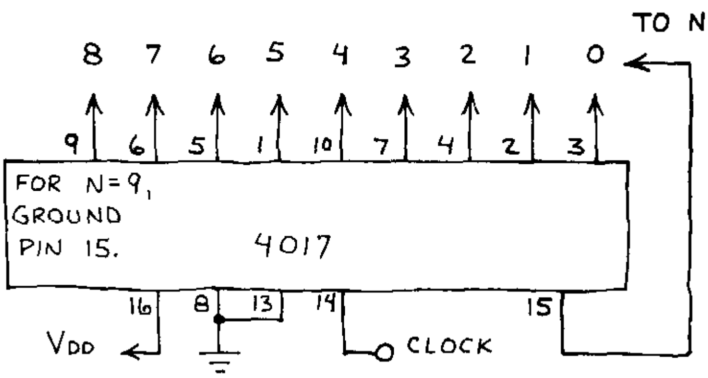
RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR



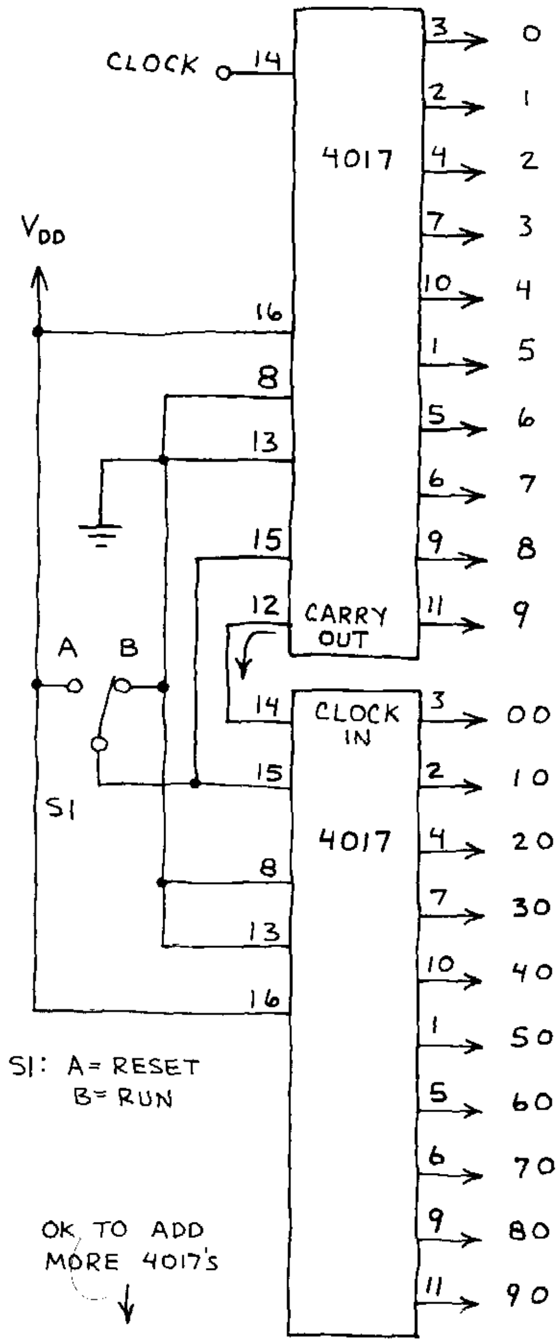
COUNT TO N AND HALT



COUNT TO N AND RECYCLE

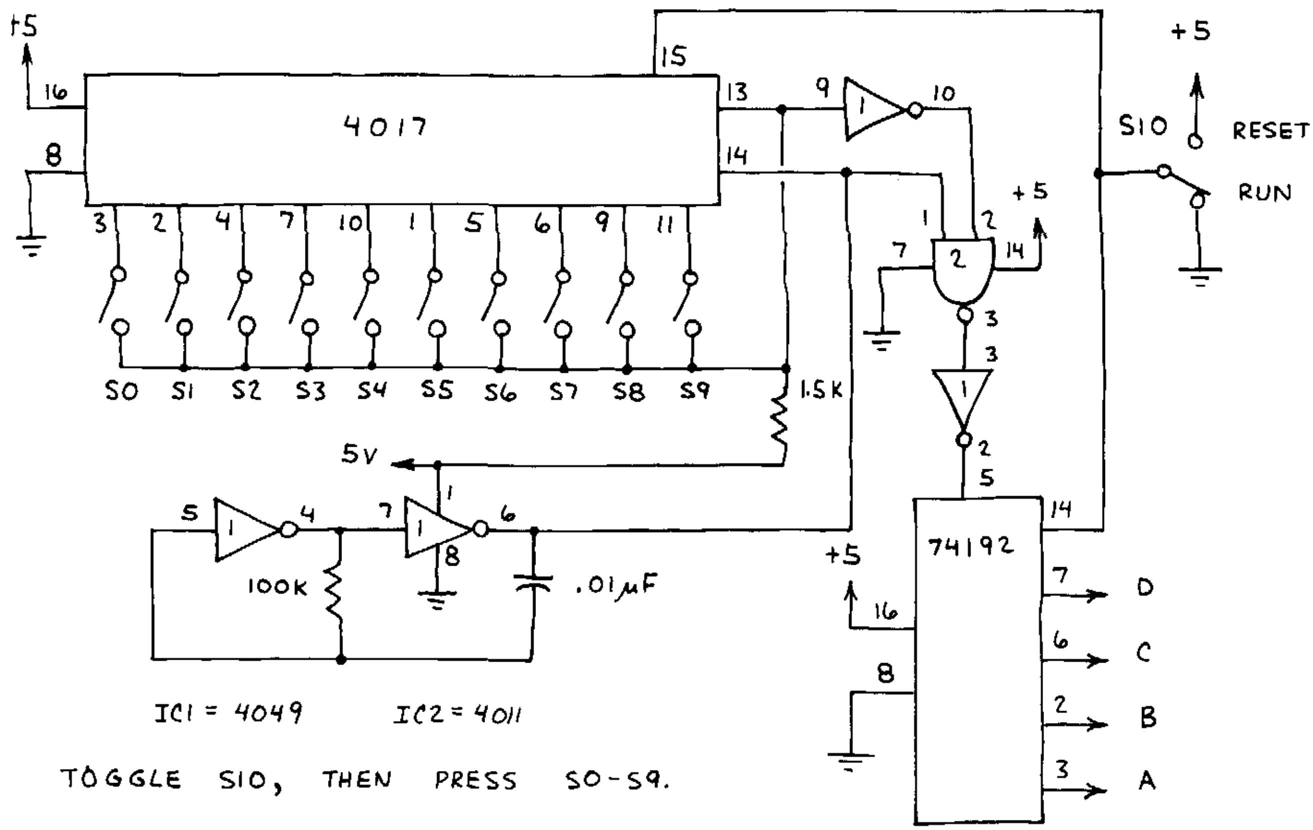


0-99 COUNTER



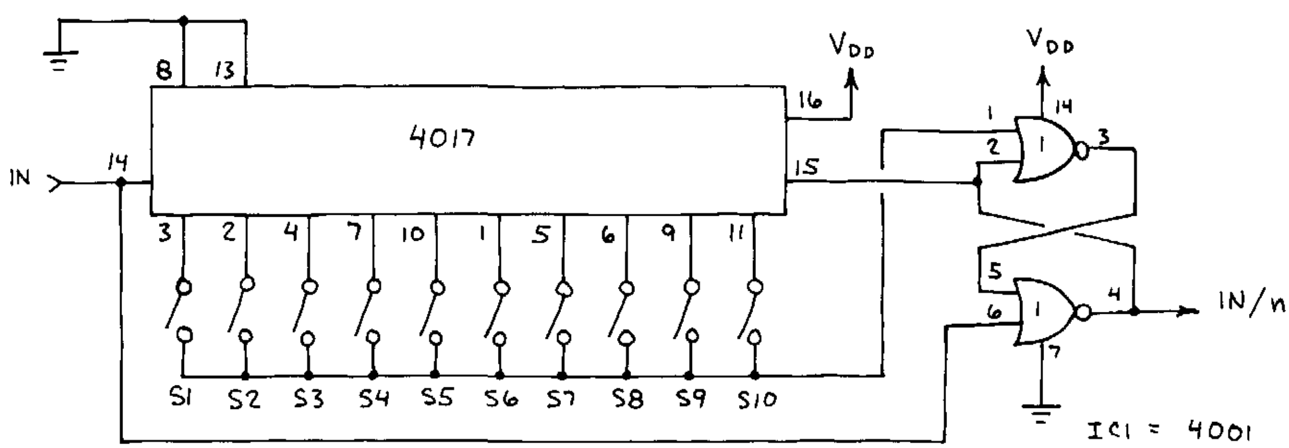
DECADE COUNTER/DIVIDER (CONTINUED)
4017

BCD KEYBOARD ENCODER



TOGGLE S10, THEN PRESS S0-S9.

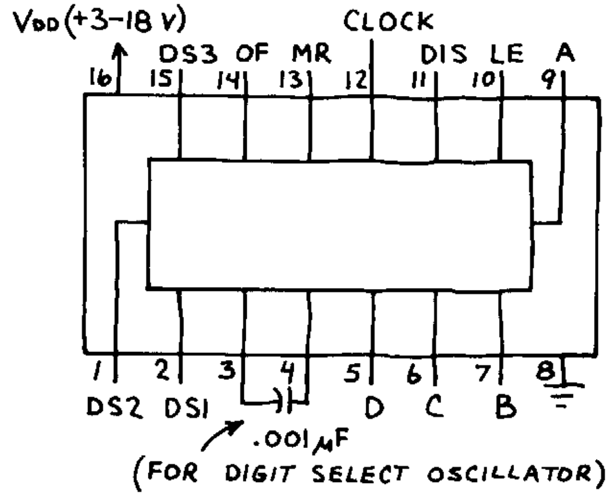
FREQUENCY DIVIDER



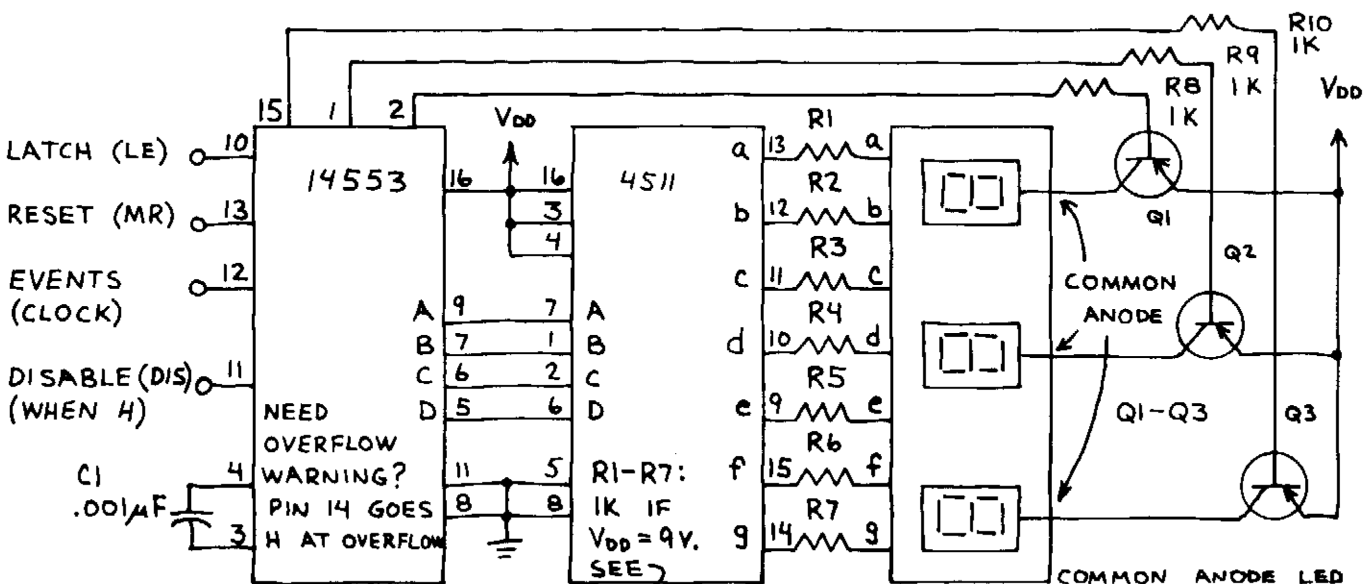
CLOSE S1-S10 TO DIVIDE
FREQUENCY BY FROM 1 TO 10.

3-DIGIT BCD COUNTER
MC14553

COMPLETE 3-DIGIT COUNTER. USE FOR DO-IT-YOURSELF EVENT AND FREQUENCY COUNTERS. BEGINNERS: GET SOME PRACTICAL CIRCUIT EXPERIENCE BEFORE USING THIS CHIP. PIN EXPLANATIONS: DS (DIGIT SELECT) 1, 2, 3 — SEQUENTIALLY STROBES READOUTS. LE — LATCH ENABLE (WHEN H). DIS — INHIBITS INPUT WHEN H. CLOCK — INPUT. MR — MASTER RESET (WHEN H). OF — OVERFLOW. A, B, C, D — BCD OUTPUTS.



3-DIGIT EVENT COUNTER

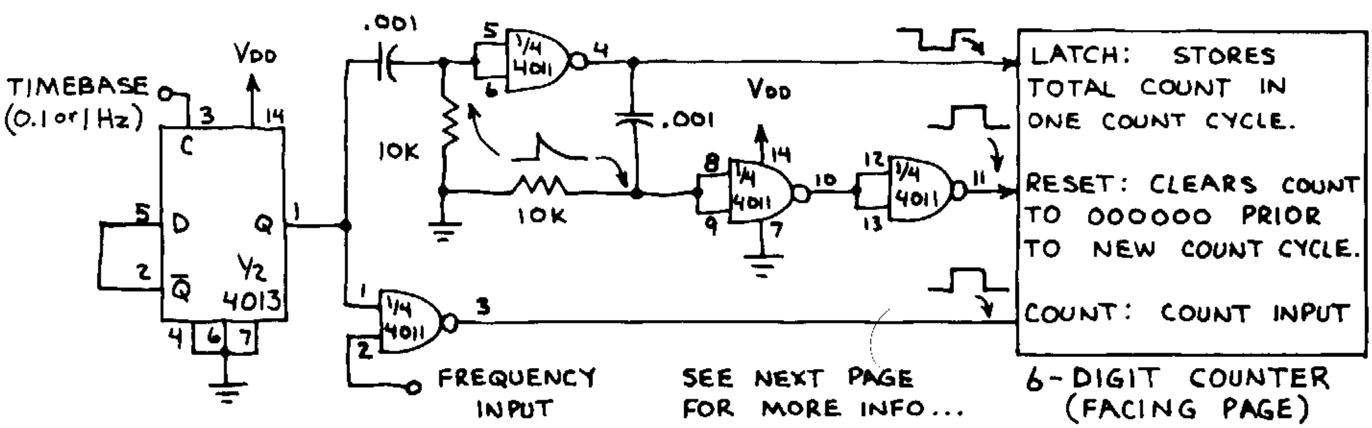


OK TO USE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY OR COMMON CATHODE LED DISPLAY.

SELECT R1-R7 SO LED CURRENT DOES NOT EXCEED 10 mA.

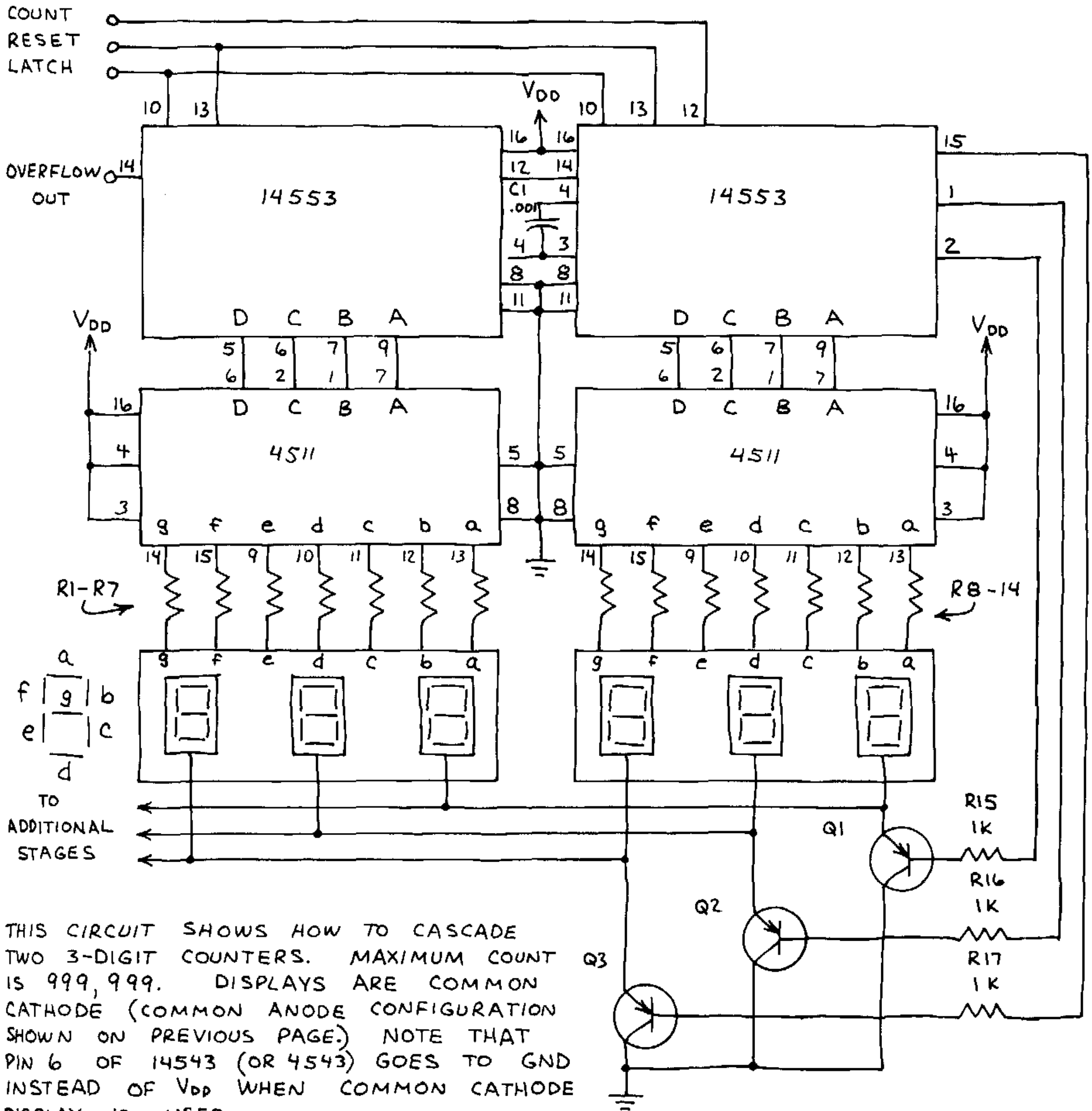
COMMON ANODE LED DISPLAYS. USE MULTI-DIGIT DISPLAY OR WIRE TOGETHER MATCHING CATHODES OF 3 DISPLAYS.

6-DIGIT FREQUENCY COUNTER



SEE NEXT PAGE FOR MORE INFO...

6-DIGIT COUNTER

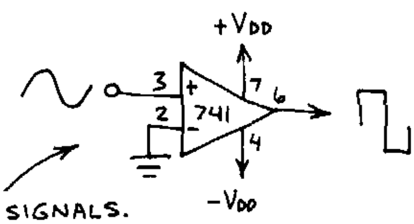


THIS CIRCUIT SHOWS HOW TO CASCADE TWO 3-DIGIT COUNTERS. MAXIMUM COUNT IS 999,999. DISPLAYS ARE COMMON CATHODE (COMMON ANODE CONFIGURATION SHOWN ON PREVIOUS PAGE.) NOTE THAT PIN 6 OF 14543 (OR 4543) GOES TO GND INSTEAD OF V_{DD} WHEN COMMON CATHODE DISPLAY IS USED.

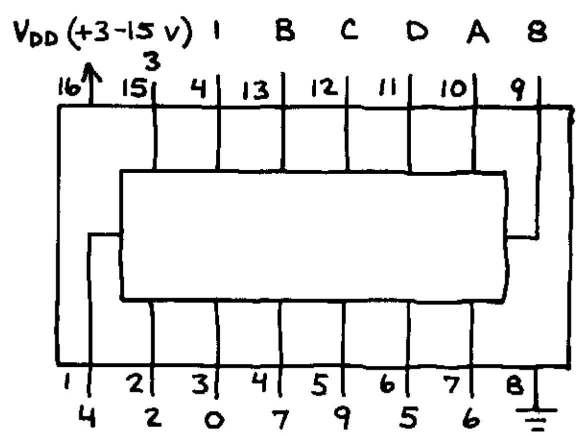
FREQUENCY COUNTER:

USE INPUT AND CONTROL CIRCUIT ON PREVIOUS PAGE. INPUT FREQUENCY SHOULD NOT EXCEED V_{DD}. NON-SQUARE WAVE INPUTS MAY REQUIRE INPUT TAILORING. USE COMPARATOR TO SHARPEN SLOW RISING AUDIO SIGNALS.

INPUT BUFFER

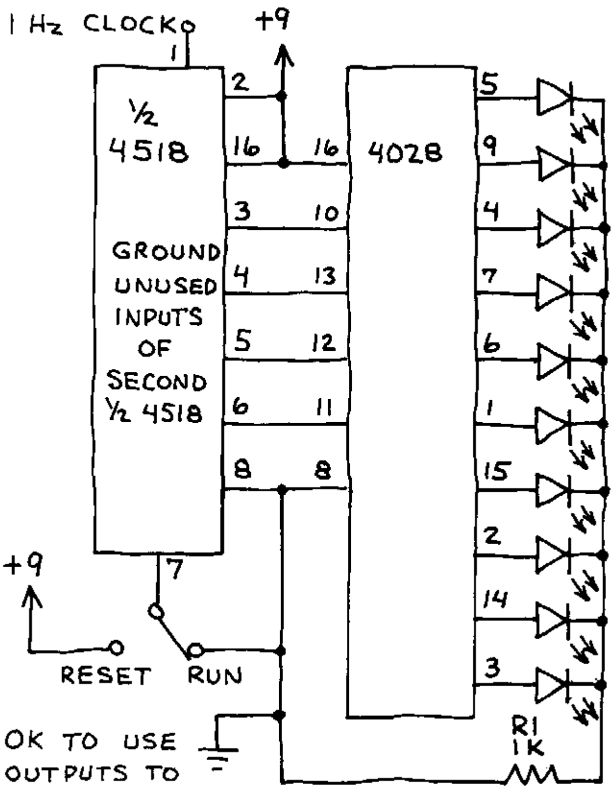


BCD-TO-DECIMAL DECODER 4028



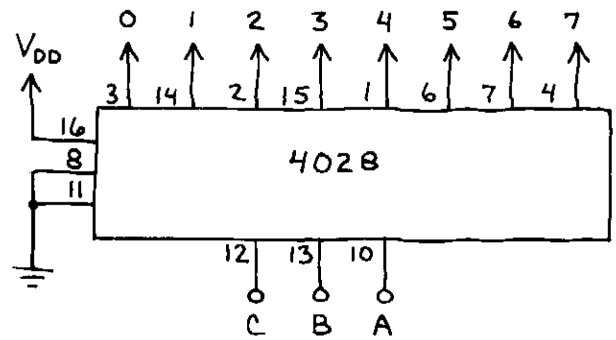
DECODES 4-BIT BCD INPUT INTO 1-OF-10 OUTPUTS. SELECTED OUTPUT GOES HIGH; ALL OTHERS STAY LOW. USE FOR DECIMAL READOUTS, SEQUENCERS, PROGRAMMABLE COUNTERS, ETC.

0-9 SECOND TIMER



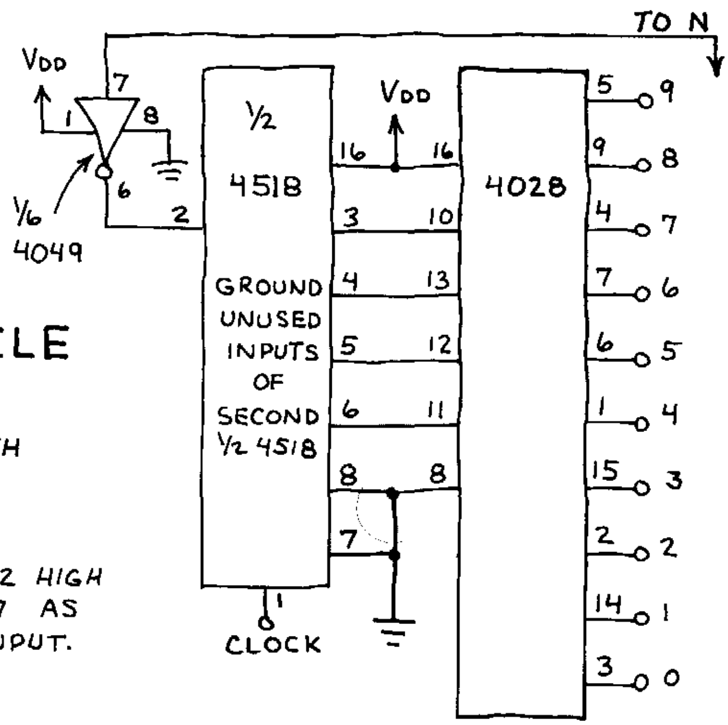
OK TO USE OUTPUTS TO CONTROL EXTERNAL LOGIC OR DEVICES.

1-OF-8 DECODER



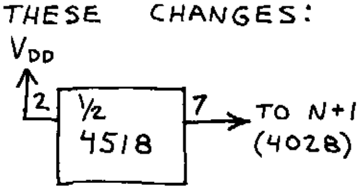
ADDRESS INPUTS

COUNT TO N AND HALT



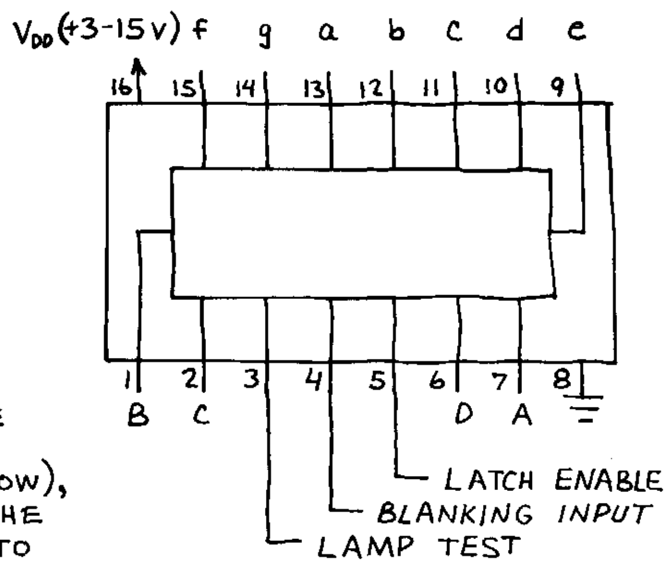
COUNT TO N AND RECYCLE

USE THE ADJACENT CIRCUIT WITH THESE CHANGES:



1. OMIT 4049
2. MAKE PIN 2 HIGH
3. USE PIN 7 AS CONTROL INPUT.

BCD-TO-7-SEGMENT LATCH/DECODER/DRIVER 4511

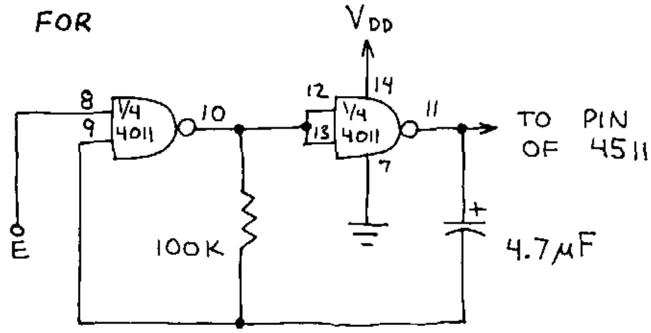


CONVERTS BCD DATA INTO FORMAT SUITABLE FOR PRODUCING DECIMAL DIGITS ON 7-SEGMENT LED DISPLAY. INCLUDES BUILT-IN 4-BIT LATCH TO STORE DATA TO BE DISPLAYED (WHEN PIN 5 IS HIGH). WHEN LATCH IS NOT USED (PIN5 LOW), THE 7-SEGMENT OUTPUTS FOLLOW THE BCD INPUTS. MAKE PIN 4 LOW TO EXTINGUISH THE DISPLAY AND HIGH FOR NORMAL OPERATION. MAKE PIN 3 LOW TO TEST THE DISPLAY AND HIGH FOR NORMAL OPERATION.

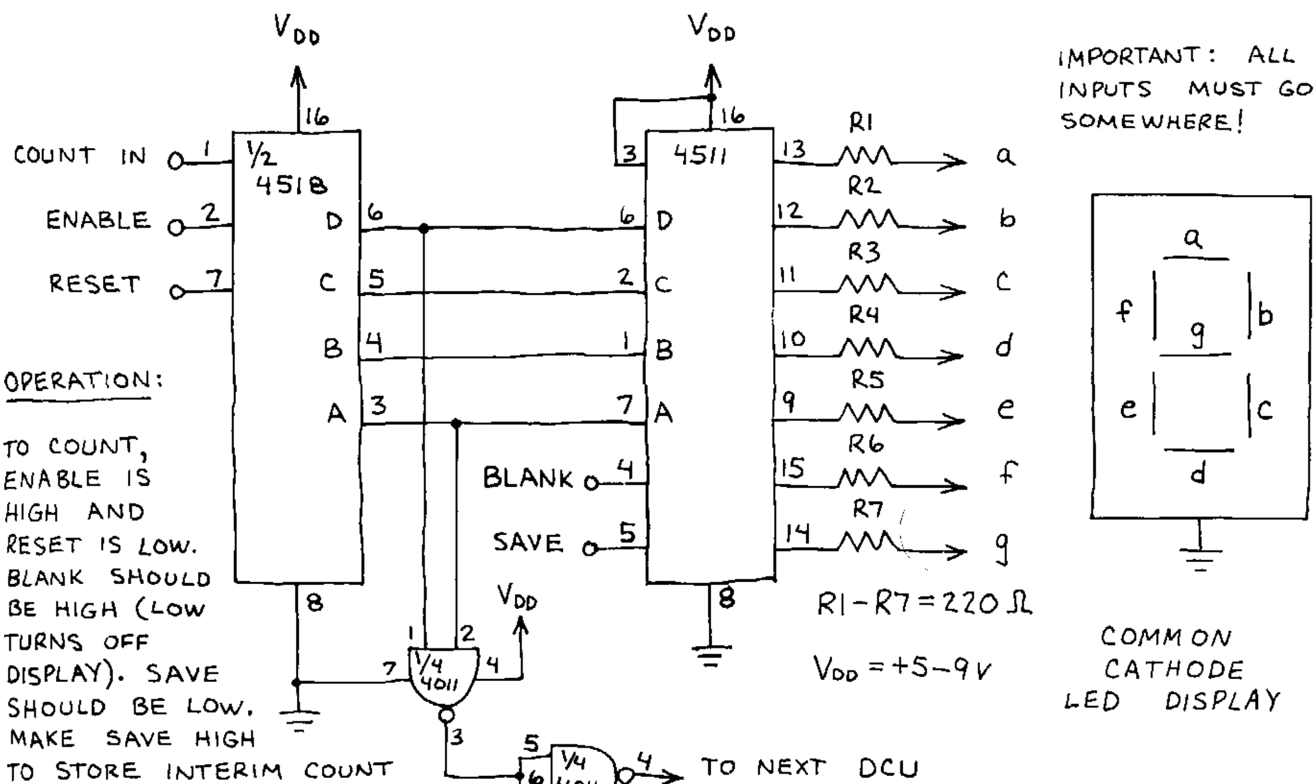
DISPLAY FLASHER

DISPLAY FLASHES ONCE PER SECOND WHEN E IS HIGH.

E	DISPLAY
H	FLASHES
L	OFF



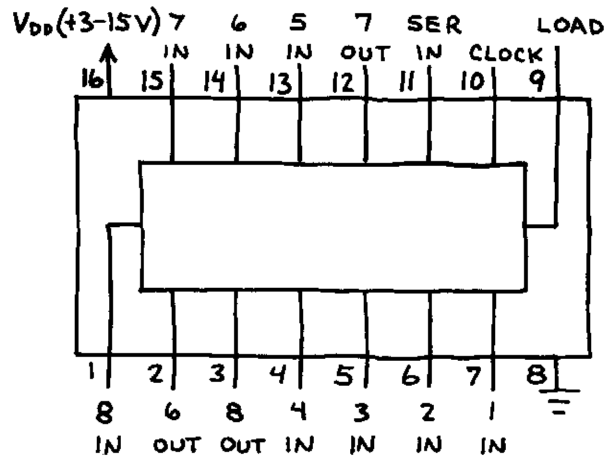
DECIMAL COUNTING UNIT (DCU)



OPERATION:

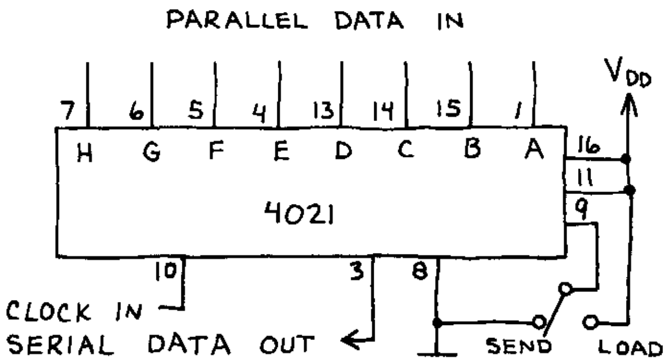
TO COUNT, ENABLE IS HIGH AND RESET IS LOW. BLANK SHOULD BE HIGH (LOW TURNS OFF DISPLAY). SAVE SHOULD BE LOW. MAKE SAVE HIGH TO STORE INTERIM COUNT WITHOUT AFFECTING COUNTER.

8-STAGE SHIFT REGISTER 4021



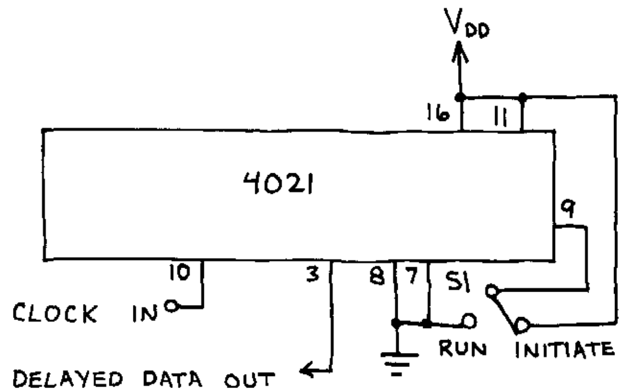
PARALLEL INPUT / SERIAL OUTPUT SHIFT REGISTER. ALSO SERIAL INPUT. DATA AT PARALLEL INPUTS IS FORCED INTO THE REGISTER IRRESPECTIVE OF THE CLOCK STATUS WHEN PIN 9 IS MADE HIGH. KEEP PIN 9 LOW FOR NORMAL OPERATION.

PARALLEL-TO-SERIAL DATA CONVERTER



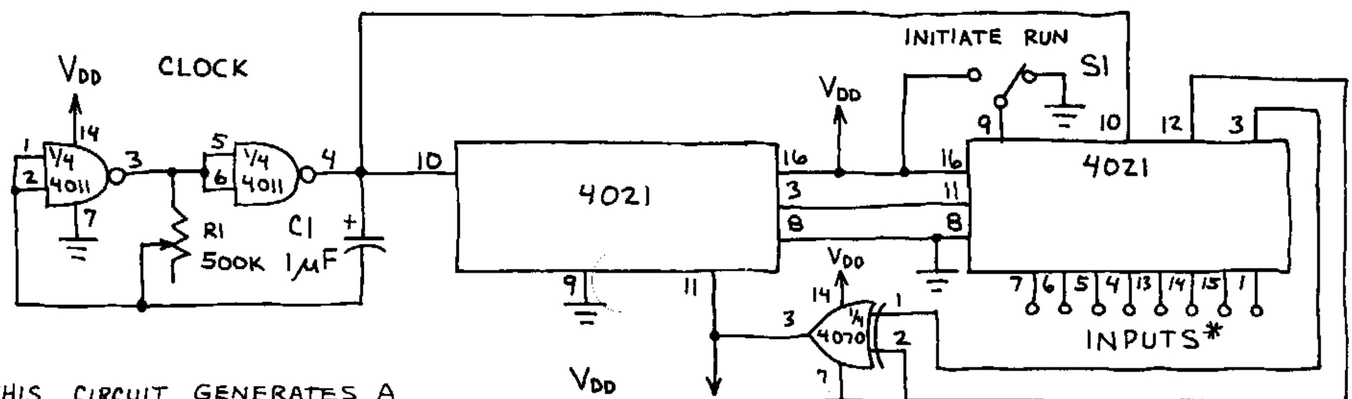
ALL 1's (H's) ARE SENT AFTER THE 8-BIT WORD IS TRANSMITTED.

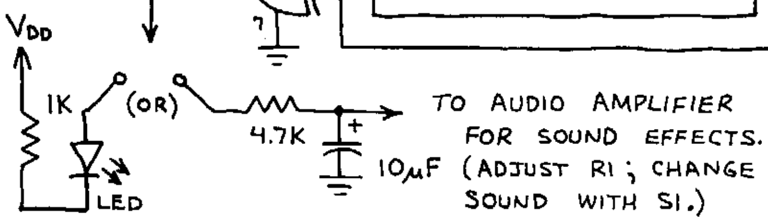
8-STAGE DELAY LINE



THE FIRST PARALLEL INPUT (PIN 7) IS GROUNDED. THIS LOADS A SINGLE L WHEN S1 IS SWITCHED TO INITIATE. THE SINGLE L BIT REACHES THE OUTPUT AFTER 8 CLOCK PULSES.

PSEUDO-RANDOM SEQUENCER

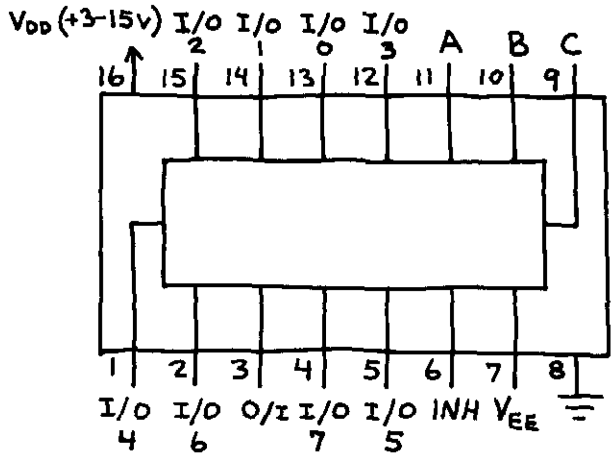




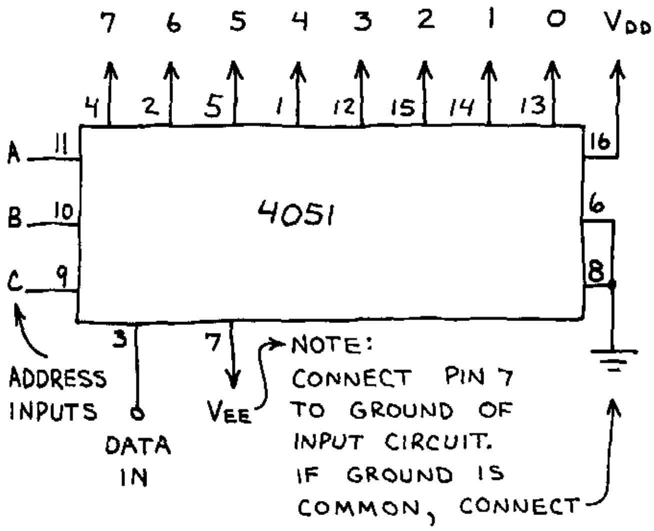
THIS CIRCUIT GENERATES A PSEUDO-RANDOM BIT SEQUENCE AND RECYCLES. * TO CHANGE BIT PATTERN, CONNECT DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF INPUTS OF SECOND 4021 TO V_{DD} OR GROUND.

ANALOG MULTIPLEXER 4051

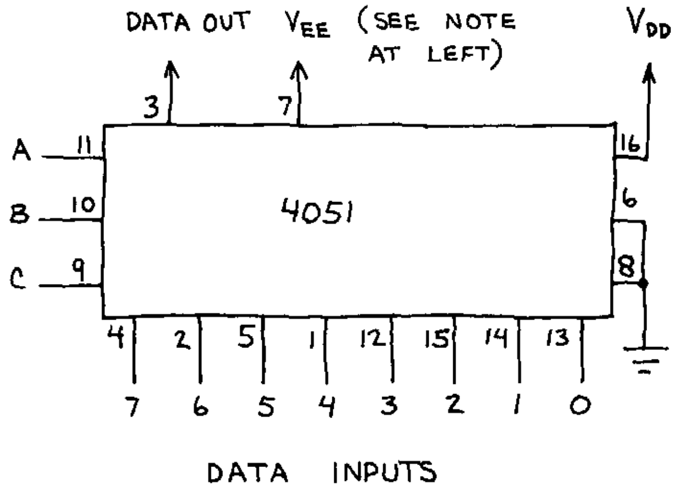
INPUT ADDRESS AT CBA SELECTS 1-OF-8 ANALOG SWITCHES. SIGNAL AT SELECTED SWITCH I/O (INPUT/OUTPUT) IS THEN APPLIED TO COMMON O/I (OUTPUT/INPUT). THE INPUT SIGNAL MUST NOT EXCEED V_{DD}. THE INHIBIT (INH) INPUT SHOULD BE GROUNDED FOR NORMAL OPERATION. ALL SWITCHES ARE OPEN WHEN INH IS HIGH.



1-OF-8 MULTIPLEXER



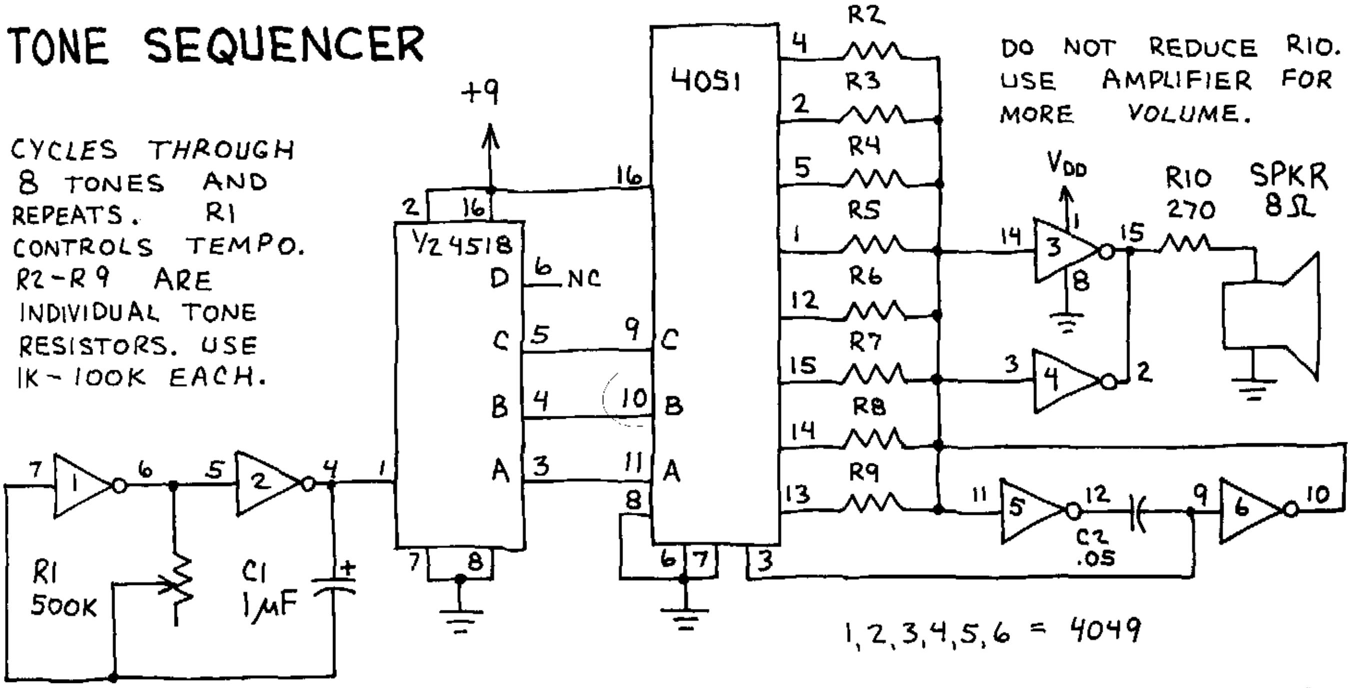
1-OF-8 DATA SELECTOR (DEMULTIPLEXER)



TONE SEQUENCER

CYCLES THROUGH 8 TONES AND REPEATS. R1 CONTROLS TEMPO. R2-R9 ARE INDIVIDUAL TONE RESISTORS. USE 1K-100K EACH.

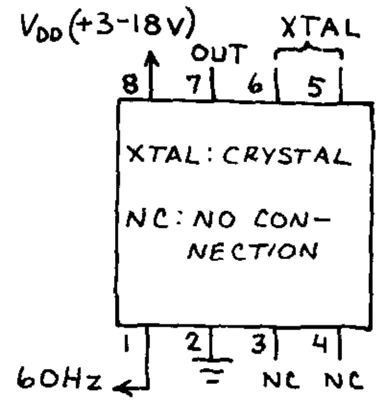
DO NOT REDUCE R10. USE AMPLIFIER FOR MORE VOLUME.



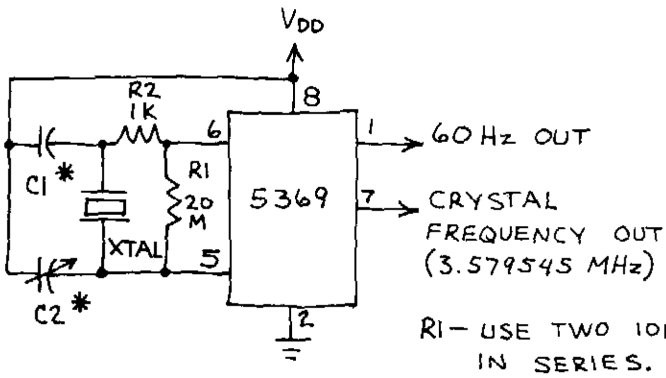
1,2,3,4,5,6 = 4049

60-Hz TIMEBASE
MM5369

PROVIDES PRECISE 60 Hz SQUARE WAVE WHEN USED WITH 3.579545 MHz COLOR TV CRYSTAL. USE FOR MOST DO-IT-YOURSELF TIMERS, CLOCKS, CONTROLLERS, FUNCTION GENERATORS. INSTALL IN SMALL CABINET FOR WORKBENCH PRECISION CLOCK.



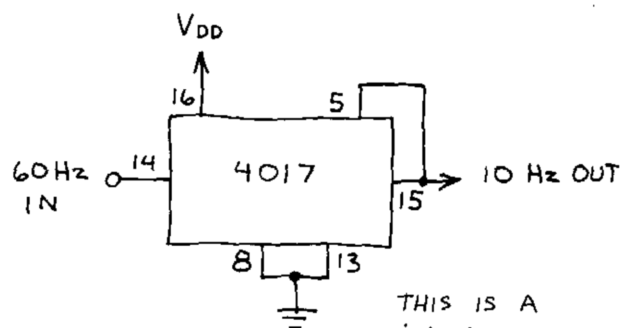
60-Hz TIMEBASE



R1 – USE TWO 10M IN SERIES.

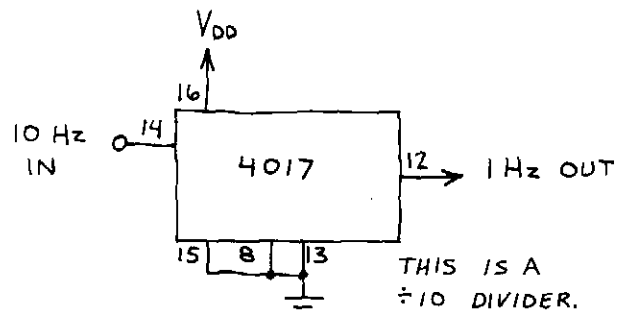
*
MOTOROLA SPECIFIES THAT C1 = 30 pF AND C2 = 6.36 pF. OK TO USE SIX 4.7 pF CAPACITORS IN PARALLEL OR 47 pF CAPACITOR FOR C1. TRY TUNABLE CAPACITOR (e.g. 5–50 pF) FOR C2. TO TUNE, CONNECT FREQUENCY METER TO PIN 7. TUNE C2 UNTIL FREQUENCY IS 3,579,545 Hz. ACCURACY FAIRLY GOOD EVEN IF YOU DON'T TUNE C2.

10-Hz TIMEBASE



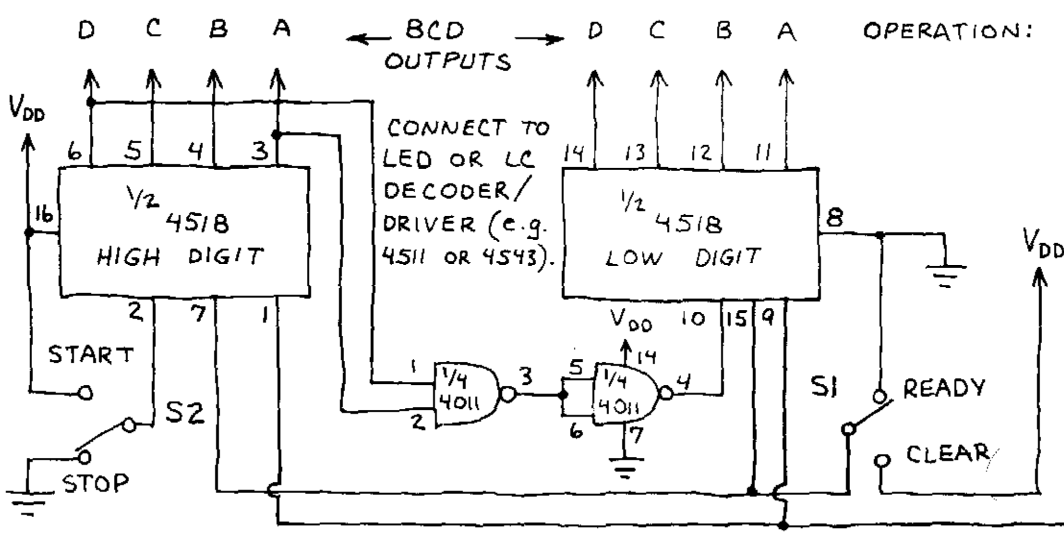
THIS IS A ÷6 DIVIDER.

1-Hz TIMEBASE



THIS IS A ÷10 DIVIDER.

DIGITAL STOPWATCH



OPERATION:
1. TOGGLE S1 FROM CLEAR TO READY.
2. SWITCH S2 FROM STOP TO START.
3. SWITCH S2 FROM START TO STOP.

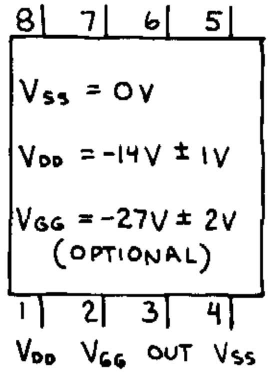
1 Hz = 00–99 SEC

10 Hz = 0.0–9.9 SEC

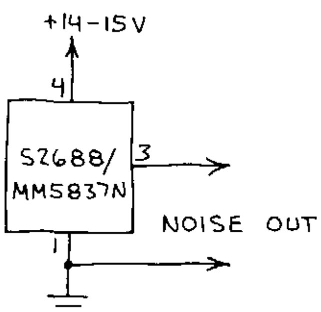
OK TO ADD MORE STAGES.

NOISE GENERATOR
S2688 / MM5837N

PRODUCES BROADBAND WHITE NOISE FOR AUDIO AND OTHER APPLICATIONS. THE NOISE QUALITY IS VERY UNIFORM. IT IS PRODUCED BY A 17-BIT SHIFT REGISTER WHICH IS CLOCKED BY AN INTERNAL OSCILLATOR.

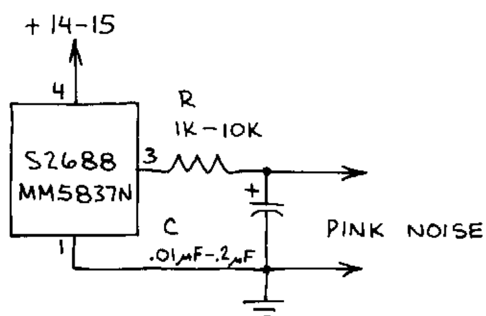


WHITE NOISE SOURCE



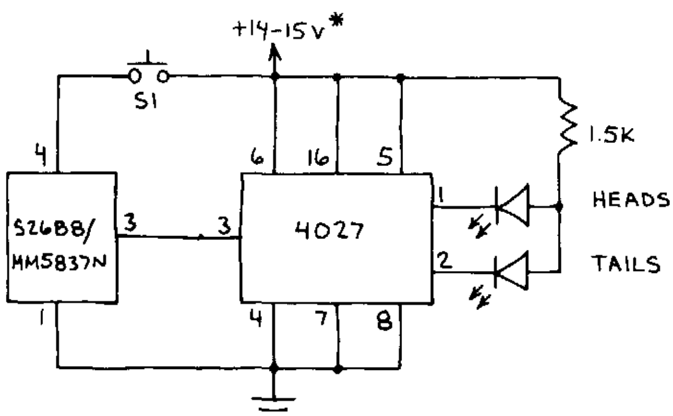
CONNECT OUTPUT TO AUDIO AMPLIFIER TO HEAR NOISE. USE 7815 VOLTAGE REGULATOR TO OBTAIN +15 VOLTS.

PINK NOISE SOURCE



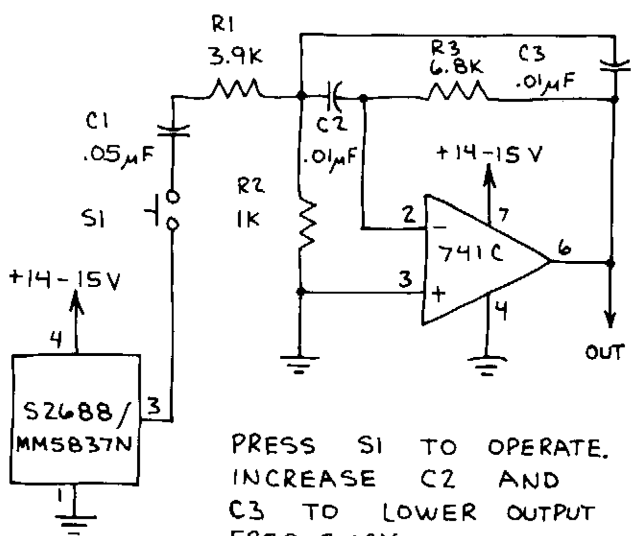
CHANGE R AND C TO ALTER NOISE SPECTRUM. ALSO, TRY LOWER SUPPLY VOLTAGES TO CHANGE SPECTRUM.

COIN TOSSER



PRESS S1; BOTH LEDs GLOW. RELEASE S1 AND ONLY ONE GLOWS. GROUND INPUTS OF UNUSED HALF OF 4027 (PINS 9, 10, 11, 12 AND 13). *(OK TO USE 9-VOLT BATTERY AS POWER SUPPLY.)

SNARE/BRUSH NOISE



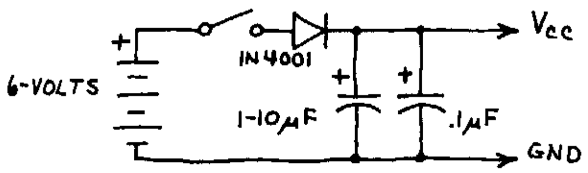
PRESS S1 TO OPERATE. INCREASE C2 AND C3 TO LOWER OUTPUT FREQUENCY.

NOTES

TTL/LS INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

INTRODUCTION

TTL IS THE BEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST DIVERSIFIED IC FAMILY. LS IS FUNCTIONALLY IDENTICAL TO TTL BUT IS SLIGHTLY FASTER AND USES 80% LESS POWER. TTL/LS CHIPS REQUIRE A REGULATED 4.75–5.25 VOLT POWER SUPPLY. HERE'S A SIMPLE BATTERY SUPPLY:



THE DIODE DROPS THE BATTERY VOLTAGE TO A SAFE LEVEL. BOTH CAPACITORS SHOULD BE INSTALLED ON THE TTL/LS CIRCUIT BOARD. CIRCUITS WITH LOTS OF TTL/LS CHIPS CAN USE LOTS OF CURRENT. USE A COMMERCIAL 5 VOLT LINE POWERED SUPPLY TO SAVE BATTERIES. OR MAKE YOUR OWN. (SEE THE 7805 ON PAGE 86.)

OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

1. V_{cc} MUST <u>NOT</u> EXCEED 5.25 VOLTS.

2. INPUT SIGNALS MUST NEVER EXCEED V_{cc} AND SHOULD NOT FALL BELOW GND.

3. UNCONNECTED TTL/LS INPUTS USUALLY ASSUME THE H STATE ... BUT <u>DON'T</u> <u>COUNT</u> <u>ON</u> <u>IT</u>! IF AN INPUT IS SUPPOSED TO BE FIXED AT H, CONNECT IT TO V_{cc}.

4. IF AN INPUT IS SUPPOSED TO BE FIXED AT L, CONNECT IT TO GND.

5. CONNECT UNUSED AND/NAND/OR INPUTS TO A USED INPUT OF THE SAME CHIP.

6. FORCE OUTPUTS OF UNUSED GATES H TO SAVE CURRENT (NAND—ONE INPUT H; NOR—ALL INPUTS L).

7. USE AT LEAST ONE DECOUPLING CAPACITOR (0.01–0.1 μF) FOR EVERY 5-10 GATE PACKAGES, ONE FOR EVERY 2-5 COUNTERS AND REGISTERS AND ONE FOR EACH ONE-SHOT. DECOUPLING CAPACITORS NEUTRALIZE THE HEFTY POWER SUPPLY SPIKES THAT OCCUR WHEN A TTL/LS OUTPUT CHANGES STATES. THEY MUST HAVE SHORT LEADS AND BE CONNECTED FROM V_{cc} TO GND AS NEAR THE TTL/LS ICs AS POSSIBLE.

8. AVOID LONG WIRES WITHIN CIRCUITS

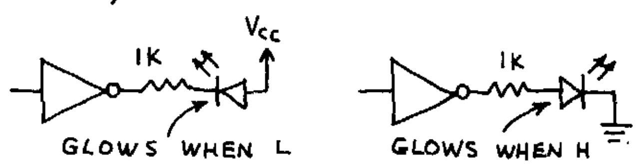
9. IF THE POWER SUPPLY IS NOT ON THE CIRCUIT BOARD, CONNECT A 1–10μF CAPACITOR ACROSS THE POWER LEADS WHERE THEY ARRIVE AT THE BOARD.

INTERFACING TTL/LS

1. 1 TTL OUTPUT WILL DRIVE UP TO 10 TTL OR 20 LS INPUTS.

2. 1 LS OUTPUT WILL DRIVE UP TO 5 TTL OR 10 LS INPUTS.

3. TTL/LS LED DRIVERS:



TTL/LS TROUBLESHOOTING

1. DO <u>ALL</u> INPUTS GO SOMEWHERE?

2. ARE <u>ALL</u> IC PINS INSERTED INTO THE BOARD OR SOCKET?

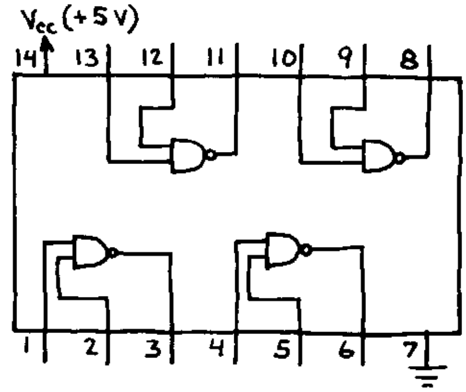
3. DOES THE CIRCUIT OBEY <u>ALL</u> TTL/LS OPERATING REQUIREMENTS?

4. HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN A CONNECTION?

5. HAVE YOU USED ENOUGH DECOUPLING CAPACITORS? ARE THEIR LEADS SHORT?

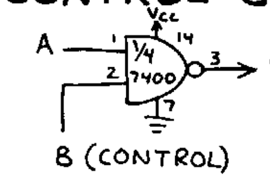
6. IS V_{cc} AT EACH CHIP WITHIN RANGE?

QUAD NAND GATE
7400/74LS00



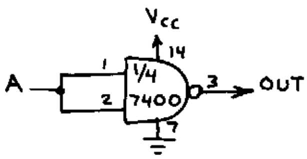
THE BASIC BUILDING BLOCK CHIP FOR THE ENTIRE TTL FAMILY. VERY EASY TO USE. HUNDREDS OF APPLICATIONS.

CONTROL GATE



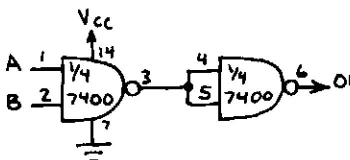
A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	L

INVERTER



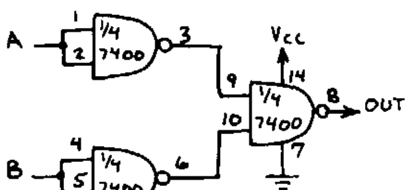
A	OUT
L	H
H	L

AND GATE



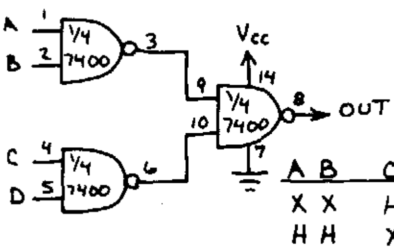
A	B	OUT
L	L	L
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	H

OR GATE



A	B	OUT
L	L	L
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	H

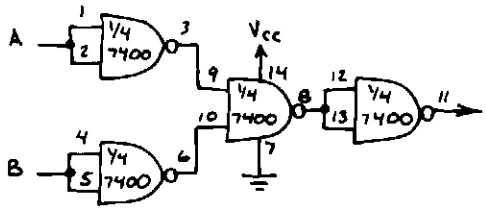
AND-OR GATE



A	B	C	D	OUT
X	X	H	H	H
H	H	X	X	H
H	H	H	H	H

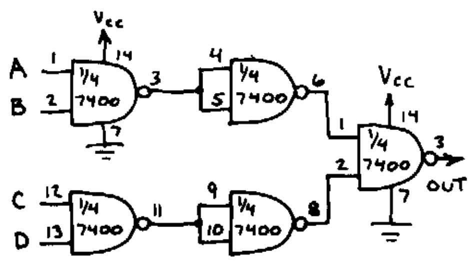
NOTE: PIN NUMBERS CAN BE REARRANGED IF DESIRED.

NOR GATE



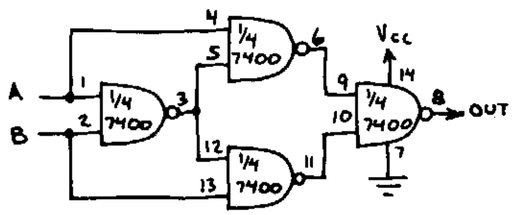
A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	L

4-INPUT NAND GATE



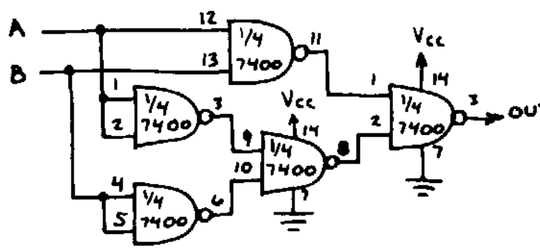
A	B	C	D	OUT
L	X	X	X	H
X	L	X	X	H
X	X	L	X	H
X	X	X	L	H
H	H	H	H	L

EXCLUSIVE-OR GATE



A	B	OUT
L	L	L
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	L

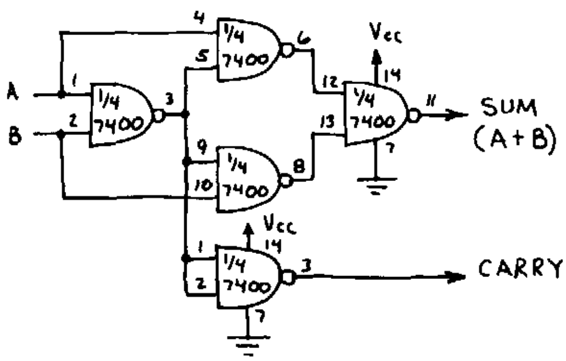
EXCLUSIVE-NOR GATE



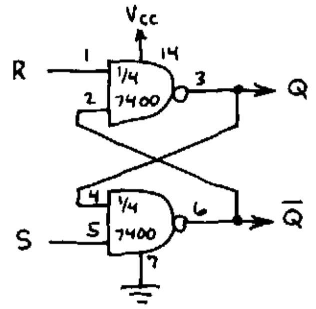
A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	H

QUAD NAND GATE (CONTINUED)
7400/74LS00

HALF ADDER

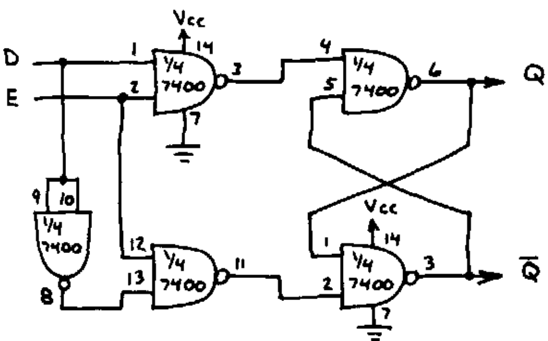


RS LATCH



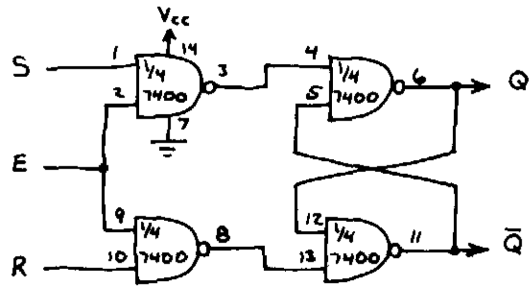
R	S	Q	$\overline{Q}$
L	L	NOT ALLOWED	
L	H	H	L
H	L	L	H
H	H	NO CHANGE	

D FLIP-FLOP



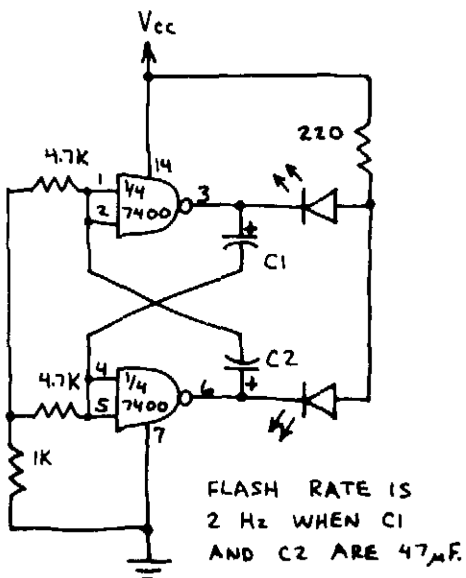
WHEN ENABLE (E) INPUT IS HIGH, Q OUTPUT FOLLOWS D INPUT. NO CHANGE WHEN E IS LOW.

GATED RS LATCH



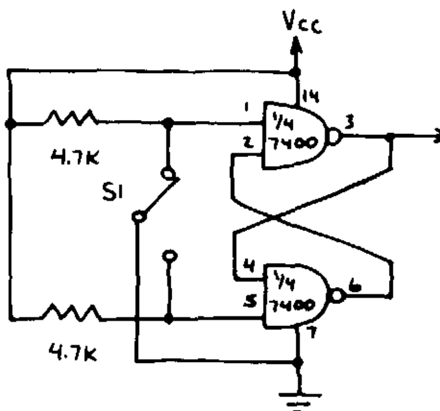
FUNCTIONS AS RS LATCH WHEN ENABLE (E) INPUT IS HIGH. IGNORES RS INPUTS WHEN E IS LOW.

LED DUAL FLASHER



FLASH RATE IS 2 Hz WHEN C1 AND C2 ARE 47μF.

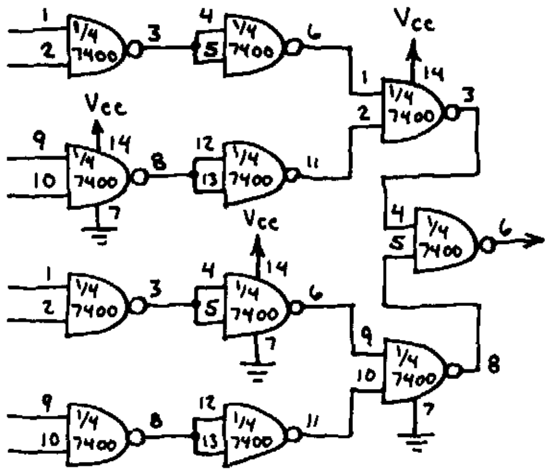
SWITCH DEBOUNCER



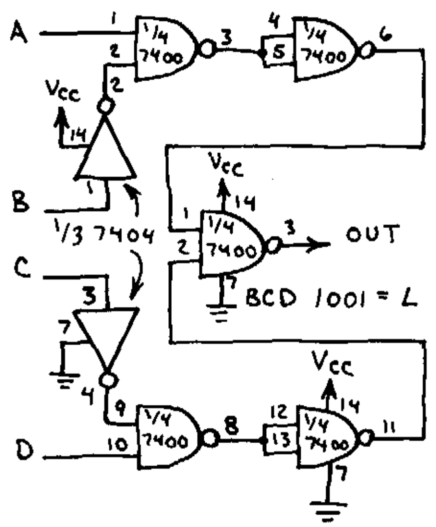
TOGGLE S1 TO OPERATE.

PROVIDES NOISE FREE OUTPUT FROM STANDARD SPDT TOGGLE SWITCH.

8-INPUT NAND GATE



BCD DECODER

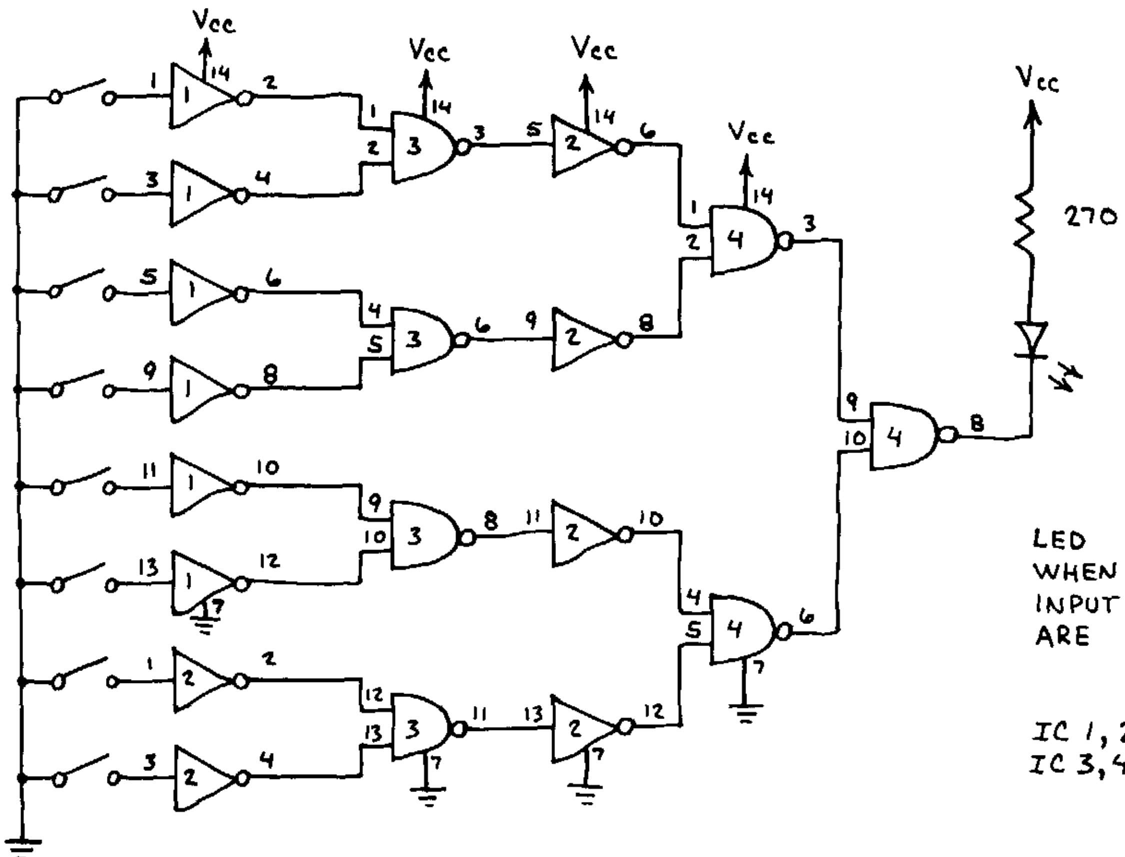


A	B	C	D	OUT
H	L	L	H	L
X	X	X	X	H

USE THIS METHOD TO DECODE ANY 4-BIT NIBBLE. JUST ADD OR REMOVE INPUT INVERTERS.

IC 1, 2 = 7400/74LS00

UNANIMOUS VOTE DETECTOR



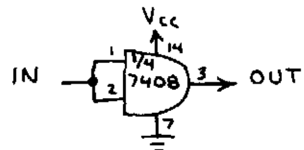
LED GLOWS WHEN ALL INPUT SWITCHES ARE CLOSED.

IC 1, 2 = 7404
IC 3, 4 = 7400/74LS00

QUAD AND GATE
7408/74LS08

ONE OF THE BASIC BUILDING BLOCK CHIPS. NOT AS VERSATILE, HOWEVER, AS THE 7400/74LS00 QUAD NAND GATE.

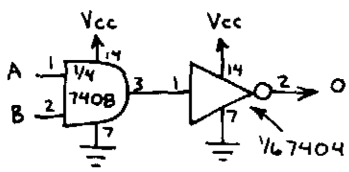
AND GATE BUFFER



IN = OUT

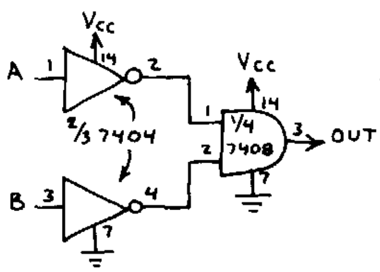
USE FOR INTERFACING WITHOUT CHANGING LOGIC STATES.

NAND GATE



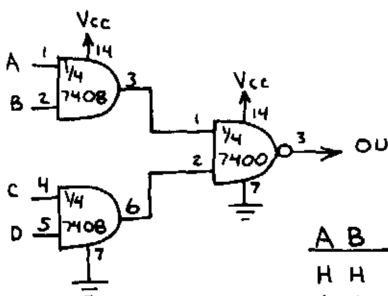
A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	L

NOR GATE

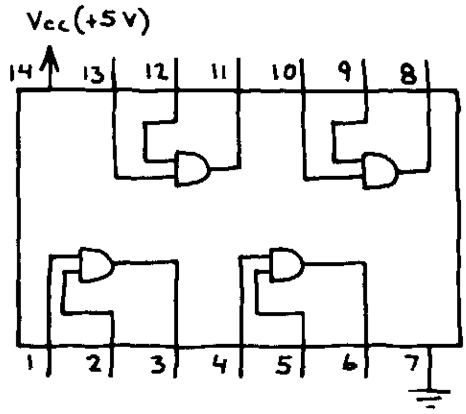


A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	L

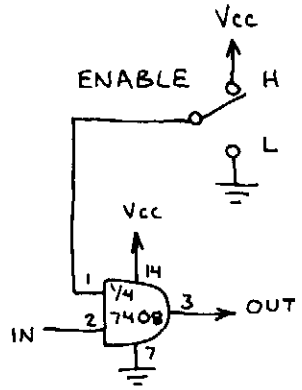
4-INPUT NAND GATE



A B	C D	OUT
H H	H H	L
X X	X X	H



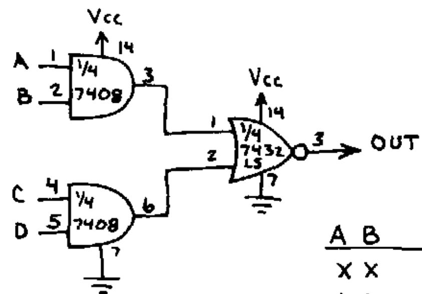
DIGITAL TRANSMISSION GATE



IN	E	OUT
L	L	L
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	H

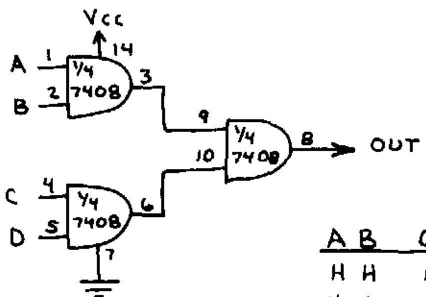
E = ENABLE

AND-OR-INVERT GATE



A B	C D	OUT
X X	X X	H
1 1	X X	L
1 1	1 1	L

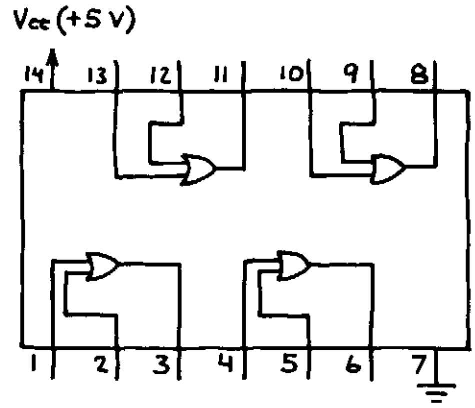
4-INPUT AND GATE



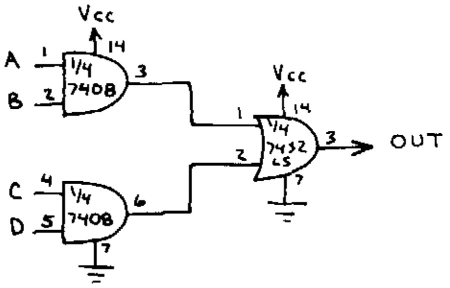
A B	C D	OUT
H H	H H	H
X X	X X	L

QUAD OR GATE
74LS32

FOUR 2-INPUT OR GATES. NOT AS VERSATILE AS 7402/74LS02 QUAD NOR GATE, BUT VERY USEFUL IN SIMPLE DATA SELECTORS.

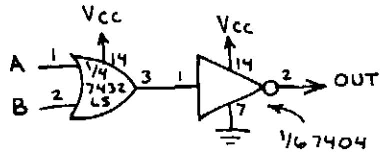


AND-OR CIRCUIT



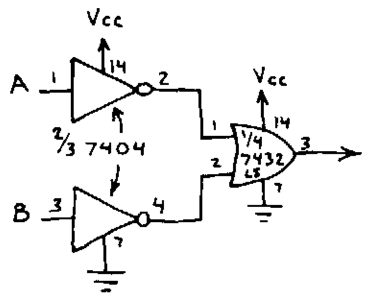
OUTPUT GOES HIGH WHEN BOTH INPUTS OF EITHER OR BOTH AND GATES ARE HIGH; OTHERWISE THE OUTPUT IS LOW. THIS BASIC CIRCUIT IS USED TO MAKE DATA SELECTORS ... AS SHOWN BELOW

NOR GATE



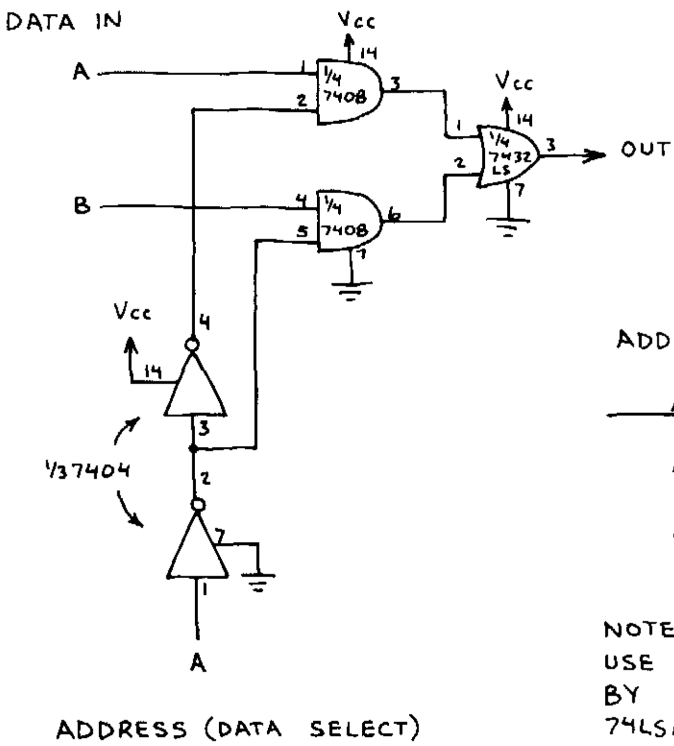
A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	L

NAND GATE



A	B	OUT
L	L	H
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	L

2-INPUT DATA SELECTOR



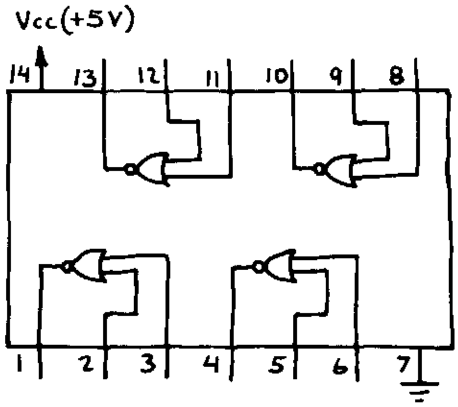
SELECTS 1-OF-2 INPUTS AND TRANSMITS ITS LOGIC STATE TO THE OUTPUT.

ADDRESS A	DATA IN B	DATA IN A	OUT
L	X	L	L
L	X	H	H
H	L	X	L
H	H	X	H

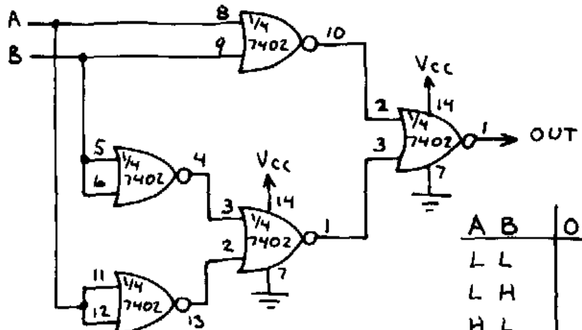
NOTE: FOR 3-INPUT DATA SELECTOR, USE 74LS27 NOR GATE FOLLOWED BY INVERTER AND PRECEEDED BY 74LS10 3-INPUT AND GATES.

QUAD NOR GATE
7402/74LS02

JUST AS VERSATILE AS THE 7400/74LS00 QUAD NAND GATE... BUT NOT USED AS OFTEN. ADD INVERTER (7404/74LS04) TO BOTH INPUTS OF A NOR GATE AND AN AND GATE IS FORMED.



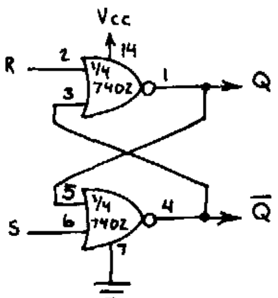
EXCLUSIVE-OR GATE



A B	OUT
L L	L
L H	H
H L	H
H H	L

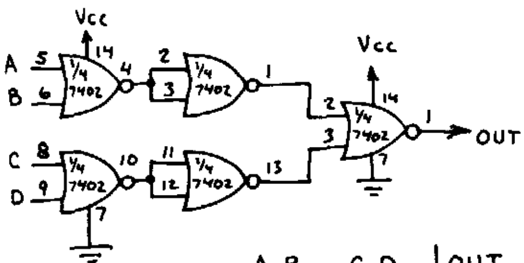
THIS CIRCUIT IS EQUIVALENT TO A BINARY HALF-ADDER.

RS LATCH



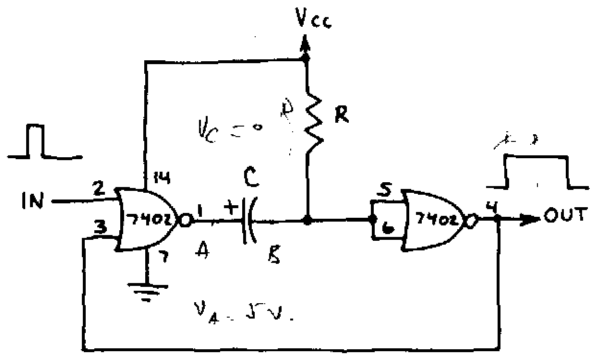
R S	Q $\overline{Q}$
L L	NO CHANGE
L H	H L
H L	L H
H H	NOT ALLOWED

4-INPUT NOR GATE



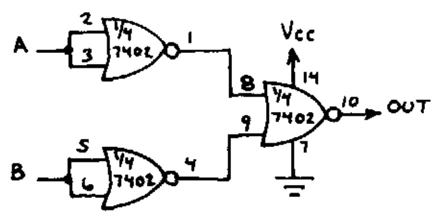
A B	C D	OUT
L L	L L	H
X X	X X	L

ONE-SHOT



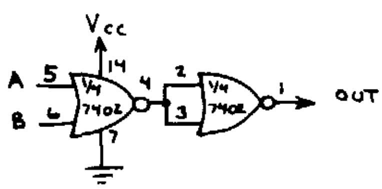
THIS CIRCUIT IS A MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR OR PULSE STRETCHER. AN INPUT PULSE TRIGGERS AN OUTPUT PULSE WITH A DURATION DETERMINED BY R AND C. OUTPUT PULSE WIDTH IS APPROXIMATELY 0.8RC.

AND GATE



A B	OUT
L L	L
L H	L
H L	L
H H	H

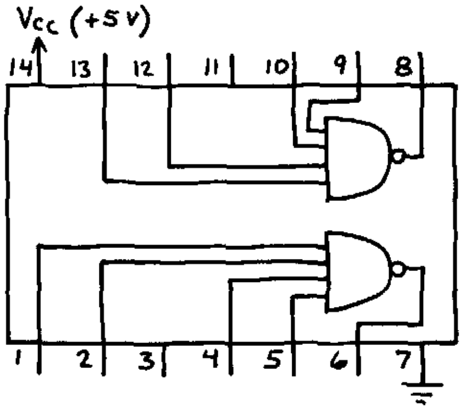
OR GATE



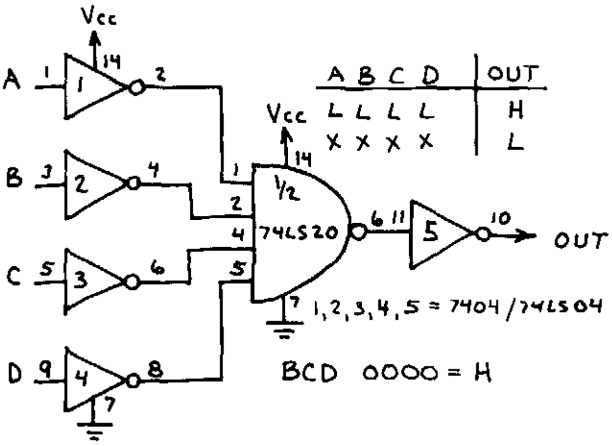
A B	OUT
L L	L
L H	H
H L	H
H H	H

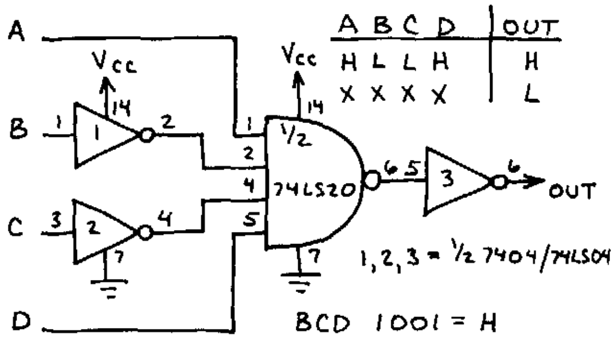
DUAL 4-INPUT NAND GATE
74LS20

MANY DECODER AND ENCODER APPLICATIONS. CAN BE USED AS DUAL 3-INPUT NAND GATE WITH ENABLE (CONTROL) INPUT FOR EACH GATE.



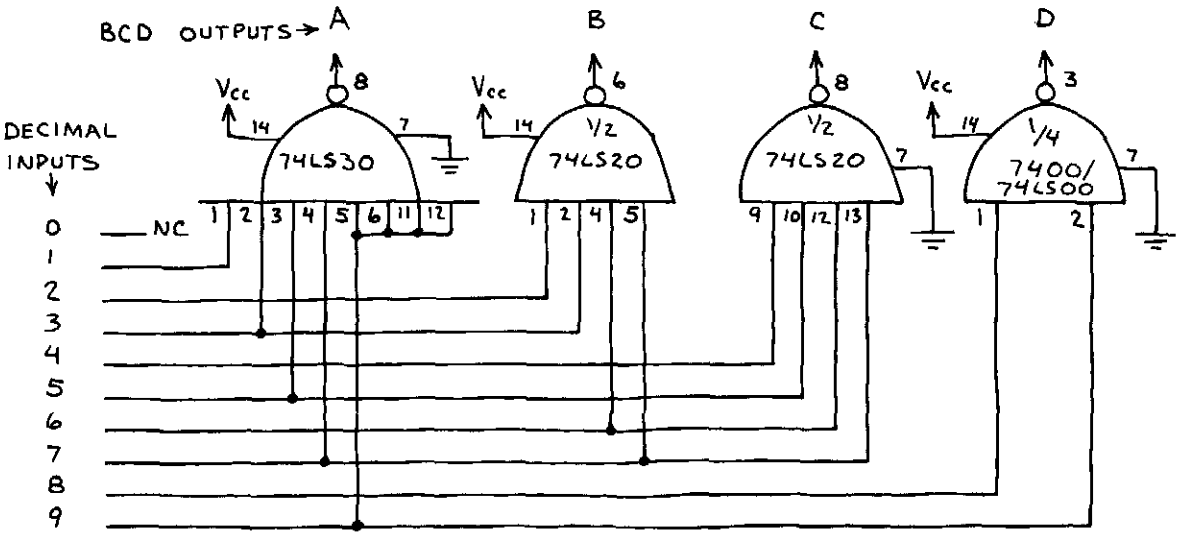
BCD DECODERS





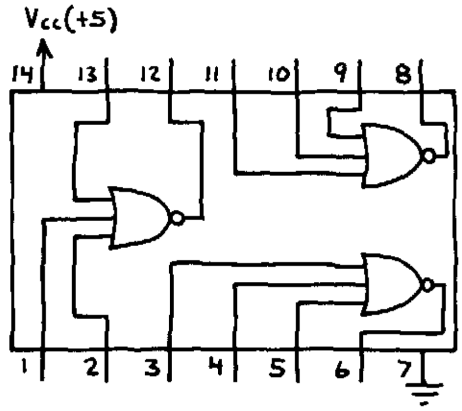
OUTPUTS GO HIGH WHEN APPROPRIATE BCD WORD APPEARS AT INPUTS DCBA. OUTPUTS STAY LOW FOR ALL OTHER INPUTS. (OMIT FINAL INVERTER TO PROVIDE ACTIVE LOW OUTPUT.) USE THIS METHOD TO DECODE ANY 4-BIT NIBBLE.

DECIMAL-TO-BINARY CODED DECIMAL (BCD) ENCODER



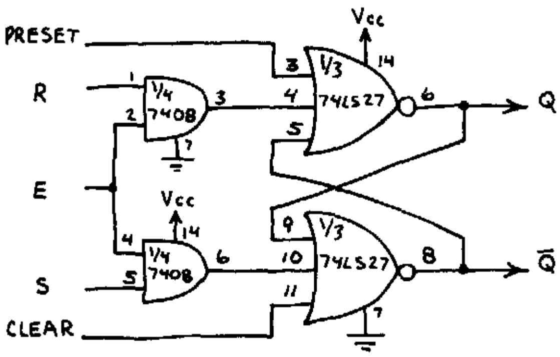
SELECTED INPUT SHOULD BE LOW AND ALL OTHER INPUTS SHOULD BE HIGH. BCD EQUIVALENT WILL APPEAR AT THE OUTPUTS.

TRIPLE 3-INPUT NOR GATE
74LS27



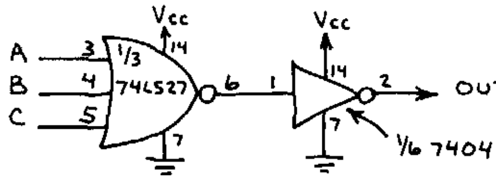
USEFUL FOR DATA SELECTORS AND NOR GATE FLIP-FLOPS THAT REQUIRE CLEAR AND PRESET INPUTS.

GATED RS LATCH



FUNCTIONS AS RS LATCH WHEN E (ENABLE) INPUT IS HIGH. IGNORES RS INPUTS WHEN E IS LOW.

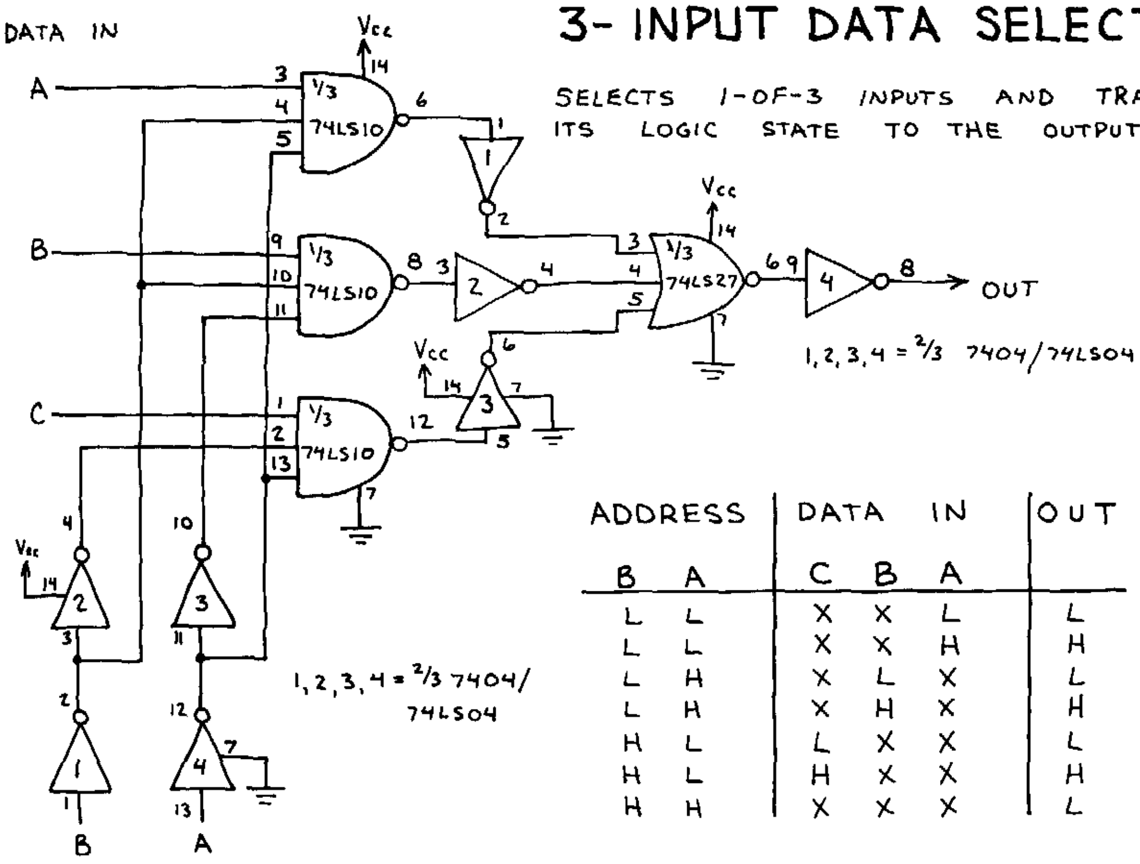
3-INPUT OR GATE



DATA IN

3-INPUT DATA SELECTOR

SELECTS 1-OF-3 INPUTS AND TRANSMITS ITS LOGIC STATE TO THE OUTPUT.

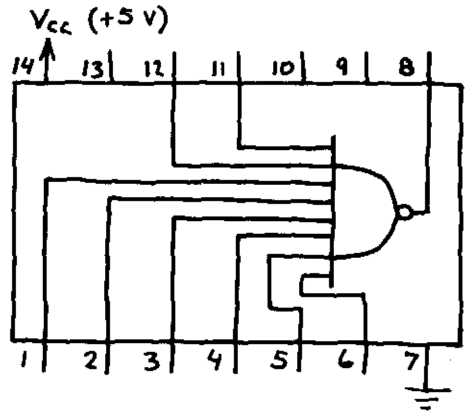


ADDRESS		DATA IN			OUT
B	A	C	B	A	
L	L	X	X	L	L
L	L	X	X	H	H
L	H	X	L	X	L
L	H	X	H	X	H
H	L	L	X	X	L
H	L	H	X	X	H
H	H	X	X	X	L

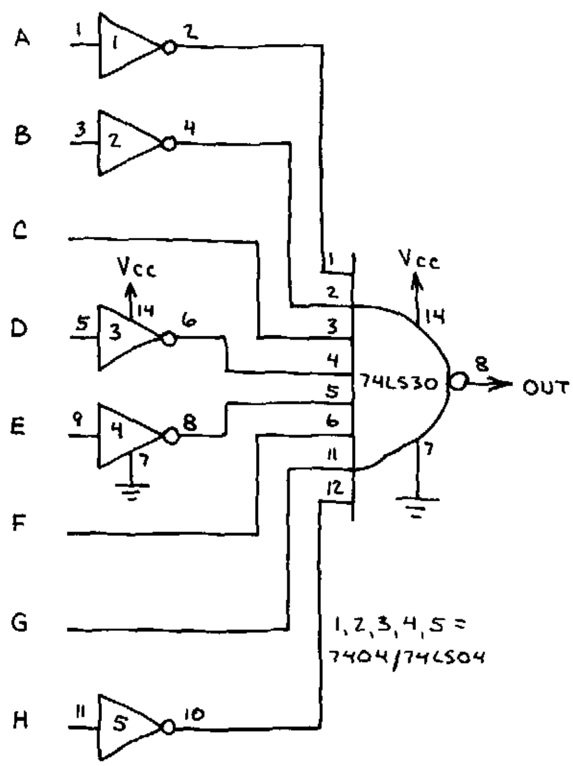
ADDRESS (DATA SELECT)

8-INPUT NAND GATE
74LS30

HANDY FOR BYTE-SIZE (8-BIT) DECODING APPLICATIONS. CAN DECODE UP TO 256 INPUT COMBINATIONS. ALSO USEFUL AS PROGRAMMABLE NAND GATE.

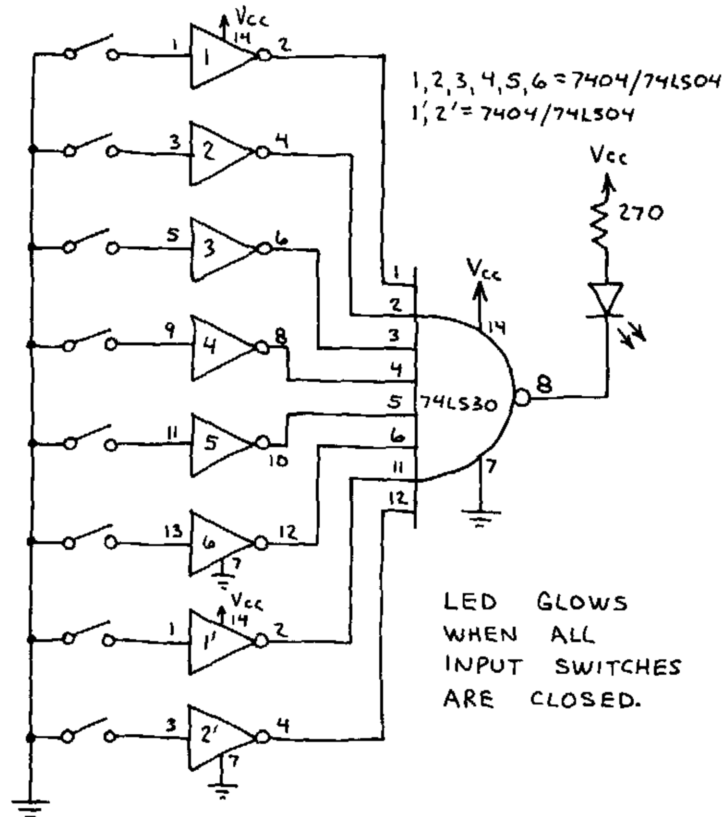


8-BIT DECODER



OUTPUT GOES LOW ONLY WHEN INPUT IS LHHLLHLL (DECIMAL 100). UP TO 256 INPUTS CAN BE DECODED BY REARRANGING UP TO 8 INPUT INVERTERS.

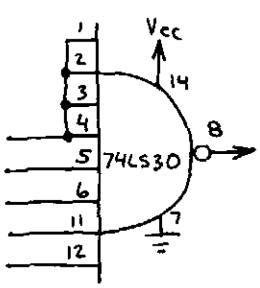
UNANIMOUS VOTE DETECTOR



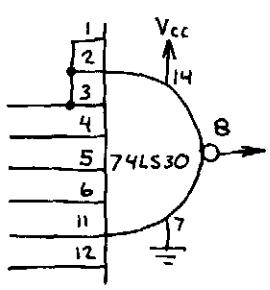
LED GLOWS WHEN ALL INPUT SWITCHES ARE CLOSED.

PROGRAMMABLE NAND GATES

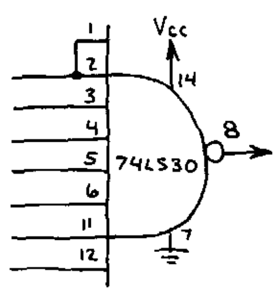
5-INPUT



6-INPUT

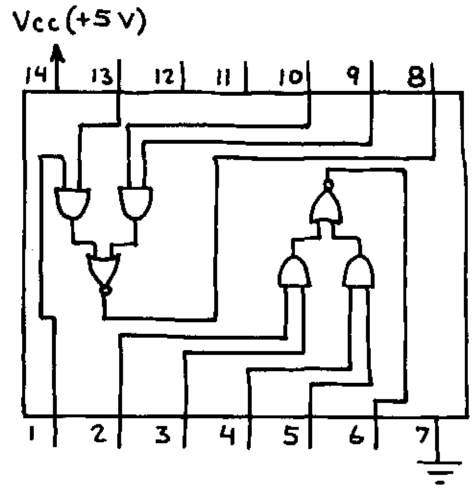


7-INPUT

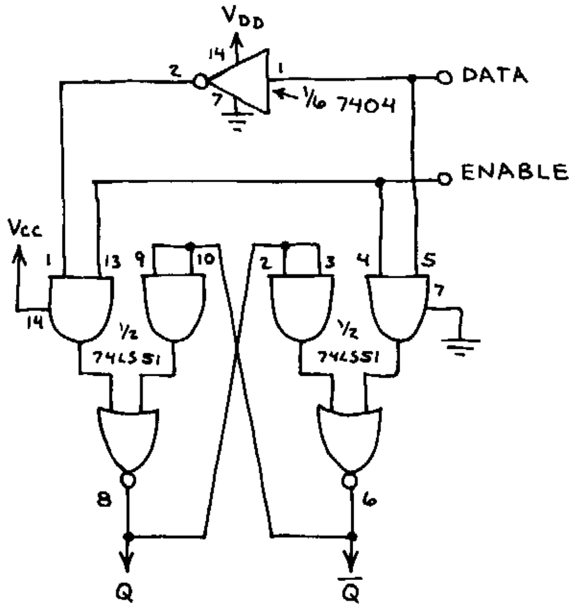


DUAL AND-OR-INVERT GATE
74LS51

VERY VERSATILE BUILDING BLOCK CHIP. IDEAL FOR CUSTOMIZED DATA SELECTORS, LATCHES AND EXPANSION OF A SINGLE INPUT TO AN AND-OR INPUT.

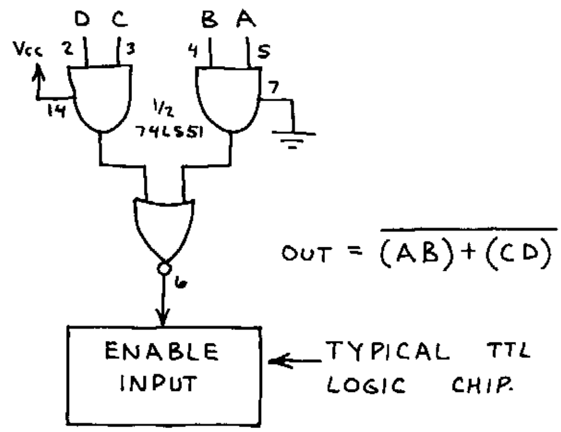


LATCH WITH ENABLE INPUT



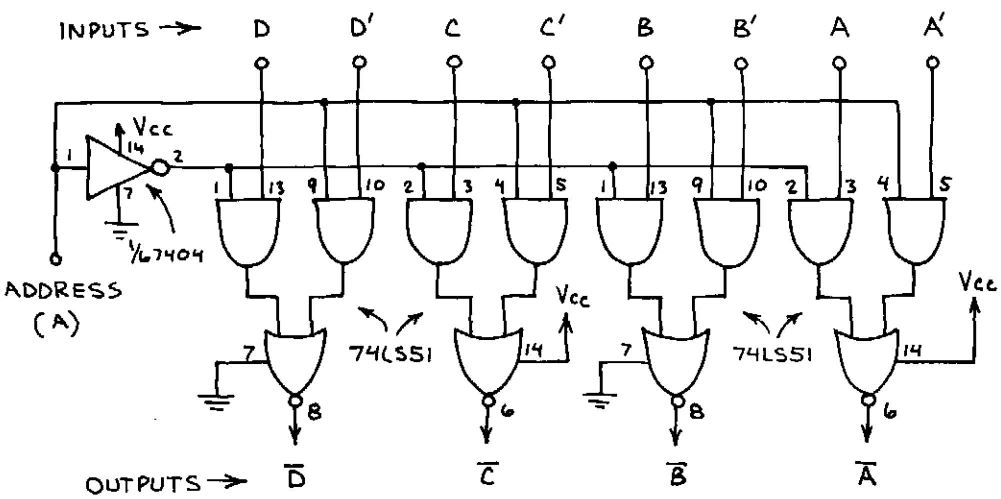
Q OUTPUT FOLLOWS DATA INPUT WHEN ENABLE INPUT IS HIGH. NO CHANGE WHEN ENABLE IS LOW.

TYPICAL AND-OR INPUT



1-OF-2 DATA SELECTOR

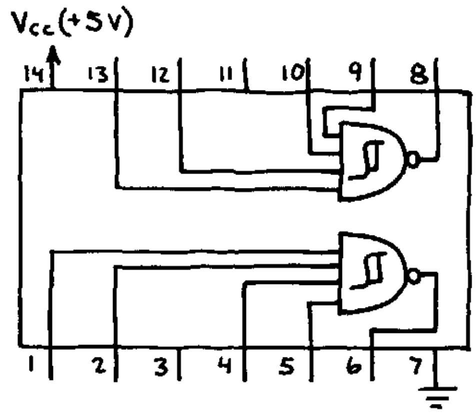
THIS CIRCUIT SELECTS 1-OF-2 4-BIT WORDS. NOTE THAT THE SELECTED WORD IS INVERTED AT THE OUTPUTS. THE CIRCUIT REQUIRES TWO 74LS51 CHIPS.



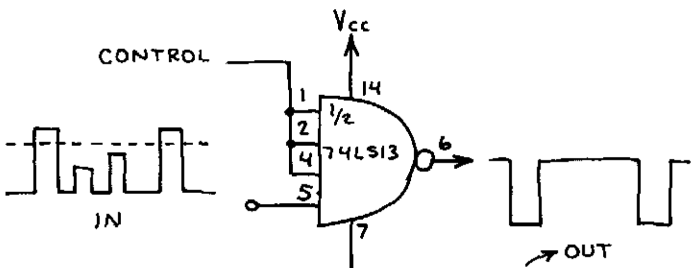
A	INPUT X	X	OUT
H	X	L	H
H	X	H	L
L	L	X	H
L	H	X	L

DUAL NAND SCHMITT TRIGGER 74LS13

TWO 4-INPUT NAND GATES WITH A SWITCHING THRESHOLD. OUTPUTS GO LOW WHEN INPUTS EXCEED 1.7 VOLTS. OUTPUTS GO HIGH WHEN INPUTS FALL TO 0.9 VOLT. IF ANY INPUT IS LOW, THE RESPECTIVE OUTPUT WILL STAY HIGH AND THE GATE WILL NOT TRIGGER.



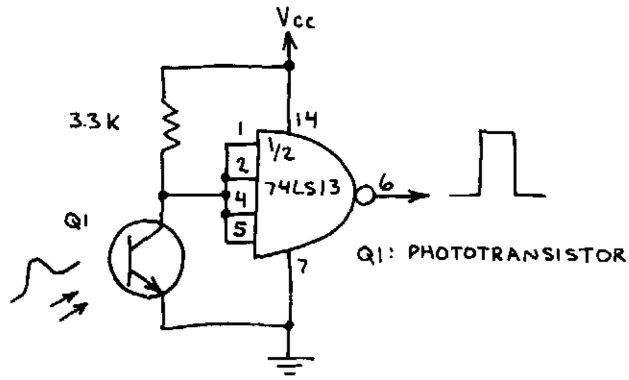
GATED THRESHOLD DETECTOR



--- INDICATES THRESHOLD LEVEL.

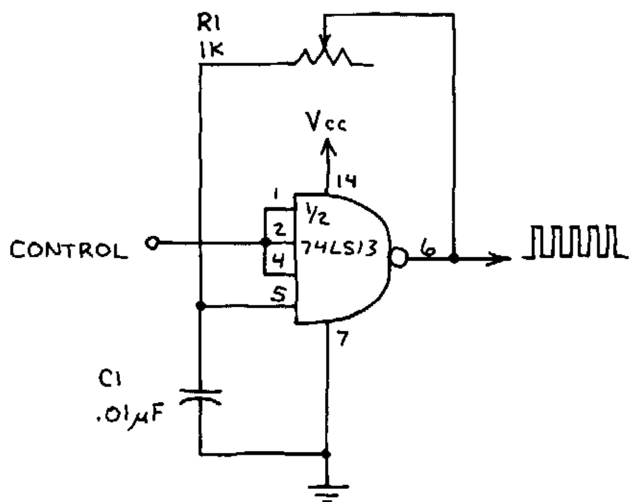
(WHEN CONTROL INPUT IS HIGH.)

PHOTOTRANSISTOR RECEIVER



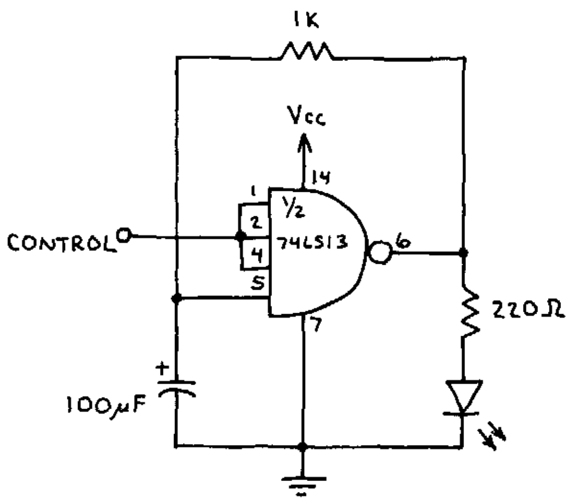
USE TO CLEAN UP INCOMING LIGHT PULSES.

GATED OSCILLATOR



OSCILLATES WHEN CONTROL IS HIGH. CHANGE R1 AND C1 TO CHANGE FREQUENCY. OK TO USE THIS CIRCUIT AS GATED CLOCK FOR LOGIC CIRCUITS.

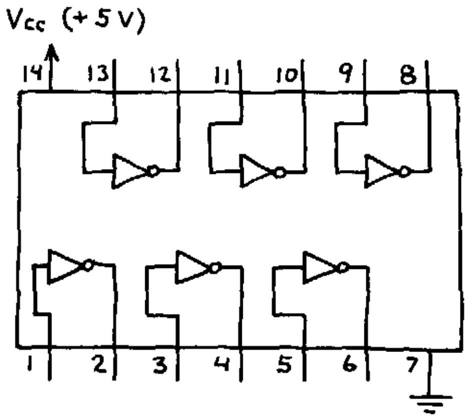
TWO-STATE LED FLASHER



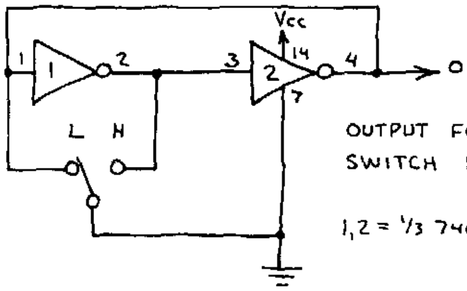
LED FLASHES TWICE EACH SECOND WHEN CONTROL INPUT IS HIGH. LED STAYS ON AND DOES NOT FLASH WHEN CONTROL IS LOW.

HEX INVERTER
7404/74LS04

VERY IMPORTANT IN ALMOST ALL LOGIC CIRCUITS. CHANGES AN INPUT TO ITS COMPLEMENT (i.e. H→L AND L→H).



BOUNCEFREE SWITCH

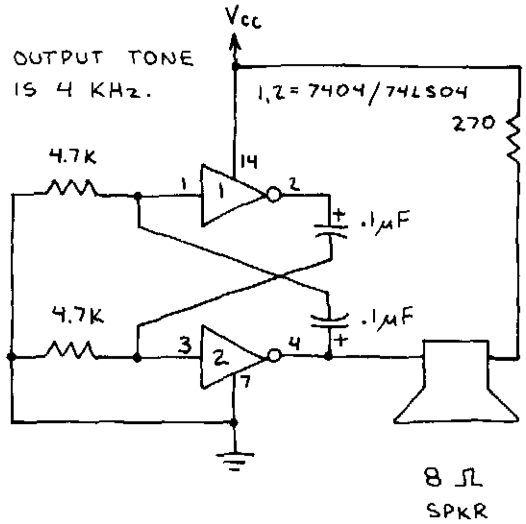


OUTPUT FOLLOWS SWITCH POSITION.

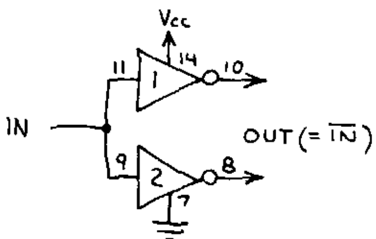
1,2 = 1/3 7404/74LS04

AUDIO OSCILLATOR

OUTPUT TONE IS 4 KHz.

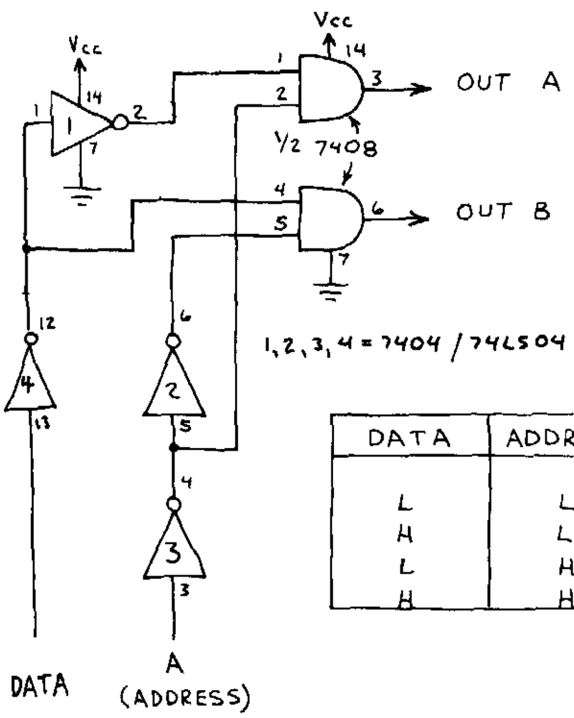


UNIVERSAL EXPANDER



ALLOWS ONE SIGNAL TO CONTROL 2 OR MORE INPUTS.

1-OF-2 DEMULTIPLEXER

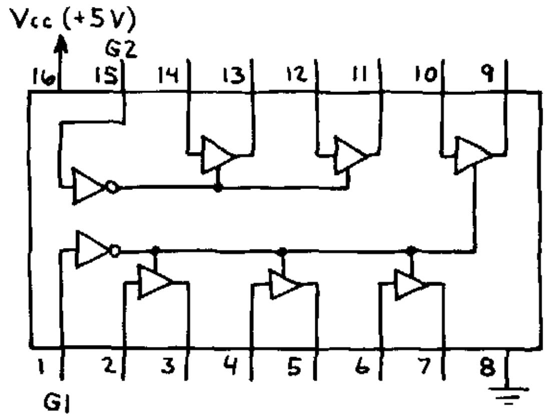


THIS CIRCUIT STEERS THE INPUT BIT TO THE OUTPUT SELECTED BY THE ADDRESS.

THIS TECHNIQUE CAN BE USED TO MAKE MULTIPLE OUTPUT DEMULTIPLEXERS.

DATA	ADDRESS	OUT A	OUT B
L	L	L	L
H	L	H	L
L	H	L	H
H	H	L	L

HEX 3-STATE BUS DRIVER 74LS367

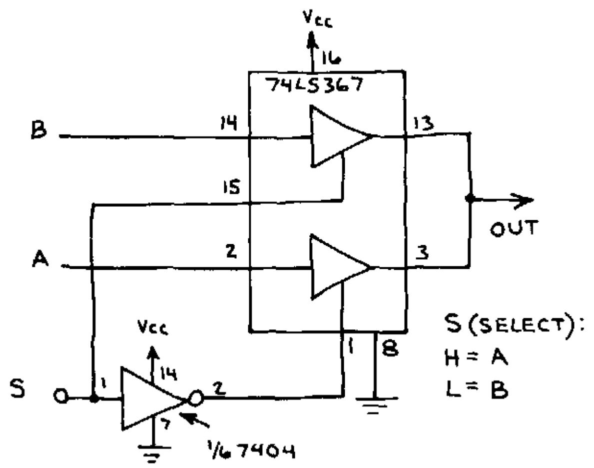


EACH GATE FUNCTIONS AS A NON-INVERTING BUFFER WHEN ITS ENABLE INPUT (G1 OR G2) IS LOW. OTHERWISE EACH GATE'S OUTPUT ENTERS THE HIGH IMPEDANCE (HI-Z) STATE.

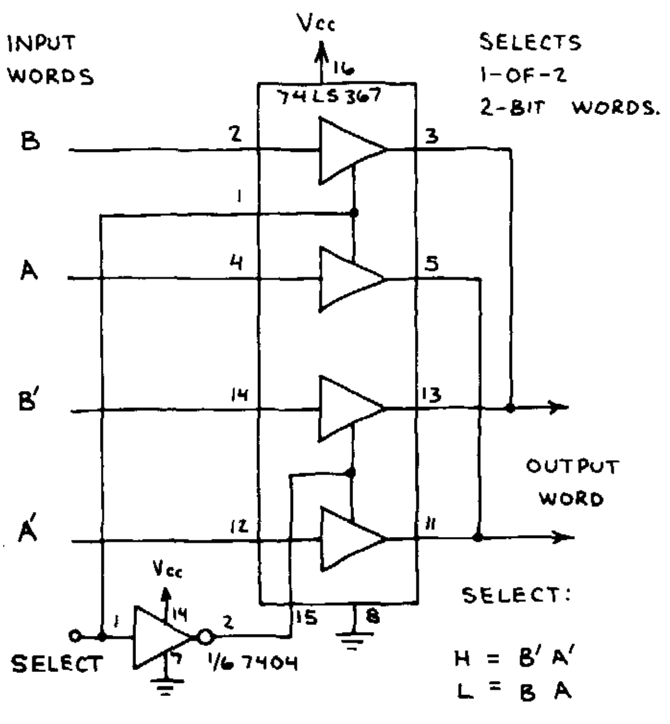
HERE'S THE TRUTH TABLE:

G	IN	OUT
H	X	HI-Z
L	L	L
L	H	H

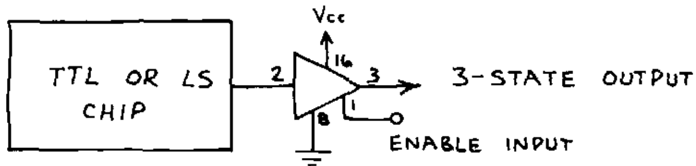
1-OF-2 DATA SELECTOR



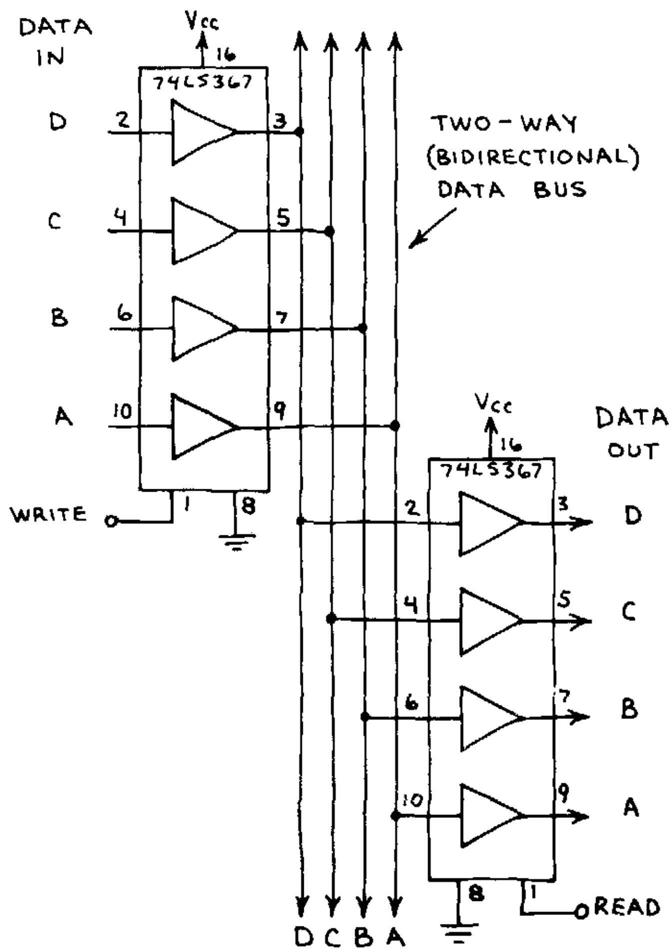
1-OF-2 DATA SELECTOR



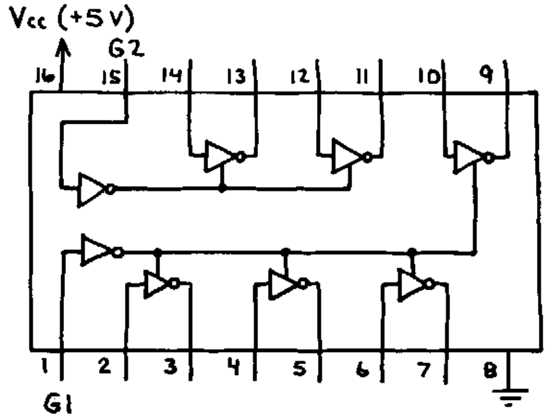
ADDING 3-STATE OUTPUT TO TTL



BIDIRECTIONAL DATA BUS



HEX 3-STATE BUS DRIVER 74LS368

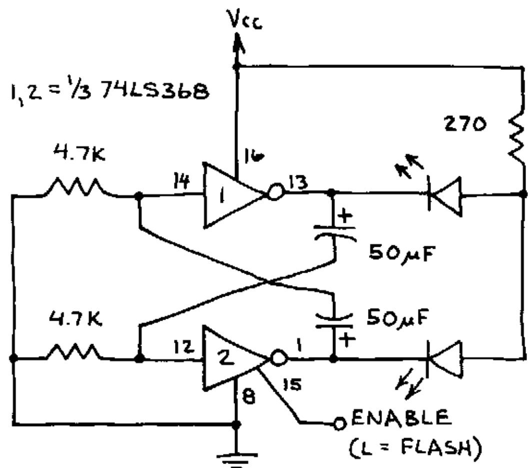


EACH GATE FUNCTIONS AS AN INVERTER WHEN ITS ENABLE INPUT (G1 OR G2) IS LOW. OTHERWISE EACH GATE'S OUTPUT ENTERS THE HIGH IMPEDANCE (HI-Z) STATE.

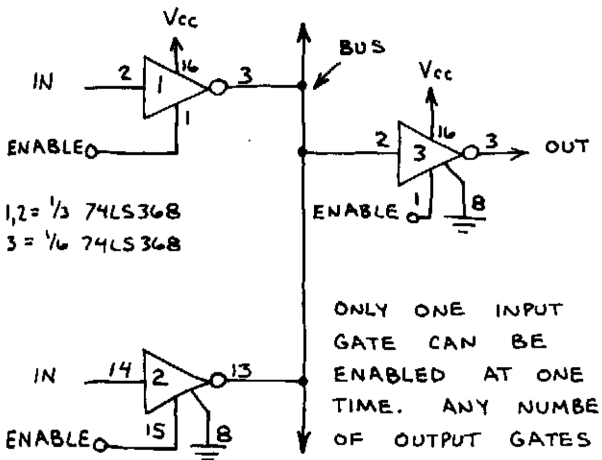
HERE'S THE TRUTH TABLE:

G	IN	OUT
H	X	HI-Z
L	L	H
L	H	L

GATED LED FLASHER

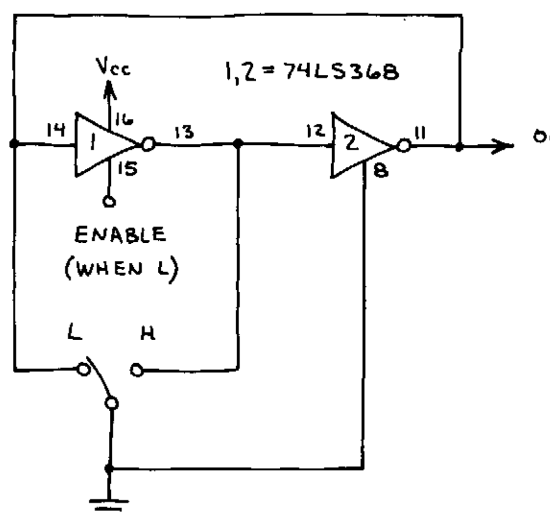


BIDIRECTIONAL DATA BUS

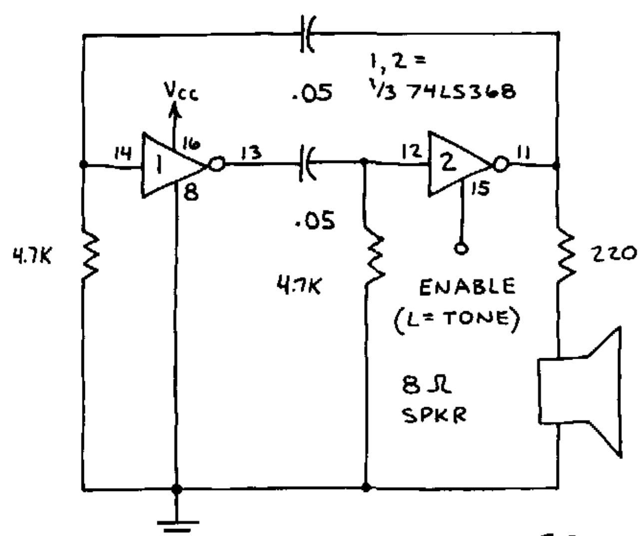


ONLY ONE INPUT GATE CAN BE ENABLED AT ONE TIME. ANY NUMBER OF OUTPUT GATES CAN BE ENABLED.

BOUNCELESS SWITCH (WITH ENABLE)



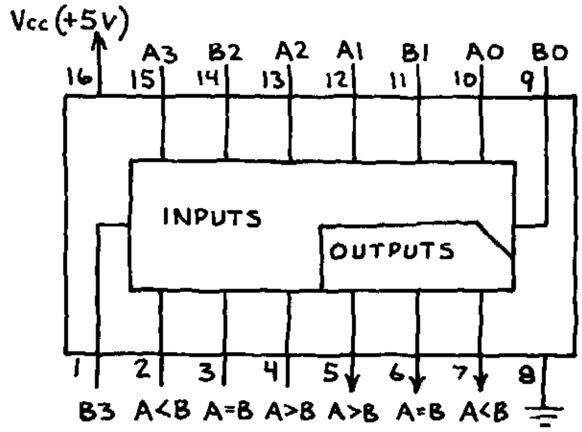
GATED TONE SOURCE



TONE FREQUENCY = 3.8KHz

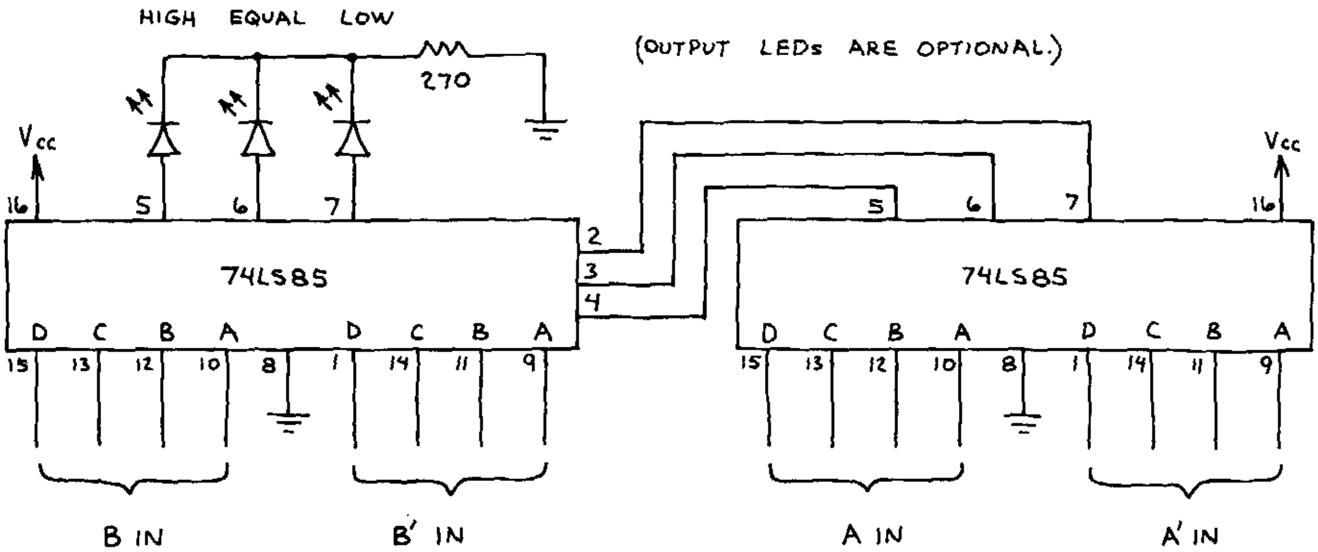
4-BIT MAGNITUDE COMPARATOR 74LS85

COMPARES TWO 4-BIT WORDS. INDICATES WHICH IS LARGER OR IF THEY ARE EQUAL.

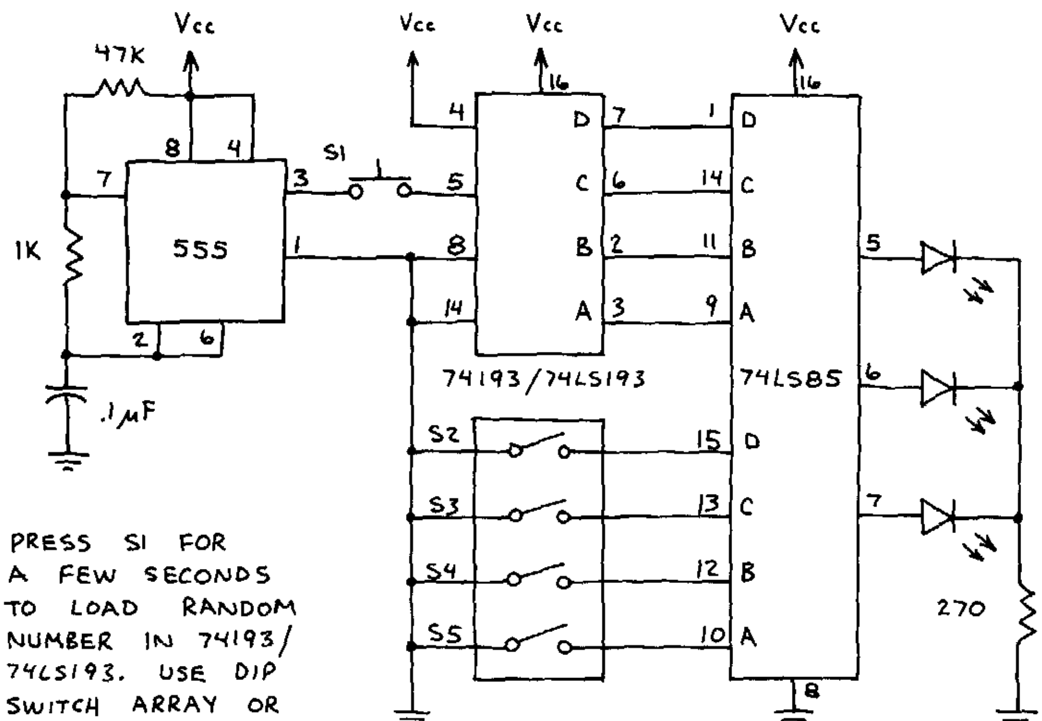


8-BIT COMPARATOR

(OUTPUT LEDs ARE OPTIONAL.)



BINARY HI-LO GAME



ENTER GUESSES IN S2-S5. AN OPEN SWITCH IS HIGH AND A CLOSED SWITCH IS LOW.

TOO HIGH

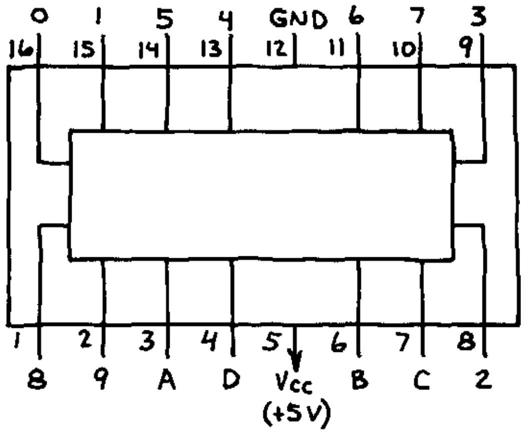
CORRECT

TOO LOW

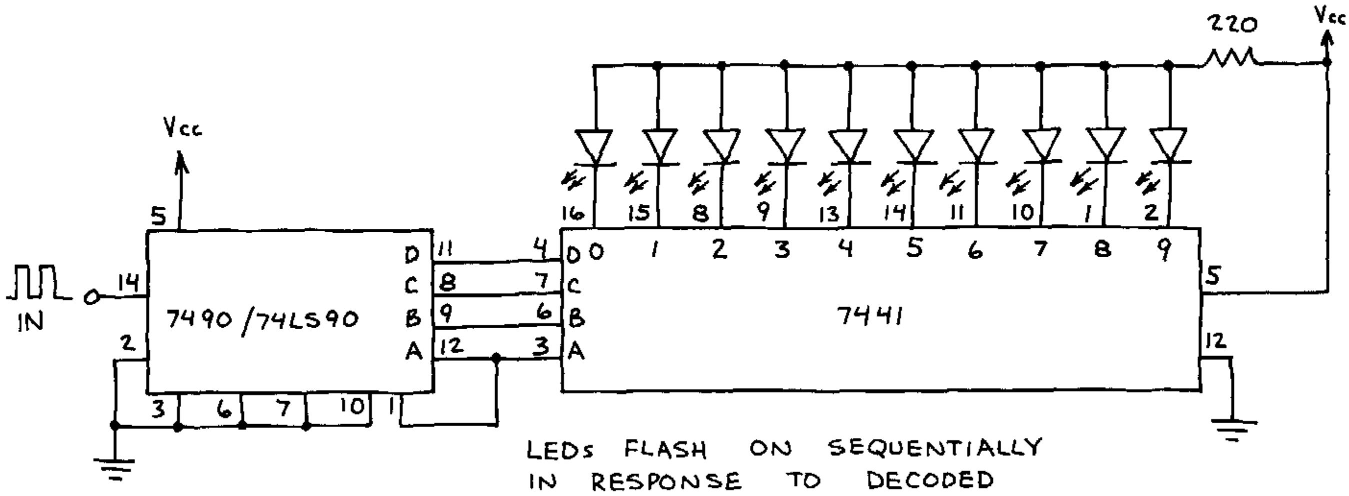
PRESS S1 FOR A FEW SECONDS TO LOAD RANDOM NUMBER IN 74193/74LS193. USE DIP SWITCH ARRAY OR TOGGLES FOR S2-S5

BCD-TO-DECIMAL DECODER
7441

DECODES 4-BIT BCD INPUT INTO 1-OF-10 OUTPUTS. SELECTED OUTPUT GOES LOW; ALL OTHERS STAY HIGH. ORIGINALLY DESIGNED TO DRIVE GASEOUS GLOW DISCHARGE TUBES. ALL OUTPUTS GO HIGH FOR BINARY INPUTS EXCEEDING HLLH (1001).

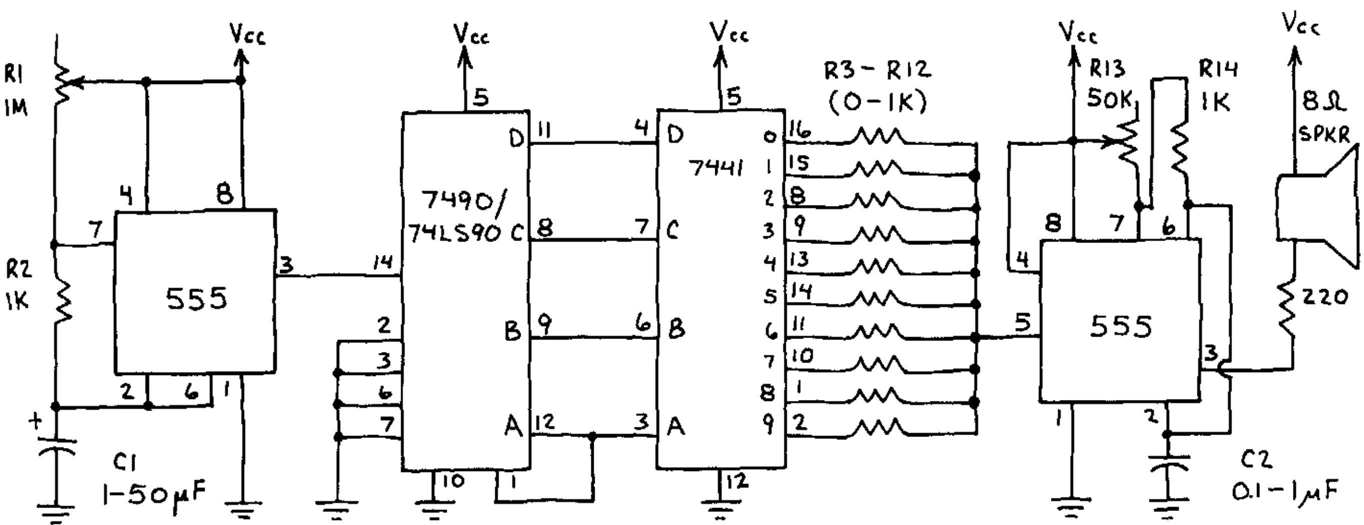


1-OF-10 DECODED COUNTER



LEDs FLASH ON SEQUENTIALLY IN RESPONSE TO DECODED COUNT. ONLY ONE LED SERIES RESISTOR IS REQUIRED.

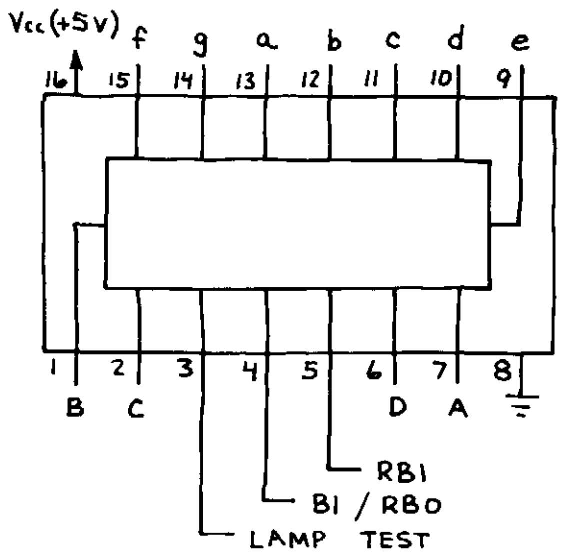
10-NOTE TONE SEQUENCER



INCREASE C1 TO DECREASE TEMPO. INCREASE C2 TO INCREASE TONE FREQUENCIES. TONES ARE DETERMINED BY R3-R12.

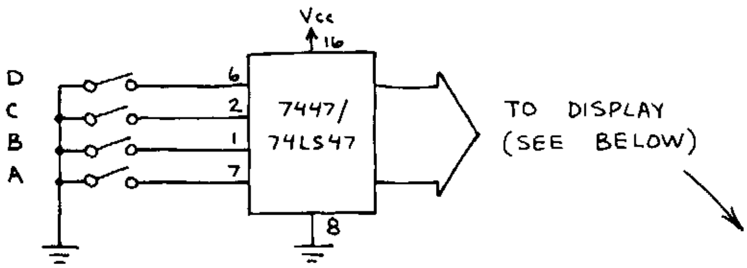
BCD-TO-7 SEGMENT DECODER / DRIVER

7447 / 74LS47

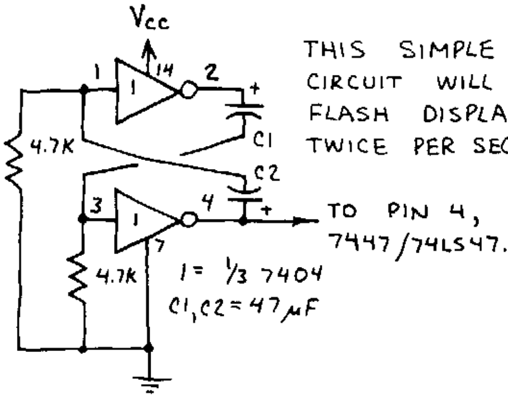


CONVERTS BCD DATA INTO FORMAT SUITABLE FOR PRODUCING DECIMAL DIGITS ON COMMON ANODE LED 7-SEGMENT DISPLAY. WHEN LAMP TEST INPUT IS LOW, ALL OUTPUTS ARE LOW (ON). WHEN BI/RBO (BLANKING INPUT) IS LOW, ALL OUTPUTS ARE HIGH (OFF). WHEN DCBA INPUT IS LLLL (DECIMAL 0) AND RBI (RIPPLE BLANKING INPUT) IS LOW, ALL OUTPUTS ARE HIGH (OFF). THIS PERMITS UNWANTED LEADING 0's IN A ROW OF DIGITS TO BE BLANKED.

MANUALLY SWITCHED DISPLAY

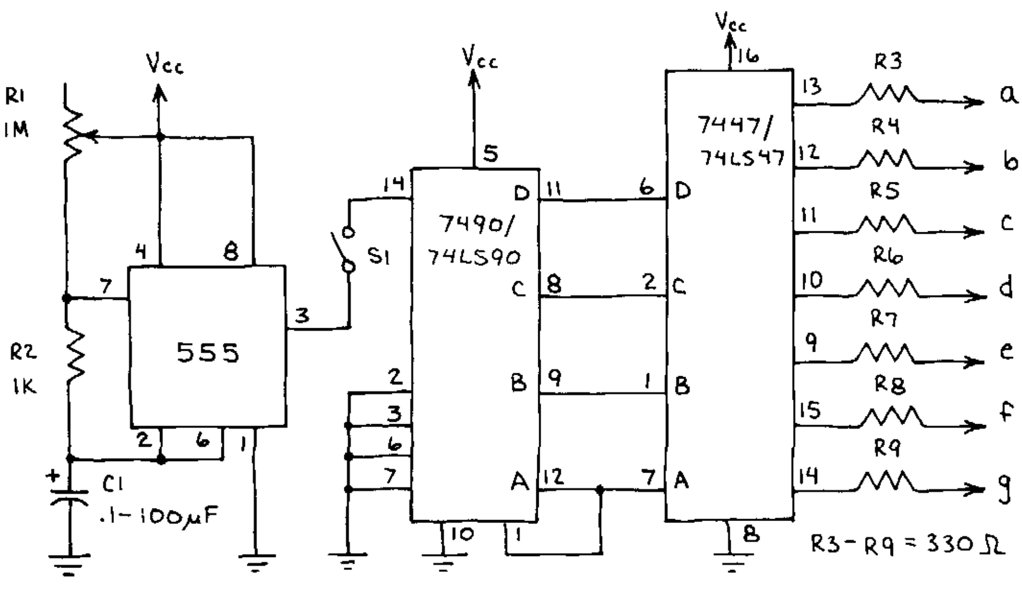


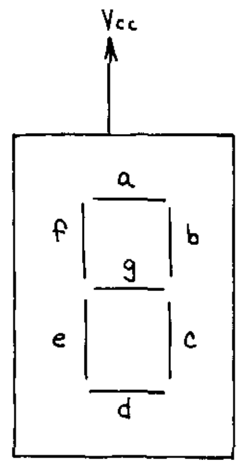
DISPLAY FLASHER



THIS SIMPLE CIRCUIT WILL FLASH DISPLAY TWICE PER SECOND.

0-9 SECOND / MINUTE TIMER

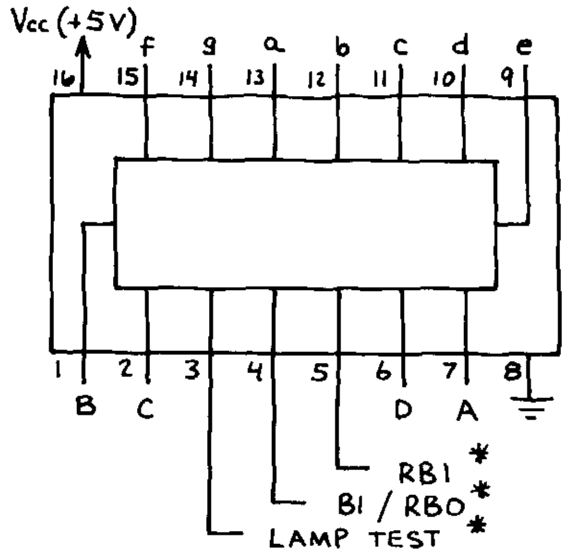




COMMON ANODE LED DISPLAY

CLOSE S1 TO START TIMING CYCLE. CALIBRATE 555 FOR 1 PULSE (COUNT) PER SECOND <u>OR</u> 1 COUNT PER MINUTE BY ADJUSTING R1.

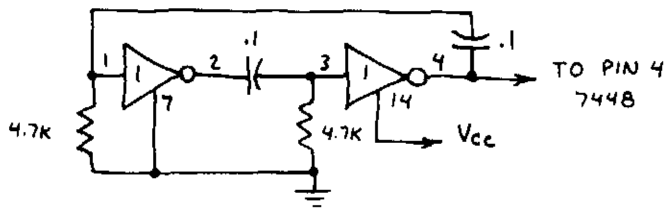
BCD-TO-7-SEGMENT DECODER/DRIVER 7448



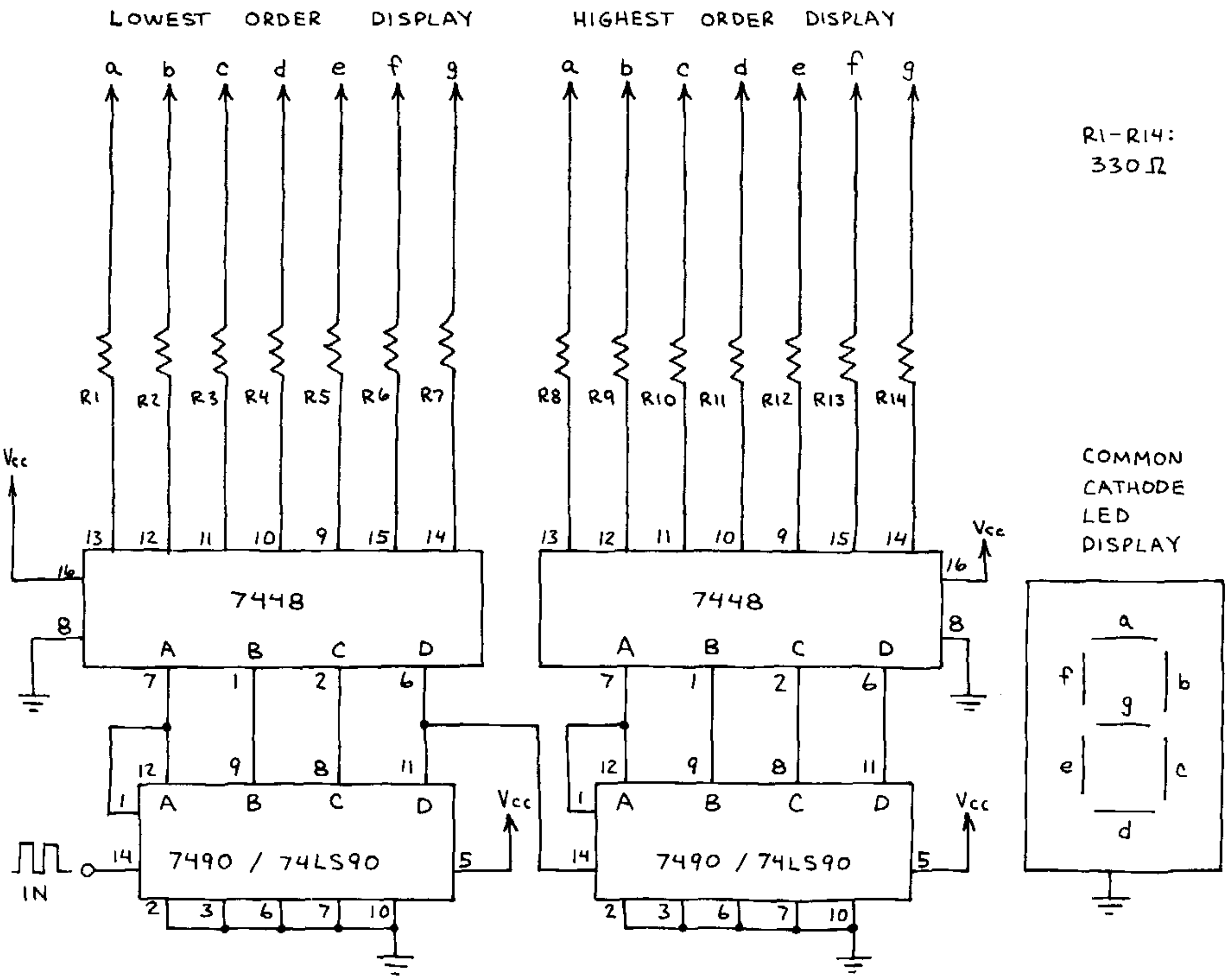
CONVERTS BCD DATA INTO FORMAT SUITABLE FOR PRODUCING DECIMAL DIGITS ON COMMON CATHODE LED 7-SEGMENT DISPLAY.

*SEE 7447 FOR EXPLANATIONS.

DISPLAY DIMMER

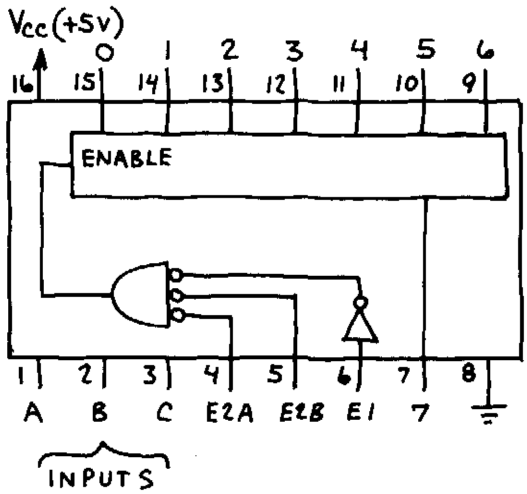


0-99 TWO DIGIT COUNTER

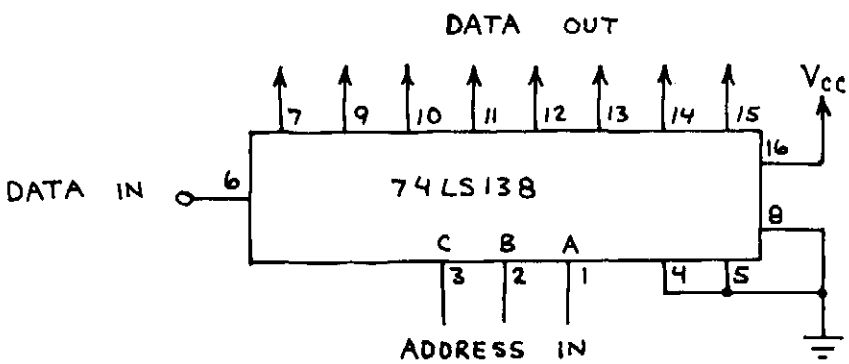


3-LINE TO 8-LINE DECODER
74LS138

EACH 3-BIT ADDRESS DRIVES ONE OUTPUT LOW. ALL OTHERS STAY HIGH. THIS CHIP HAS THREE ENABLE INPUTS. WHEN E2 IS HIGH, ALL OUTPUTS ARE HIGH. WHEN E1 IS LOW, ALL OUTPUTS ARE HIGH. TO ENABLE CHIP, MAKE E1 HIGH AND E2 LOW. (NOTE: E2 = E2A + E2B.)

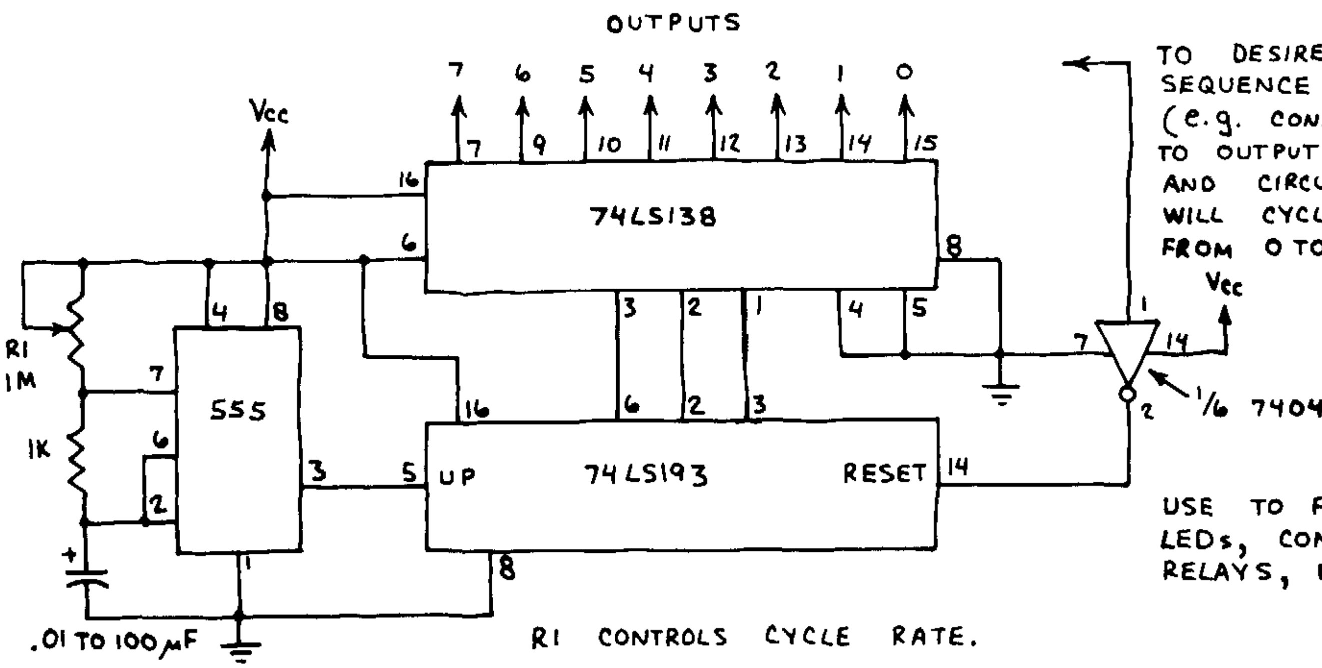


1-TO-8 DEMULTIPLEXER



INPUT DATA (H OR L) IS PASSED TO SELECTED OUTPUT.

2-TO-8 STEP SEQUENCER

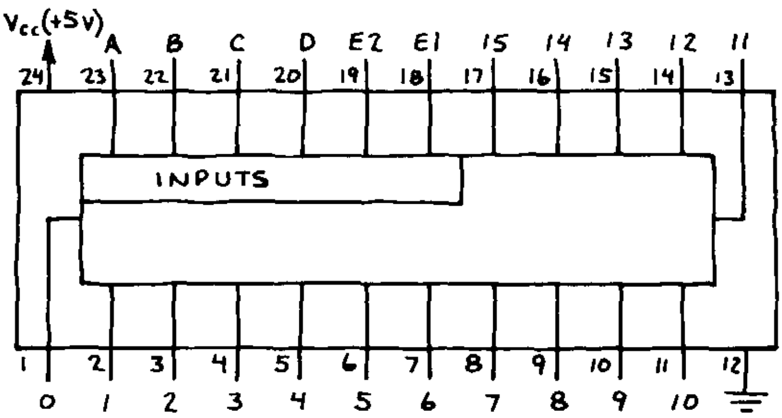


TO DESIRED SEQUENCE (e.g. CONNECT TO OUTPUT 4 AND CIRCUIT WILL CYCLE FROM 0 TO 3).

USE TO FLASH LEDs, CONTROL RELAYS, ETC.

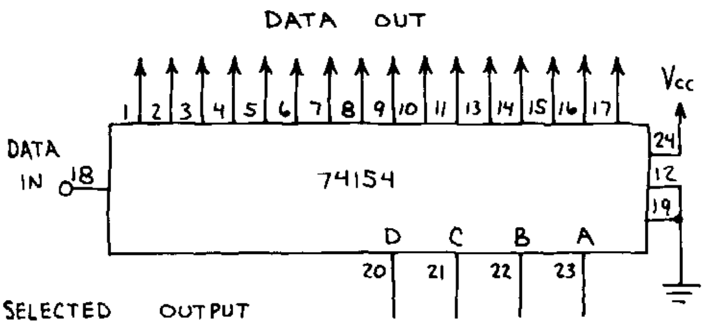
R1 CONTROLS CYCLE RATE.

4-LINE TO 16-LINE DECODER 74154



EACH 4-BIT ADDRESS DRIVES ONE OUTPUT LOW. ALL OTHERS STAY HIGH. ENABLE INPUTS (E1 AND E2) MUST BE LOW. IF ONE OR BOTH ARE HIGH, ALL OUTPUTS GO LOW.

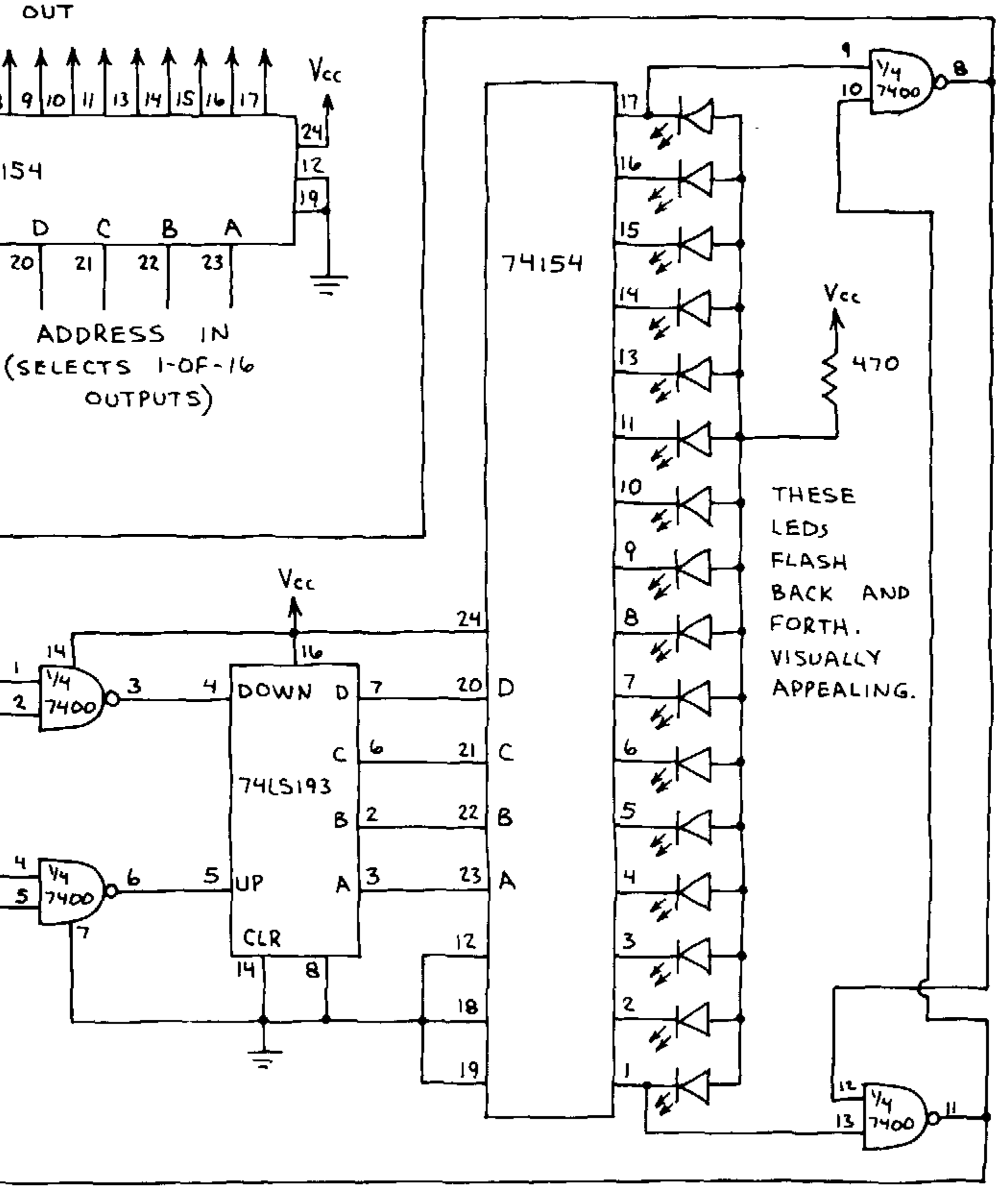
1-TO-16 DEMULTIPLEXER



ADDRESS IN (SELECTS 1-OF-16 OUTPUTS)

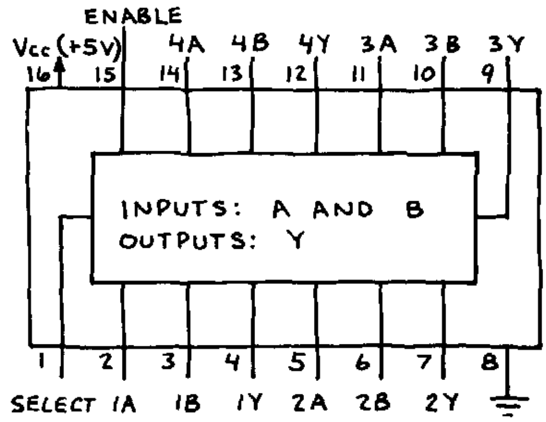
SELECTED OUTPUT IS LOW WHEN DATA IN IS LOW. IF DATA IN IS HIGH, SELECTED OUTPUT IS HIGH.

BACK AND FORTH FLASHER



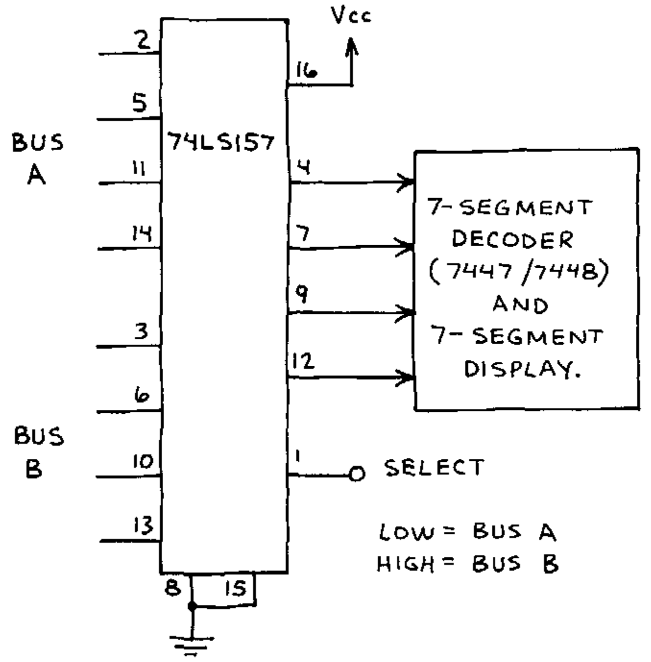
INCREASE R1 TO SLOW FLASH RATE.

QUAD 1-OF-2 DATA SELECTOR
74LS157

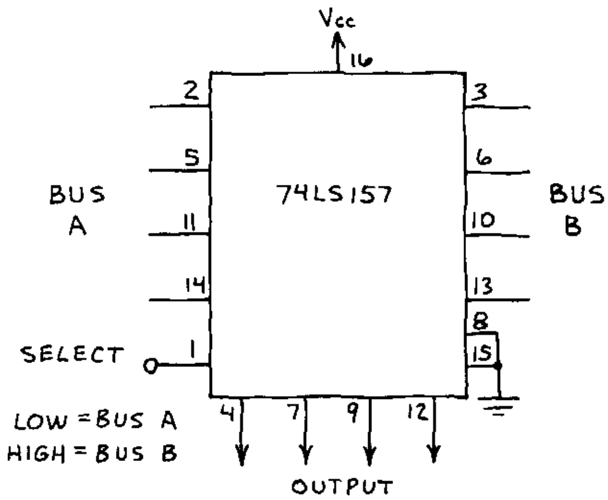


FOUR 2-LINE TO 1-LINE MULTIPLEXERS. MANY USES IN ROUTING DATA. ALL 4 DATA SELECTORS ARE ENABLED WHEN PIN IS IS LOW.

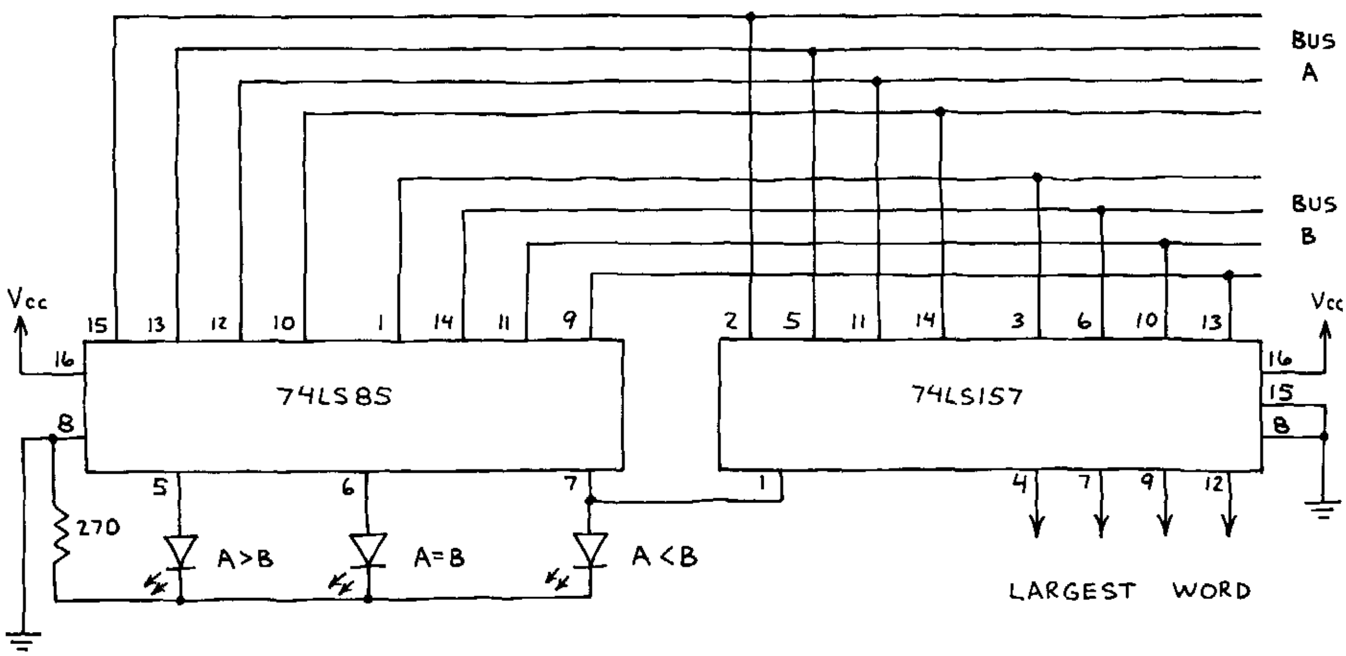
DOUBLE DUTY DISPLAY



BUS SELECTOR

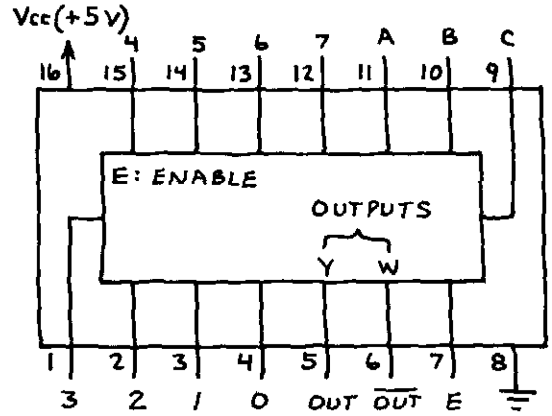


WORD SORTER



THIS CIRCUIT CONTINUALLY MONITORS TWO DATA BUSES. BUS WITH HIGHEST MAGNITUDE DATA WORD IS ROUTED AUTOMATICALLY TO OUTPUT.

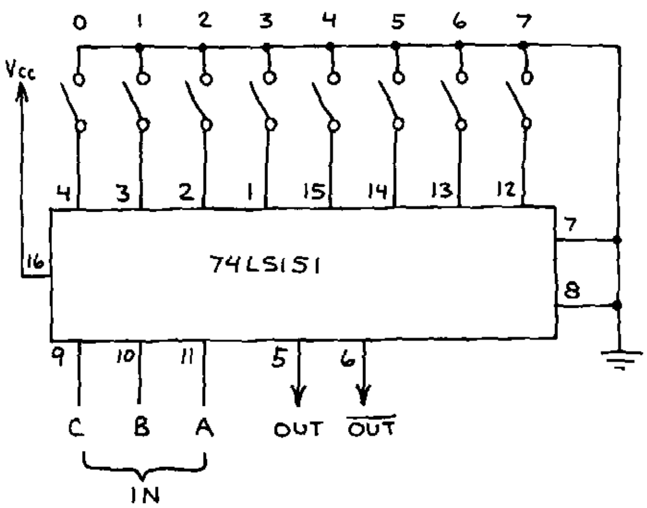
1-OF-8 DATA SELECTOR
74LS151



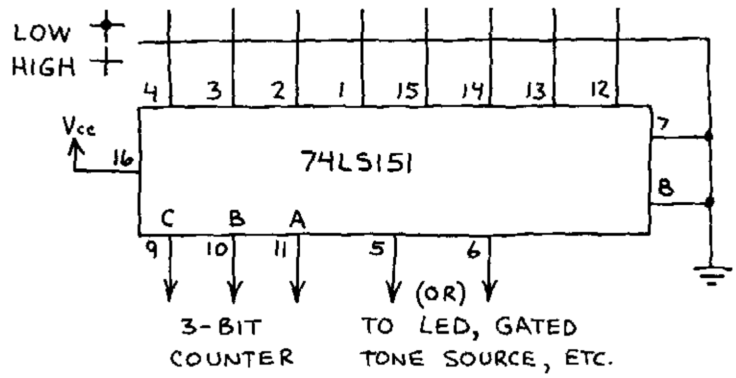
EQUIVALENT TO 8-LINE TO 1-LINE MULTIPLEXER.

PROGRAMMABLE GATE

3-BIT ADDRESS SELECTS ONE SWITCH AND APPLIES ITS STATUS (OPEN = HIGH AND CLOSED = LOW) TO THE OUTPUT. ANY 3-INPUT LOGIC FUNCTION CAN BE PROGRAMMED IN SECONDS.

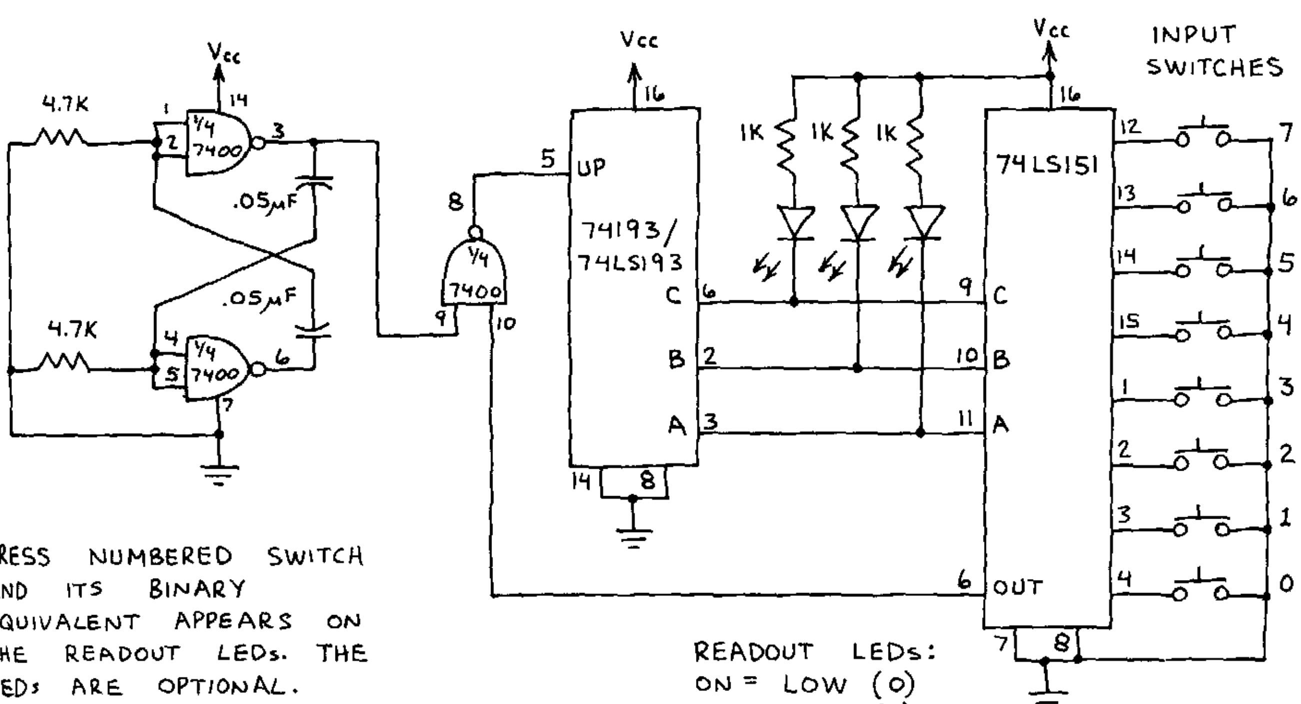


PATTERN GENERATOR



PROGRAM ANY DESIRED LOW-HIGH BIT PATTERN. THEN PLAY IT BACK.

OCTAL KEYBOARD ENCODER

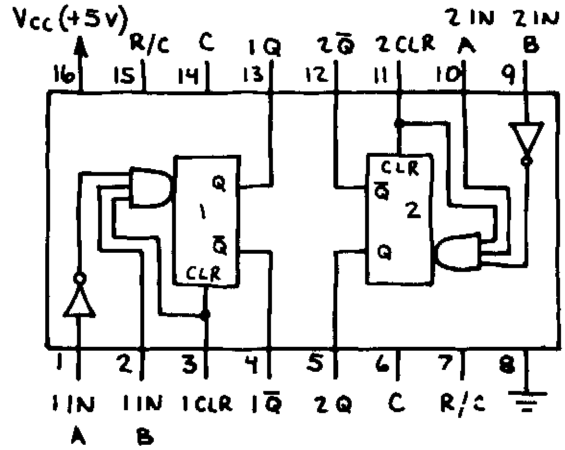


PRESS NUMBERED SWITCH AND ITS BINARY EQUIVALENT APPEARS ON THE READOUT LEDs. THE LEDs ARE OPTIONAL.

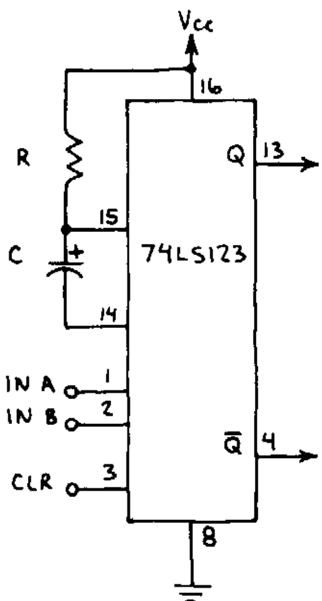
READOUT LEDs:
ON = LOW (0)
OFF = HIGH (1)

DUAL ONE-SHOT 74LS123

TWO FULLY INDEPENDENT MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATORS. BOTH ARE RETRIGGERABLE. PINS DESIGNATED R AND R/C ARE FOR EXTERNAL TIMING RESISTOR AND CAPACITOR.



BASIC ONE-SHOT



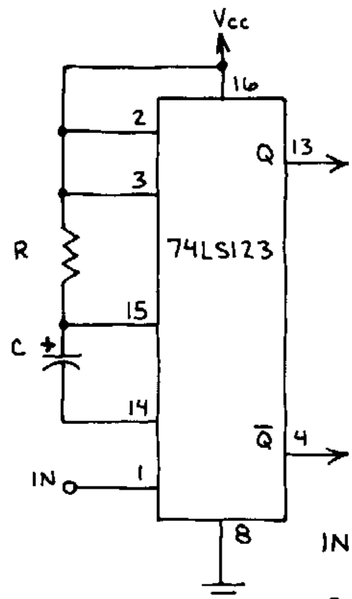
TWO WAYS TO TRIGGER:

1. KEEP INPUTS A AND B LOW; THEN MAKE B HIGH.
2. KEEP INPUTS A AND B HIGH; THEN MAKE A LOW.

TO CLEAR:

MAKE PIN 3 LOW. THIS ALSO INHIBITS TRIGGERING.

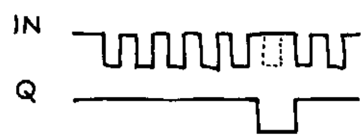
MISSING PULSE DETECTOR



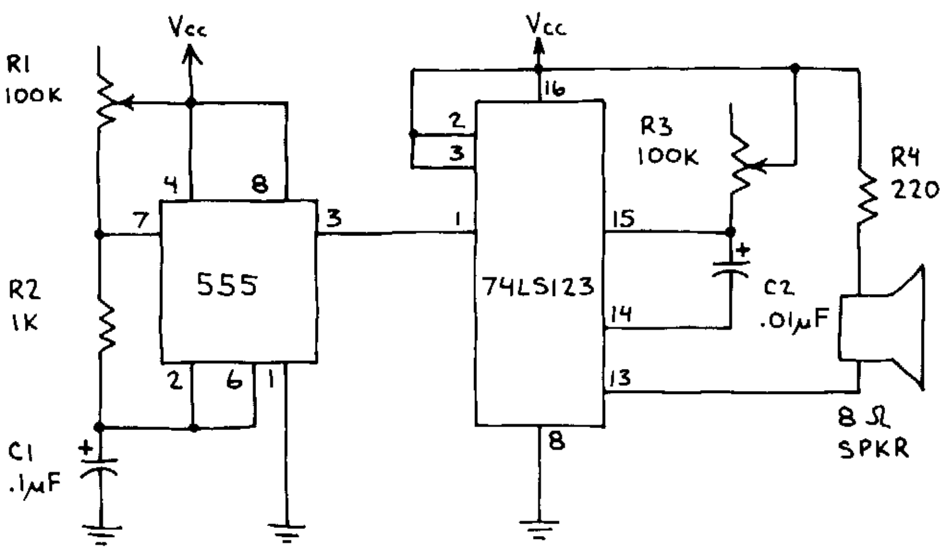
Q OUTPUT STAYS HIGH SO LONG AS INCOMING PULSES ARRIVE BEFORE ONE-SHOT TIMING PERIOD RUNS OUT.

ADJUST R AND C TO GIVE TIMING PERIOD ABOUT 1/3 LONGER THAN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN INCOMING PULSES.

OPERATION:



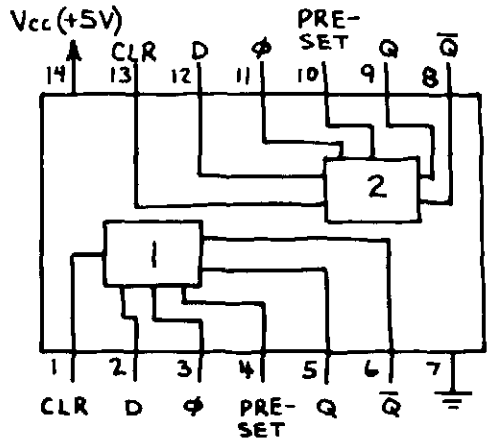
TONE STEPPER



THIS CIRCUIT STEPS ACROSS A RANGE OF TONES WHEN R1 AND/OR R3 ARE ADJUSTED. VERY UNUSUAL SOUND EFFECTS.

CHANGE C1 AND C2 FOR OTHER TONE RANGES. ALSO, TRY PHOTORESISTORS FOR R1 AND R3.

DUAL D FLIP-FLOP
7474/74LS74



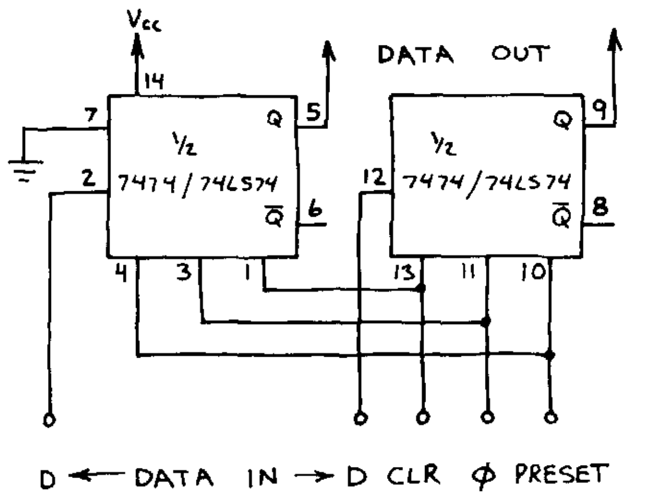
TWO D (DATA) FLIP-FLOPS IN A SINGLE PACKAGE. DATA AT D INPUT IS STORED AND MADE AVAILABLE AT Q OUTPUT WHEN CLOCK PULSE (Φ) GOES HIGH. HERE'S THE TRUTH TABLE:

PRESET	CLEAR	CLOCK	D	Q	$\overline{Q}$
L	H	X	X	H	L
H	L	X	X	L	H
H	H	↑	H	H	L
H	H	↑	L	L	H

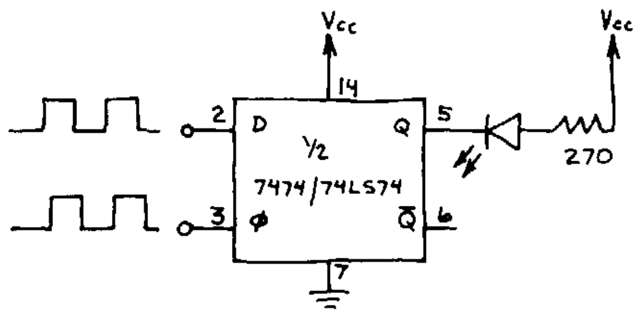
Φ IS CLOCK INPUT.

↑ IS RISING EDGE OF CLOCK PULSE.

2-BIT STORAGE REGISTER

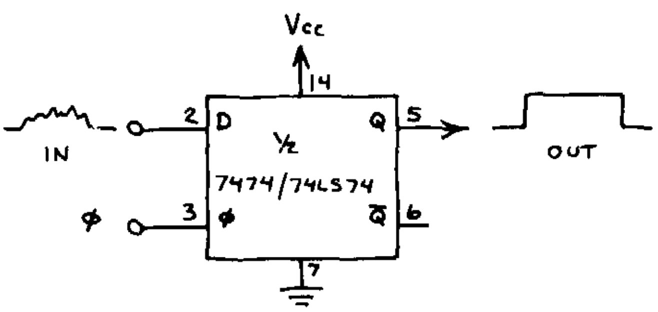


PHASE DETECTOR

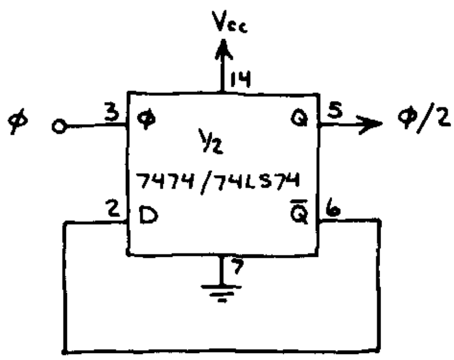


THE LED GLOWS WHEN INPUT FREQUENCIES F1 AND F2 ARE UNEQUAL OR OUT OF PHASE. F1 AND F2 SHOULD BE SQUARE WAVES.

WAVE SHAPER



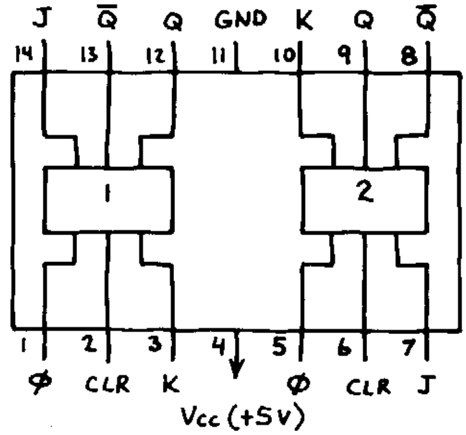
DIVIDE-BY-TWO COUNTER



DUAL J-K FLIP-FLOP 7473

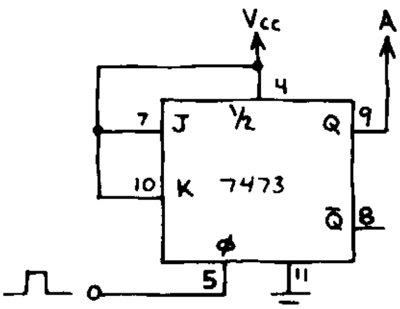
TWO JK FLIP-FLOPS IN A SINGLE PACKAGE. NOTE THE CLEAR INPUTS. THESE FLIP-FLOPS WILL TOGGLE (SWITCH OUTPUT STATES) IN RESPONSE TO INCOMING CLOCK PULSES WHEN BOTH J ANK J INPUTS ARE HIGH. HERE'S THE TRUTH TABLE:

CLEAR	CLOCK	J	K	Q	$\overline{Q}$
L	X	X	X	L	H
H	⎍	H	L	H	L
H	⎍	L	H	L	H
H	⎍	H	H	TOGGLE	



φ IS CLOCK INPUT.

DIVIDE-BY-TWO

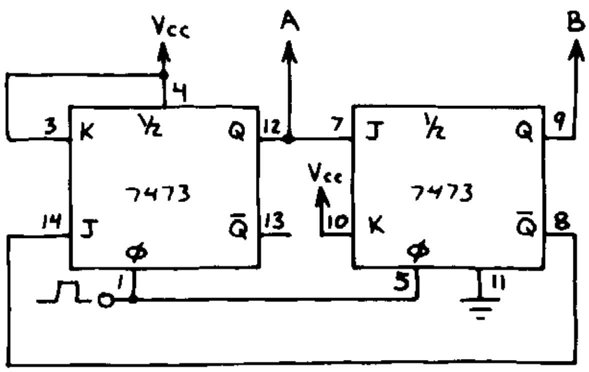


BINARY COUNTERS

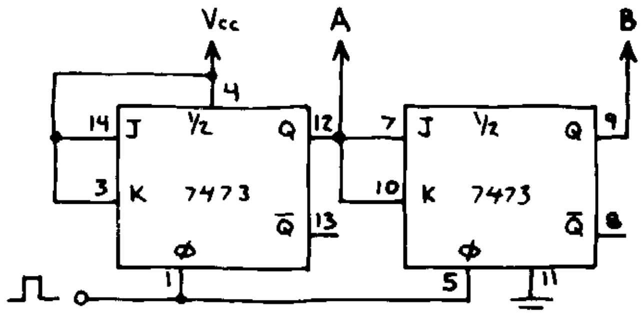
THE THREE CIRCUITS ON THIS PAGE ARE BINARY COUNTERS THAT COUNT UP TO THE MAXIMUM COUNT AND AUTOMATICALLY RECYCLE. CONNECT A DECODER TO OUTPUT OF DIVIDE-BY-THREE AND DIVIDE-BY-FOUR COUNTERS TO OBTAIN ONE-OF-THREE AND ONE-OF-FOUR OPERATION. THIS TRUTH TABLE SUMMARIZES OPERATION OF THESE COUNTERS:

DIVIDE-BY:	TWO	THREE		FOUR	
OUTPUTS:	A	B	A	B	A
	L	L	L	L	L
	H	L	H	L	H
		H	L	H	L
				H	H

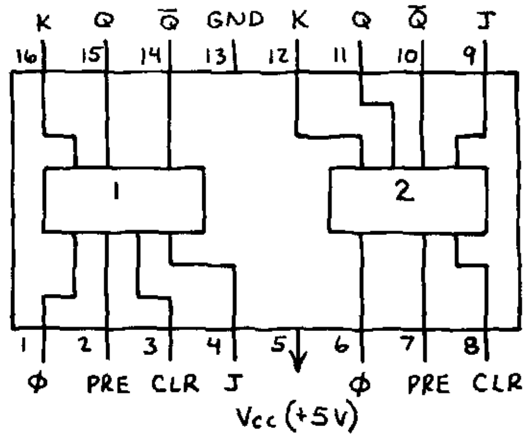
DIVIDE-BY-THREE



DIVIDE-BY-FOUR



DUAL J-K FLIP-FLOP 7476



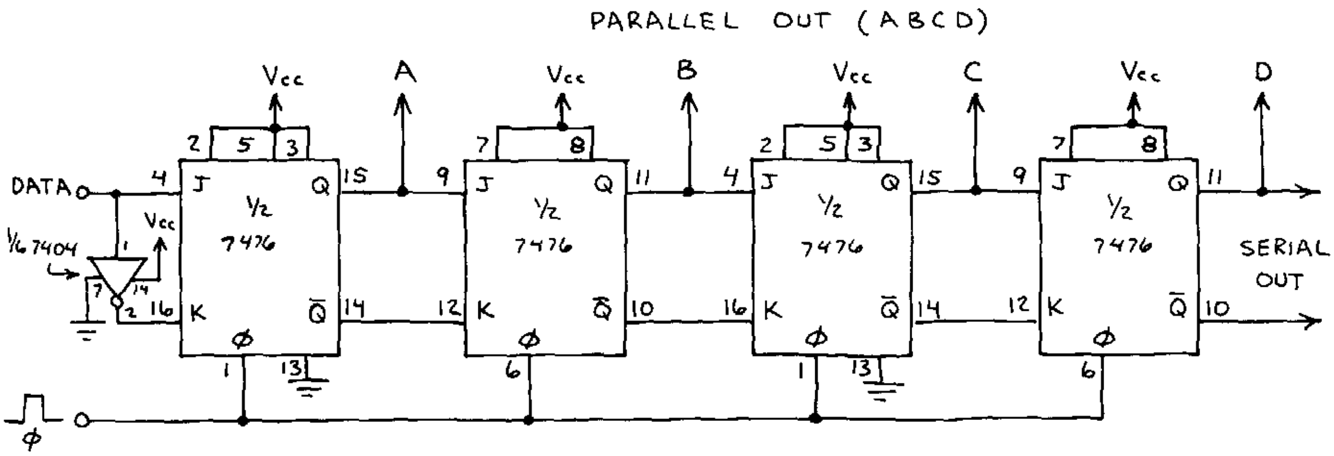
TWO JK FLIP-FLOPS IN A SINGLE PACKAGE. SIMILAR TO 7473/74LS73 BUT HAS BOTH PRESET AND CLEAR INPUTS. FLIP-FLOPS WILL TOGGLE (SWITCH OUTPUT STATES) IN RESPONSE TO INCOMING CLOCK PULSES WHEN BOTH J AND K INPUTS ARE HIGH. HERE'S THE TRUTH TABLE:

PRE = PRESET
CLR = CLEAR
ϕ = CLOCK (OR CLK)

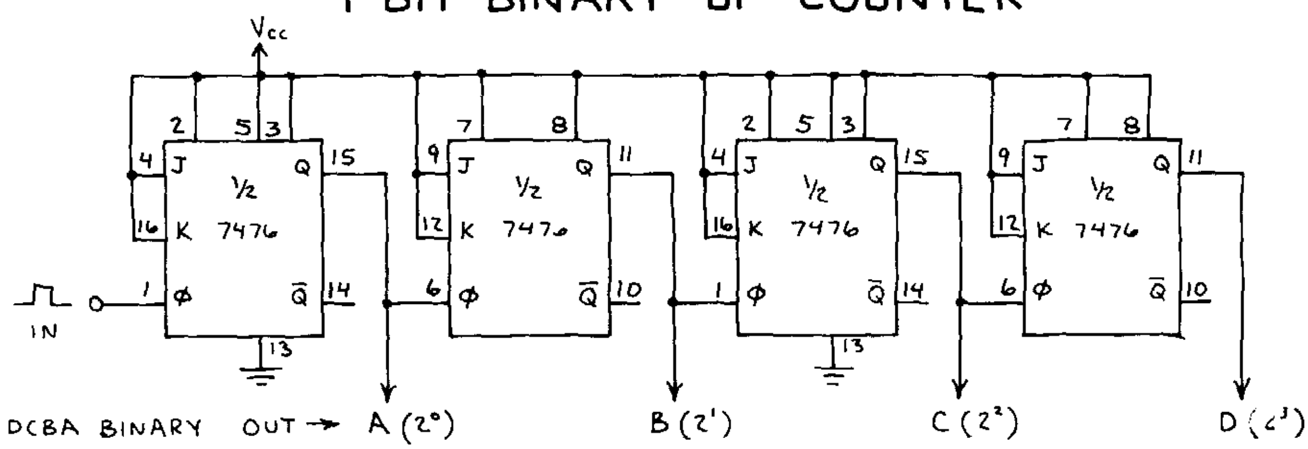
PRE	CLR	CLK	J	K	Q	$\overline{Q}$
L	H	X	X	X	H	L
H	L	X	X	X	L	H
H	H	⎍	H	L	H	L
H	H	⎍	L	H	L	H
H	H	⎍	H	H	TOGGLE	

TOGGLE = FLIP-FLOP SWITCHES OUTPUT STATES IN RESPONSE TO CLOCK PULSES.

4-BIT SERIAL SHIFT REGISTER

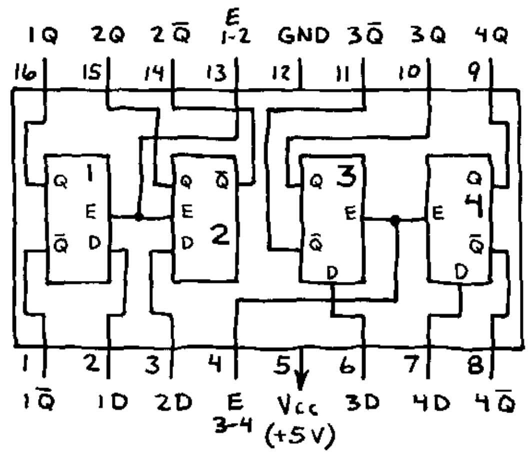


4-BIT BINARY UP COUNTER



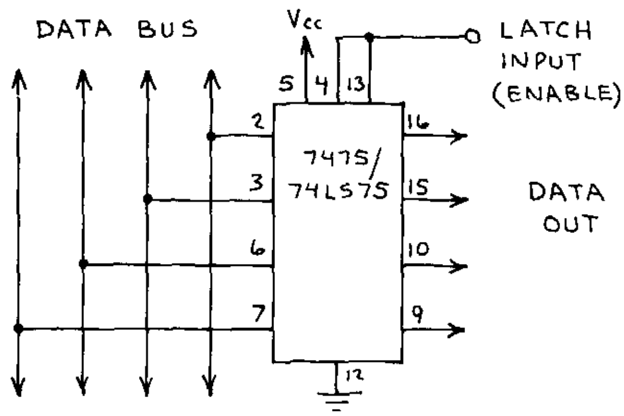
QUAD LATCH
7475/74LS75

A 4-BIT BISTABLE LATCH. PRIMARILY USED TO STORE THE COUNT IN DECIMAL COUNTING UNITS. NOTE THAT BOTH Q AND $\bar{Q}$ OUTPUTS ARE PROVIDED. ALSO NOTE THE E (ENABLE) INPUTS. WHEN E IS HIGH, Q FOLLOWS D.

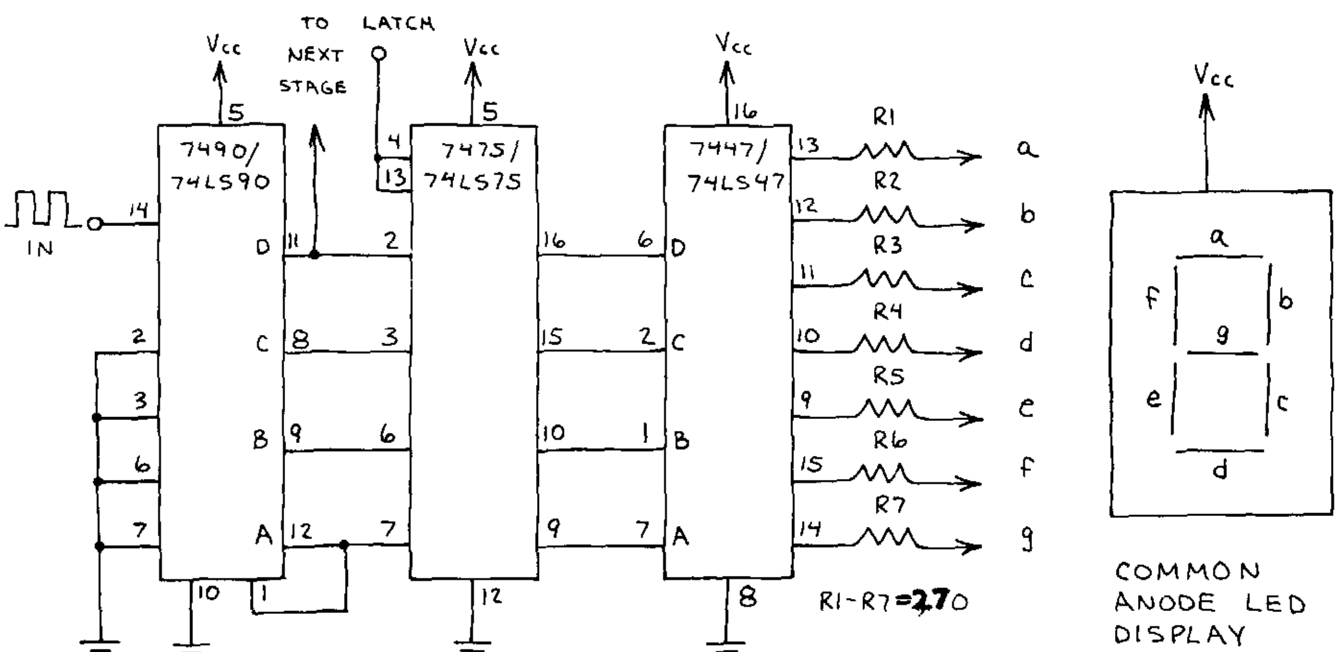


4-BIT DATA LATCH

DATA ON BUS APPEARS AT OUTPUTS WHEN LATCH INPUT IS HIGH. DATA ON BUS WHEN LATCH INPUT GOES LOW IS STORED UNTIL LATCH INPUT GOES HIGH. (LATCH INPUT CONTROLS BOTH ENABLE INPUTS.) TWO QUAD LATCHES CAN BE USED AS AN 8-BIT DATA LATCH.

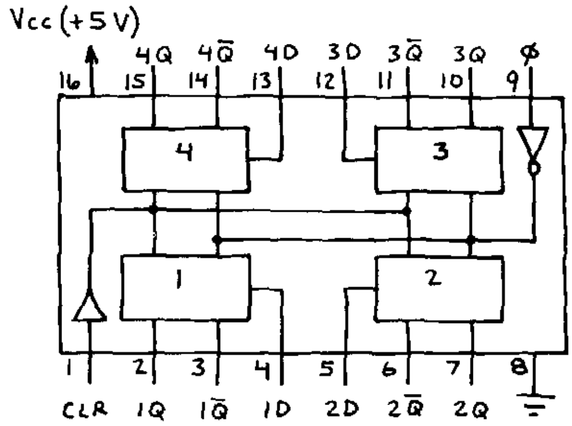


DECIMAL COUNTING UNIT

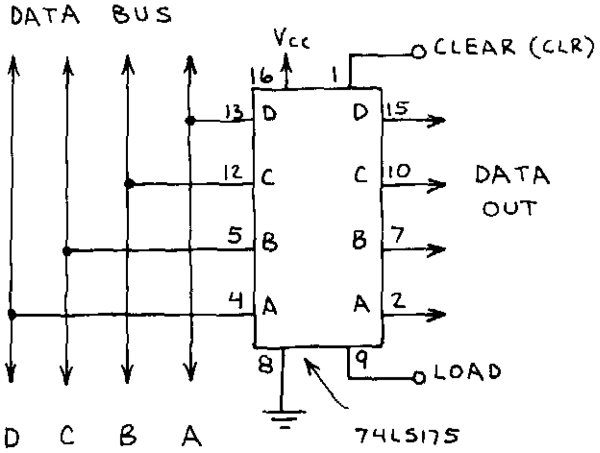


EXPANDABLE DECADE COUNTER. FOR TWO DIGIT COUNT, CONNECT PIN 11 OF 7490/74LS90 OF FIRST UNIT TO INPUT OF SECOND UNIT. A LOW AT THE LATCH INPUT FREEZES THE DATA BEING DISPLAYED.

QUAD D FLIP-FLOP
74LS175



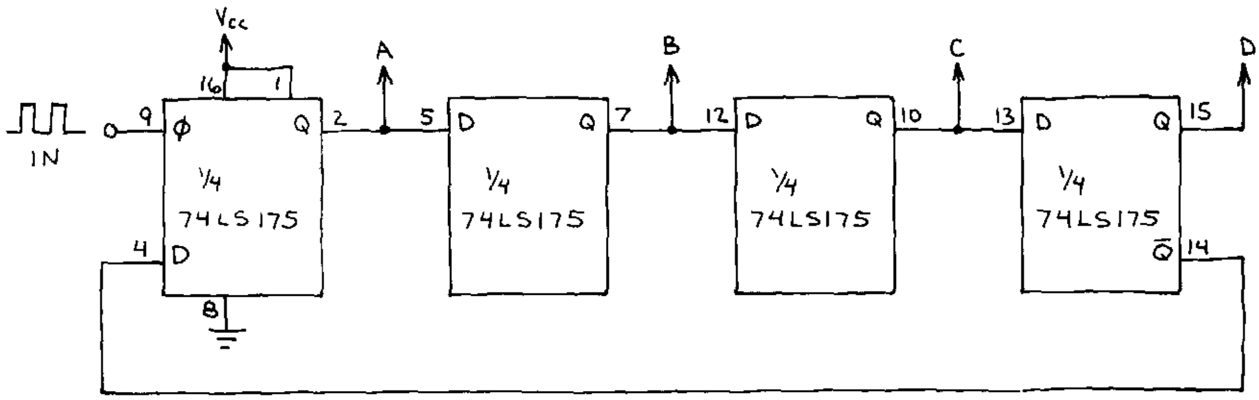
HANDY PACKAGE OF FOUR D-TYPE FLIP-FLOPS. DATA AT D-INPUTS IS LOADED WHEN CLOCK GOES HIGH. MAKING CLEAR INPUT LOW MAKES ALL Q OUTPUTS LOW AND Q̄ OUTPUTS HIGH.



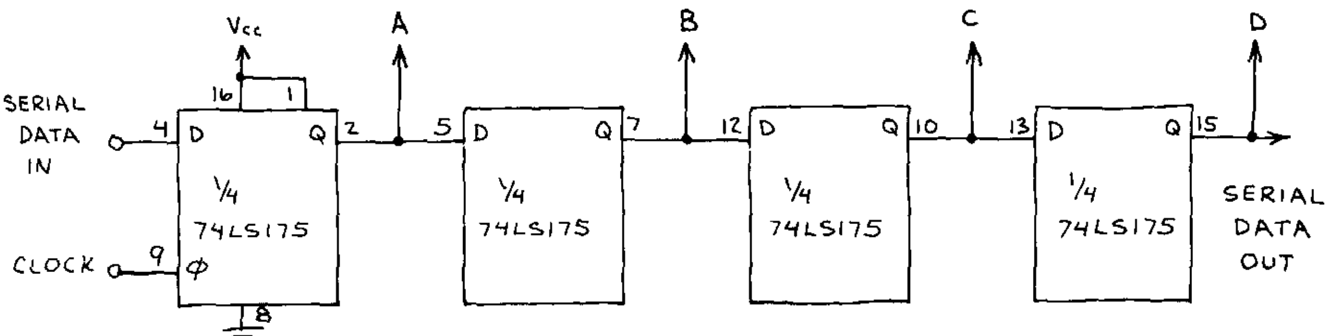
4-BIT DATA REGISTER

DATA ON BUS IS LOADED INTO 74LS175 WHEN LOAD INPUT GOES HIGH. DATA IS THEN STORED AND MADE AVAILABLE AT OUTPUTS UNTIL NEW LOAD PULSE ARRIVES.

MODULO-8 COUNTER

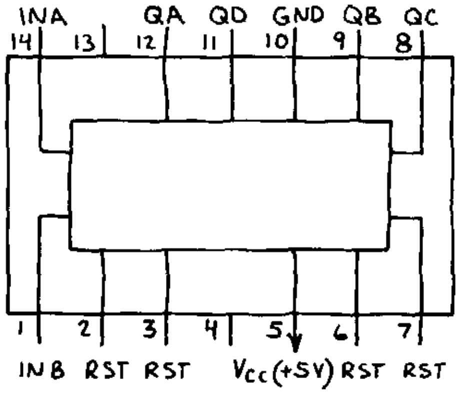


SERIAL IN/OUT, PARALLEL OUT SHIFT REGISTER

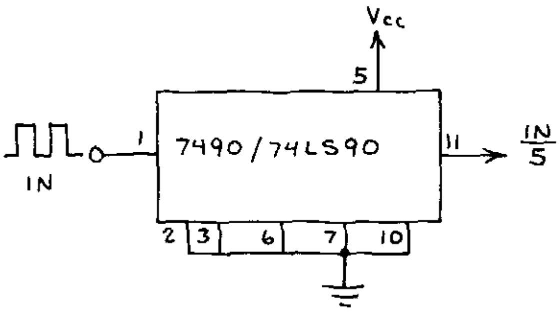


BCD (DECADE) COUNTER
7490/74LS90

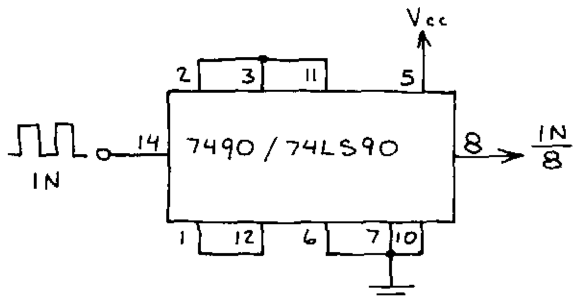
ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR DECADE COUNTERS. EASILY USED FOR DIVIDE-BY-N COUNTERS. LESS EXPENSIVE THAN MORE SOPHISTICATED COUNTERS. RST INDICATES RESET PINS. THIS CHIP IS USUALLY USED IN DECIMAL COUNTING UNITS, BUT CIRCUITS ON THIS PAGE SHOW MANY OTHER POSSIBILITIES.



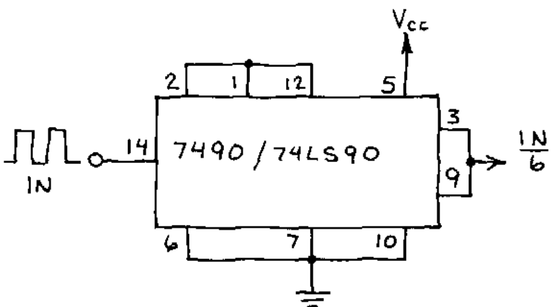
DIVIDE-BY-5 COUNTER



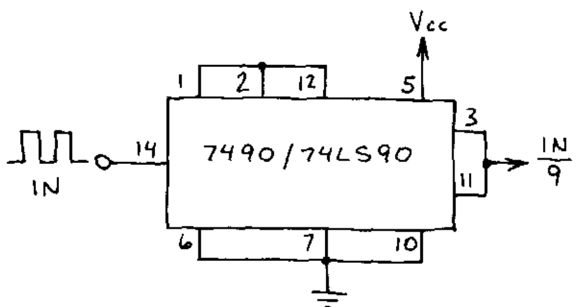
DIVIDE-BY-8 COUNTER



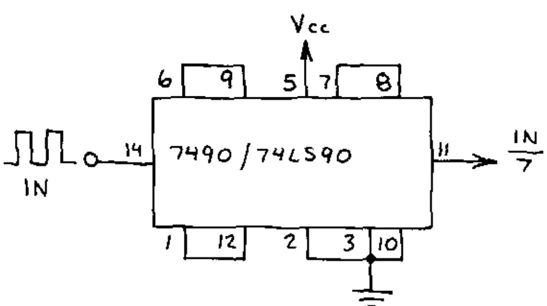
DIVIDE-BY-6 COUNTER



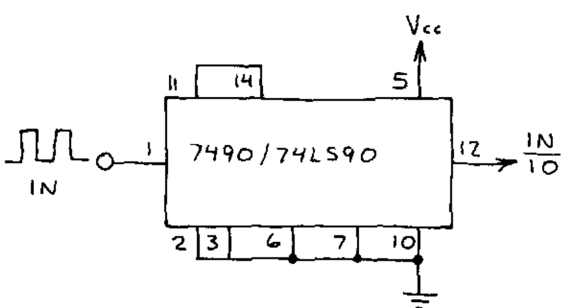
DIVIDE-BY-9 COUNTER



DIVIDE-BY-7 COUNTER

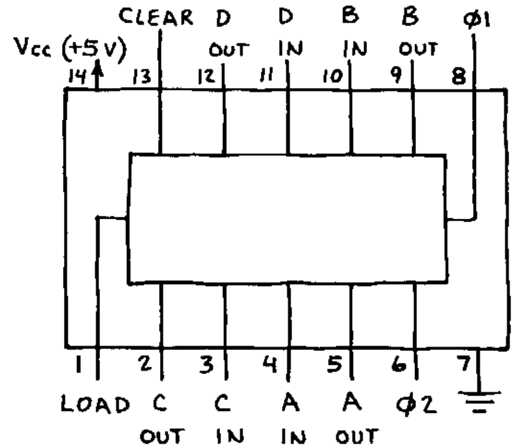


DIVIDE-BY-10 COUNTER

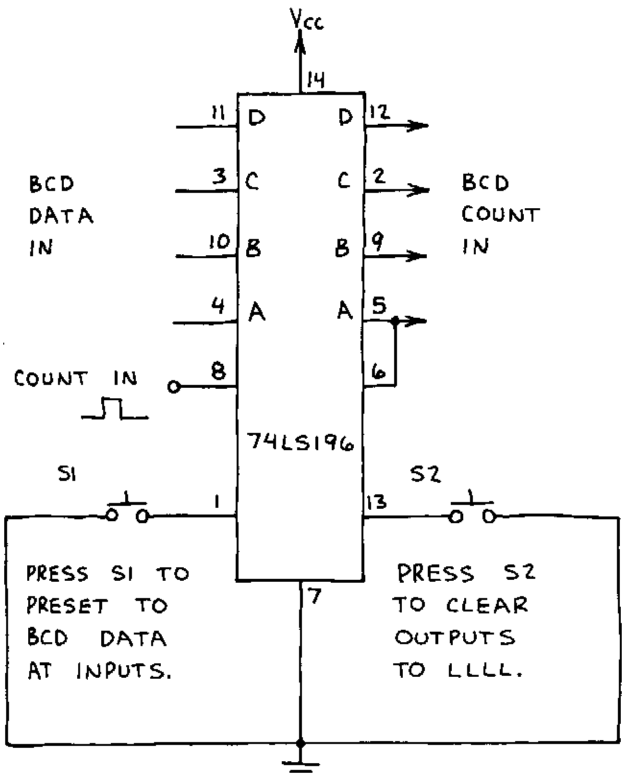


BCD (DECADE) COUNTER
74LS196

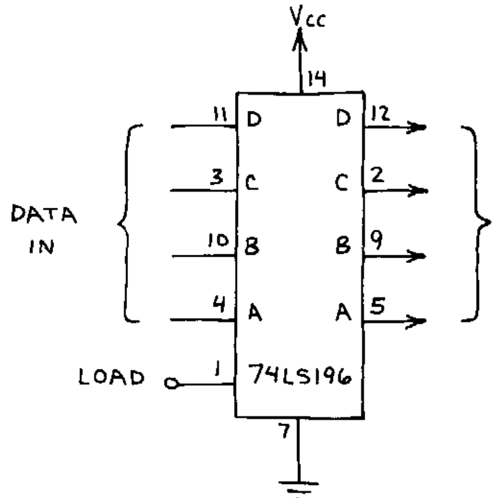
MORE SOPHISTICATED VERSION OF THE POPULAR 7490/74LS90 BCD COUNTER. INCLUDES 4-PRESET INPUTS WHICH PERMIT ANY BCD NUMBER TO BE LOADED WHEN PIN 1 IS MADE LOW. THE COUNTER IS CLEARED TO LLLL WHEN PIN 13 IS MADE LOW. ϕ INDICATES CLOCK INPUT.



DECADE COUNTER

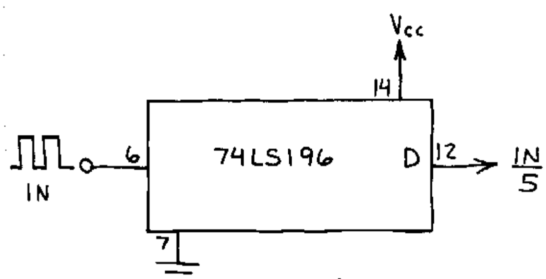


4-BIT LATCH



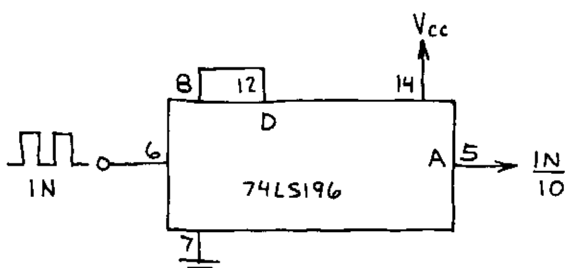
WHEN LOAD INPUT IS LOW, OUTPUTS FOLLOW INPUTS. NO CHANGE WHEN LOAD INPUT IS HIGH. NOTE THAT A PAIR OF 74LS196'S CAN BE USED IN A DECIMAL COUNTING UNIT (COUNTER PLUS REGISTER).

DIVIDE-BY-5 COUNTER



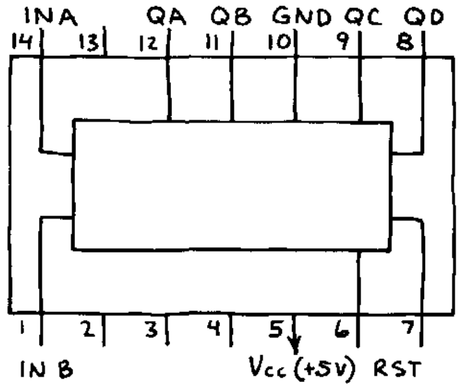
0-4 COUNT IS AVAILABLE AT DCBA OUTPUTS.

DIVIDE-BY-10 COUNTER

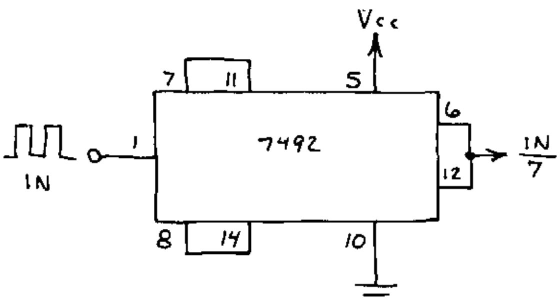


DIVIDE-BY-12 BINARY COUNTER
7492

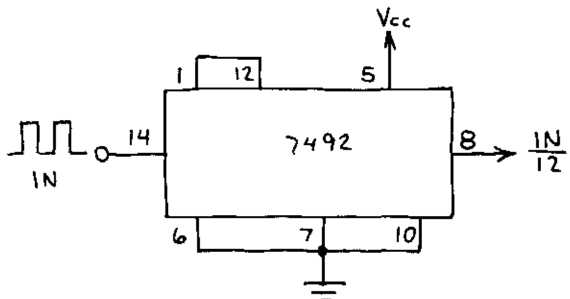
OFTEN USED TO DIVIDE CONDITIONED 60 HZ PULSES FROM AC POWER LINE INTO 10 HZ PULSES. OTHER DIVIDER APPLICATIONS ALSO. RST INDICATES RESET PINS.



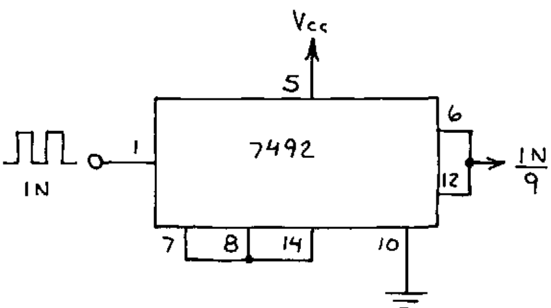
DIVIDE-BY-7 COUNTER



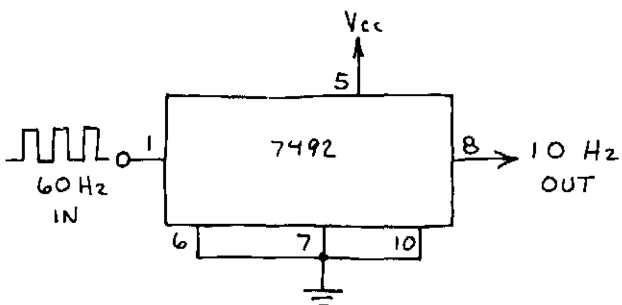
DIVIDE-BY-12 COUNTER



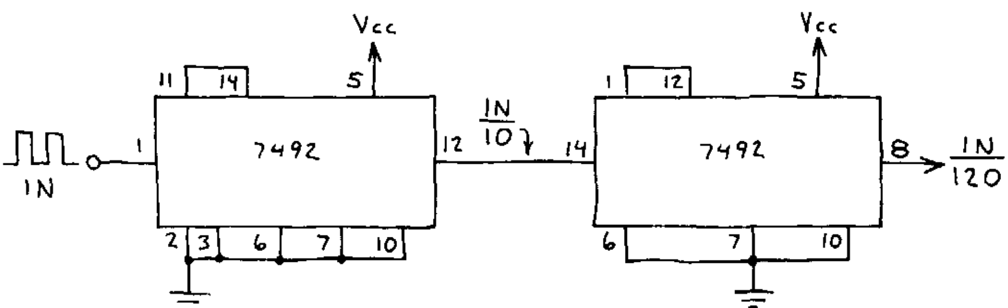
DIVIDE-BY-9 COUNTER



10-HZ PULSE SOURCE



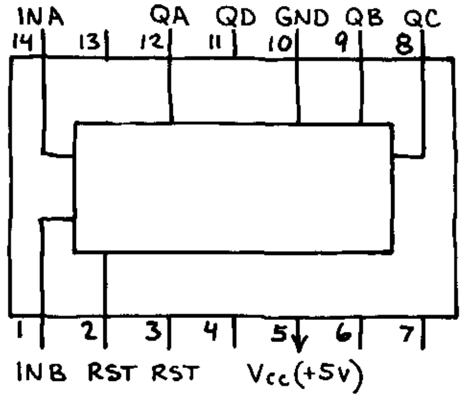
DIVIDE-BY-120 COUNTER



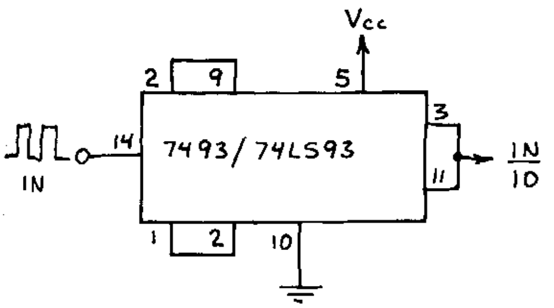
THIS METHOD OF CASCADING COUNTERS CAN BE USED TO CREATE ANY DIVIDE - BY - N COUNTER.

4-BIT (BINARY) COUNTER
7493 / 74LS93

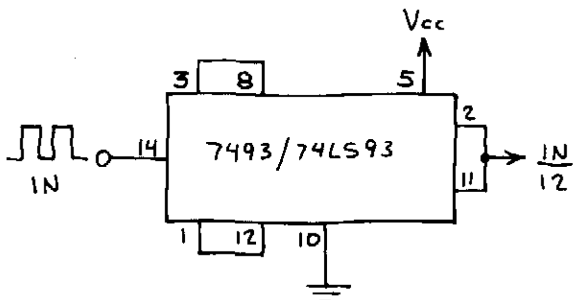
EASY TO USE 4-BIT BINARY COUNTER. LESS EXPENSIVE THAN MORE SOPHISTICATED COUNTERS. RST INDICATES RESET PINS. NOTE UNUSUAL LOCATION OF POWER SUPPLY PINS.



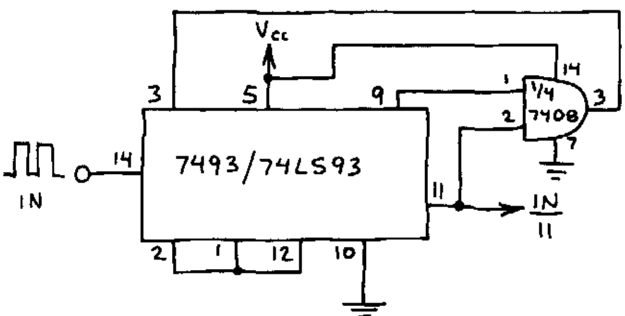
DIVIDE-BY-10 COUNTER



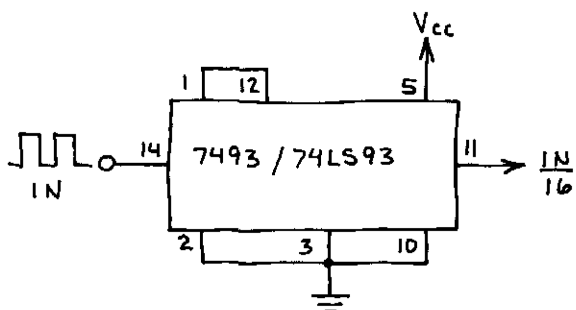
DIVIDE-BY-12 COUNTER



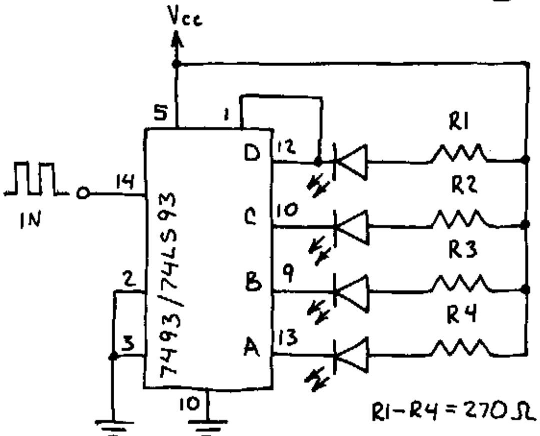
DIVIDE-BY-11 COUNTER



DIVIDE-BY-16 COUNTER



4-BIT BINARY COUNTER



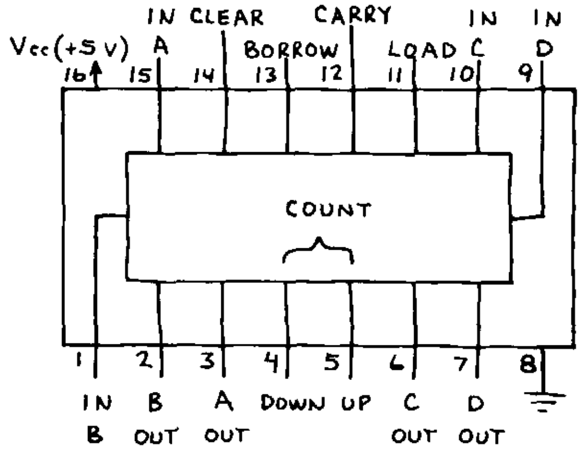
COUNTS FROM 0-15 IN BINARY AND RECYCLES. GLOWING LED = L (0); OFF LED = H (1). 555 TIMER IC MAKES GOOD INPUT CLOCK.

TRUTH TABLE

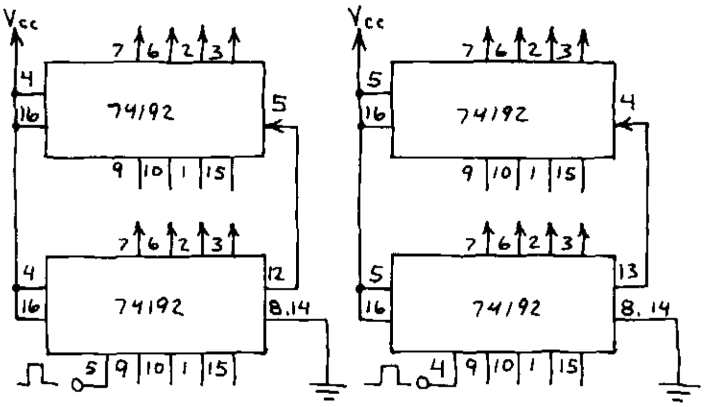
D C B A	D C B A
L L L L	H L L L
L L L H	H L L H
L L H L	H L H L
L L H H	H L H H
L H L L	H H L L
L H L H	H H L H
L H H L	H H H L
L H H H	H H H H

BCD UP-DOWN COUNTER
74192

FULLY PROGRAMMABLE BCD COUNTER. OPERATION IS IDENTICAL TO 74193/74LS193 EXCEPT COUNT IS 10-STEP BCD (LLLL-HLLH) INSTEAD OF 16-STEP BINARY. MANY APPLICATIONS FOR 74192/74LS192 AND 74193/74LS193 ARE INTERCHANGEABLE.

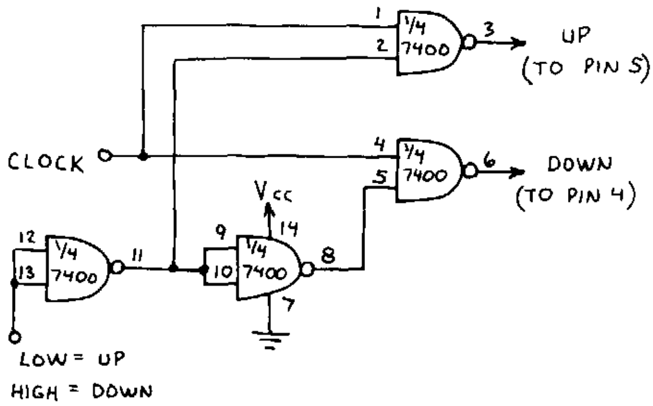


CASCADED COUNTERS

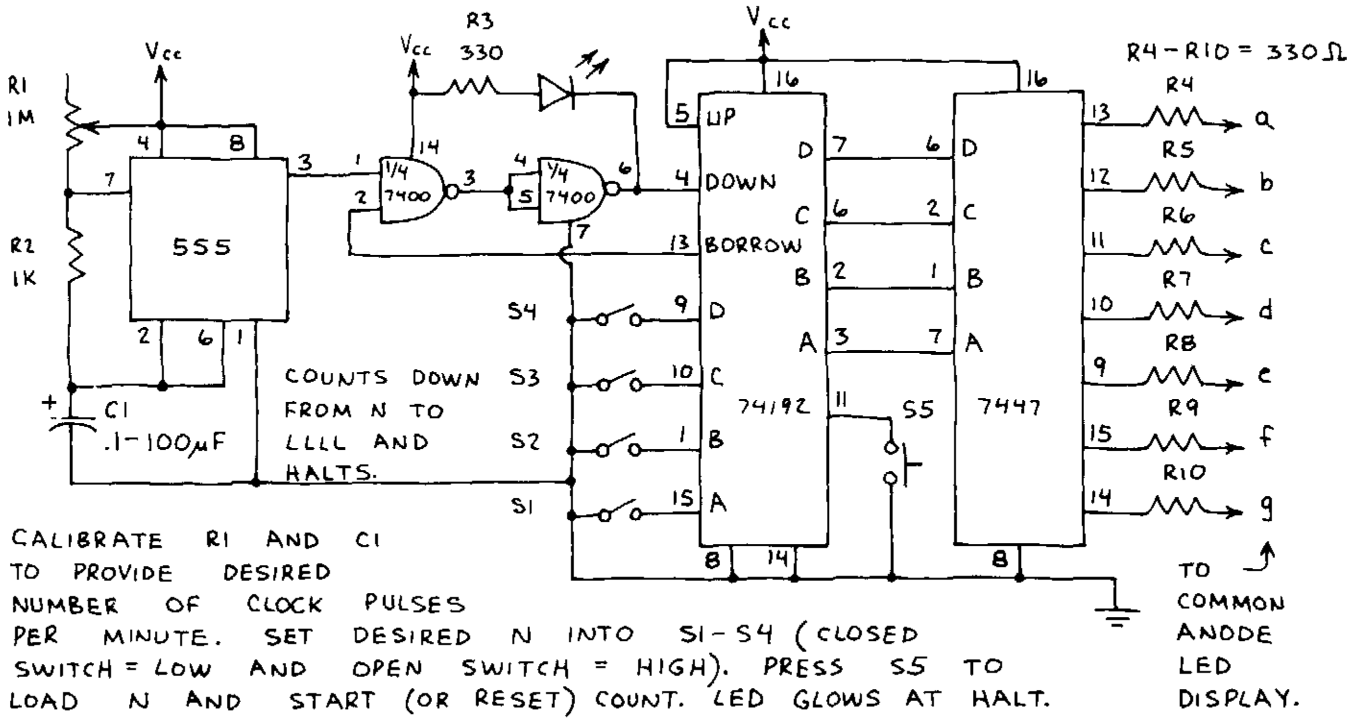


UP (0-99) DOWN (99-0)

SINGLE UP-DOWN INPUT



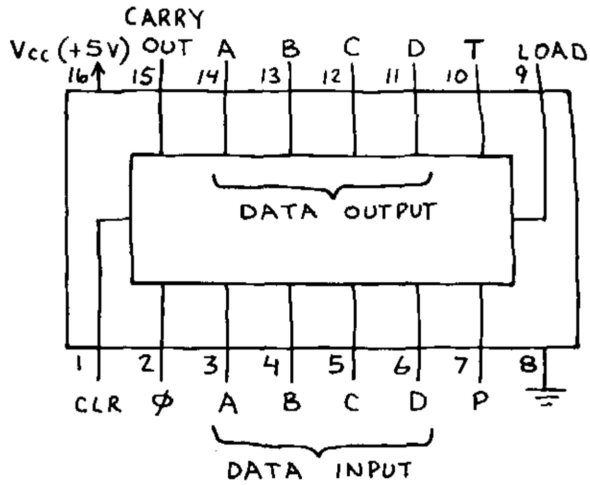
PROGRAMMABLE COUNT DOWN TIMER



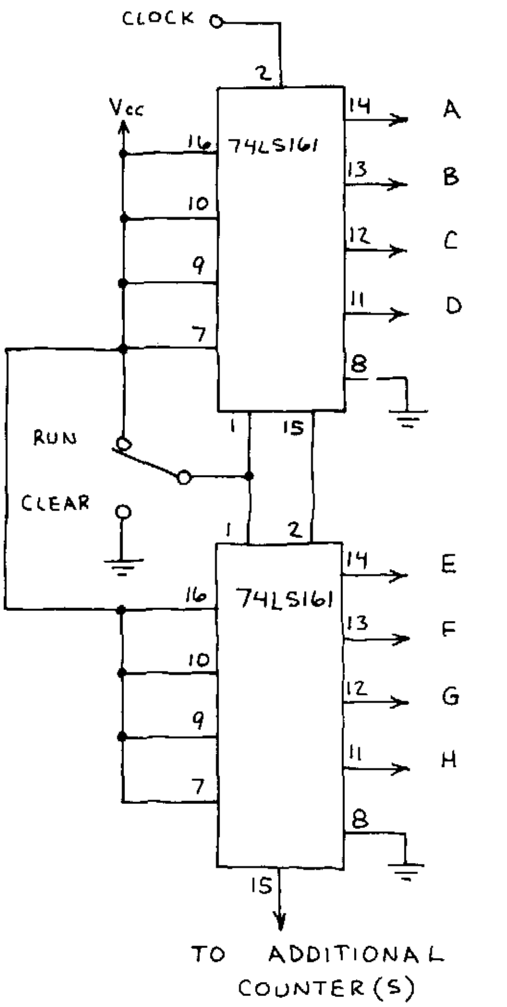
CALIBRATE R1 AND C1 TO PROVIDE DESIRED NUMBER OF CLOCK PULSES PER MINUTE. SET DESIRED N INTO S1-S4 (CLOSED SWITCH = LOW AND OPEN SWITCH = HIGH). PRESS S5 TO LOAD N AND START (OR RESET) COUNT. LED GLOWS AT HALT.

4-BIT UP COUNTER
74LS161

GENERAL PURPOSE BINARY COUNTER WITH PROGRAMMABLE INPUTS. COUNTER ACCEPTS DATA AT INPUTS WHEN LOAD INPUT GOES LOW. A LOW AT THE CLEAR INPUT RESETS THE COUNTER TO LLLL UPON THE NEXT CLOCK PULSE. P AND T ARE COUNT ENABLE INPUTS. BOTH P AND T MUST BE HIGH TO COUNT. THESE ENABLE INPUTS ARE NOT AVAILABLE WITH THE OTHERWISE MORE ADVANCED 74LS193.

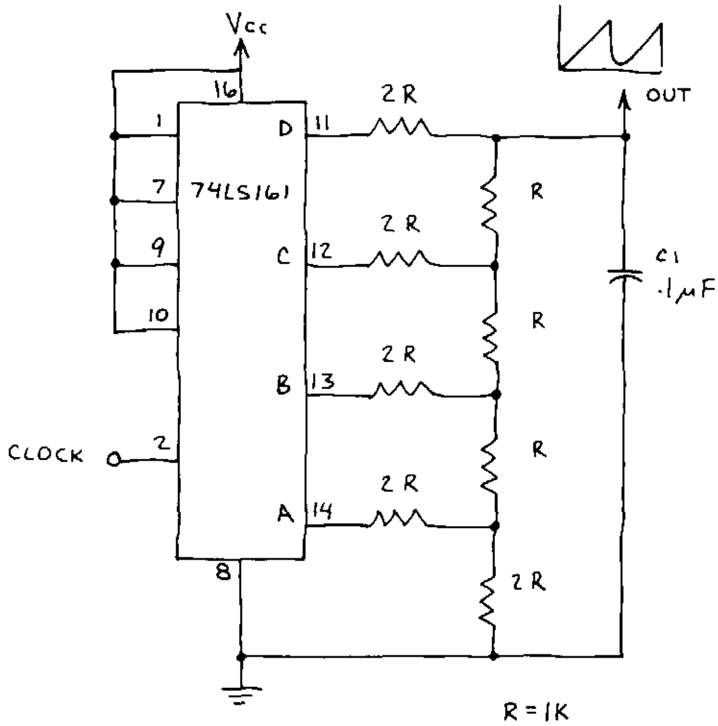


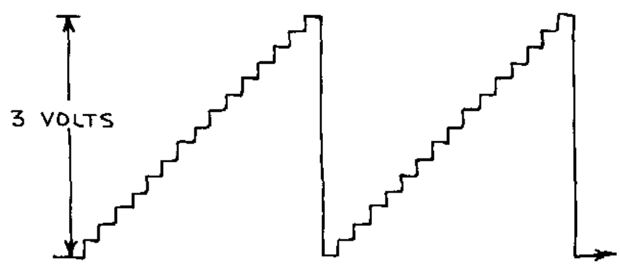
8-BIT COUNTER



OUTPUT A IS LOWEST ORDER BIT.

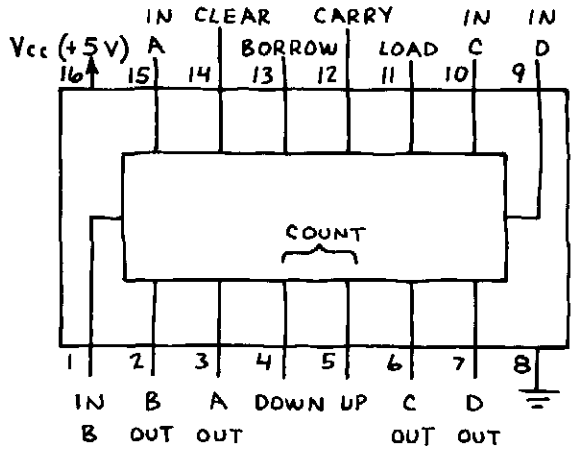
RAMP SYNTHESIZER





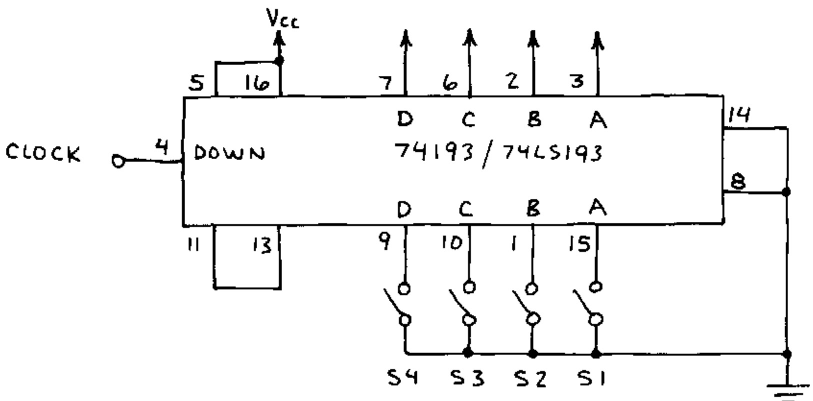
REMOVE C1 TO OBTAIN THIS STAIRCASE. FREQUENCY OF RAMP AND STAIRCASE IS 1/16 CLOCK FREQUENCY.

4-BIT UP-DOWN COUNTER 74193/74LS193



VERY VERSATILE 4-BIT COUNTER WITH UP-DOWN CAPABILITY. ANY 4-BIT NUMBER AT THE DCBA INPUTS IS LOADED INTO THE COUNTER WHEN THE LOAD INPUT (PIN 11) IS MADE LOW. THE COUNTER IS CLEARED TO LLLL WHEN THE CLEAR INPUT (PIN 14) IS MADE HIGH. THE BORROW AND CARRY OUTPUTS INDICATE UNDERFLOW OR OVERFLOW BY GOING LOW.

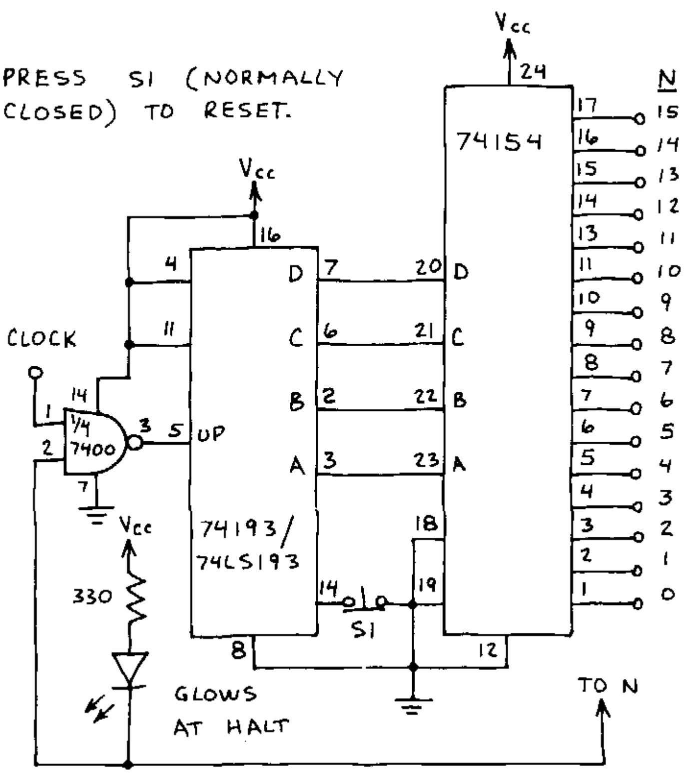
COUNT DOWN FROM N AND RECYCLE



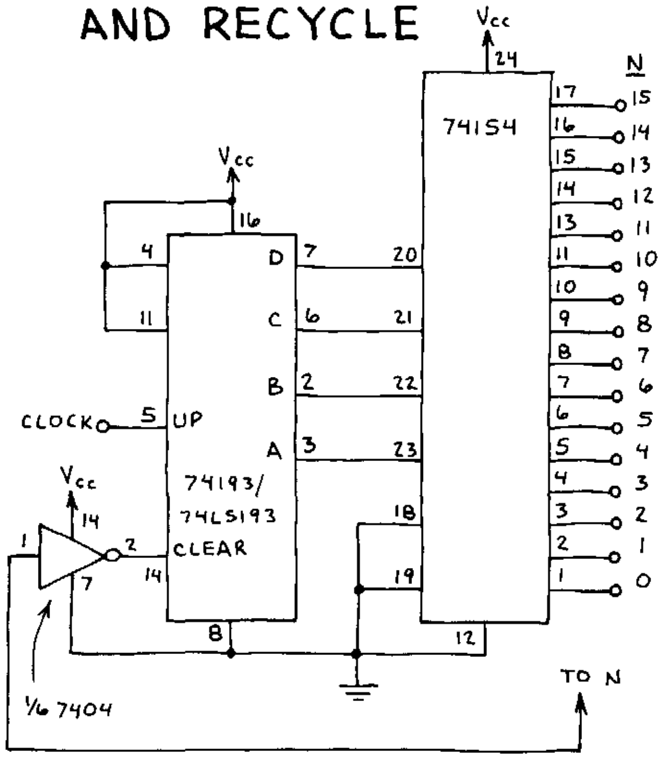
SET DESIRED N INTO S1-S4 (CLOSED SWITH = LOW AND OPEN SWITCH = HIGH). WHEN COUNT REACHES LLLL AND THEN UNDERFLOWS, THE BORROW PULSE LOADS N AND THE COUNT RECYCLES.

COUNT UP TO N AND HALT

PRESS S1 (NORMALLY CLOSED) TO RESET.



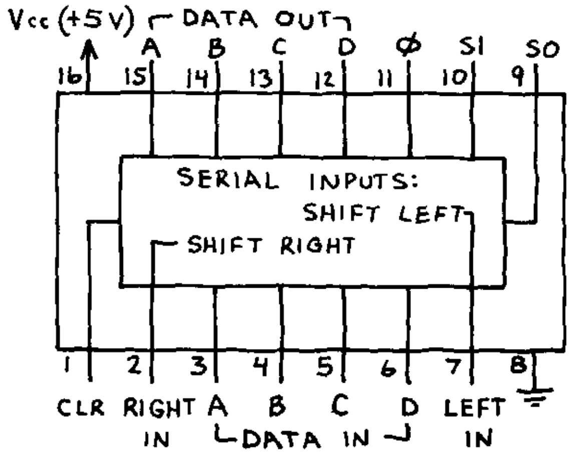
COUNT UP TO N AND RECYCLE



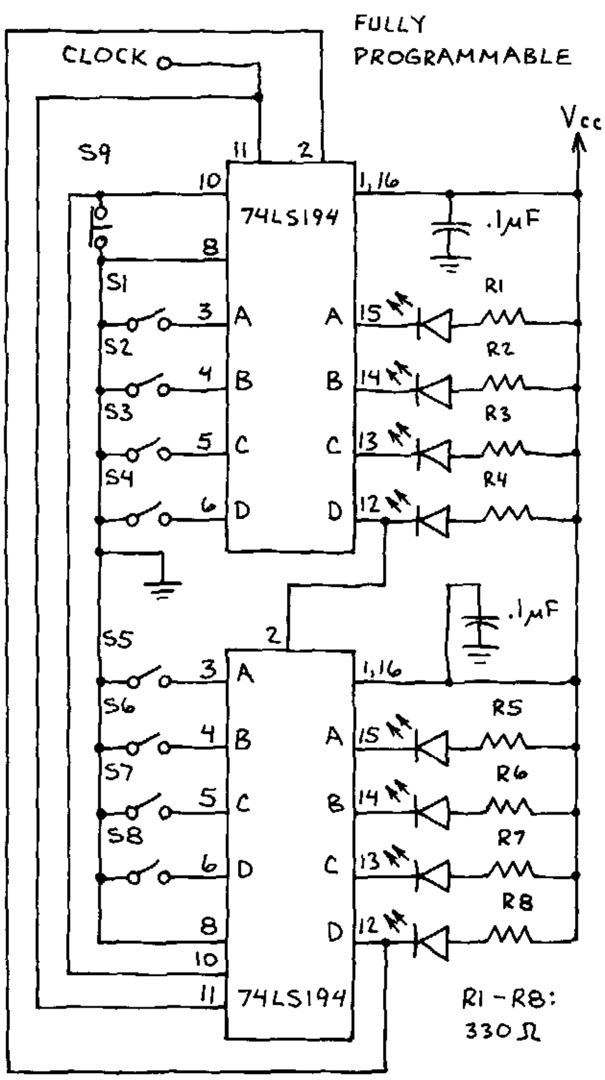
NOTES

4-BIT SHIFT REGISTER 74LS194

BIDIRECTIONAL UNIVERSAL SHIFT REGISTER. SHIFTS RIGHT WHEN SO IS HIGH AND SI IS LOW. SHIFTS LEFT WHEN SO IS LOW AND SI IS HIGH. SHIFTS ONE POSITION PER CLOCK PULSE. LOADS DATA AT INPUTS WHEN SO AND SI ARE HIGH. IMPORTANT: BYPASS POWER SUPPLY PINS WITH 0.1 μF CAPACITOR!



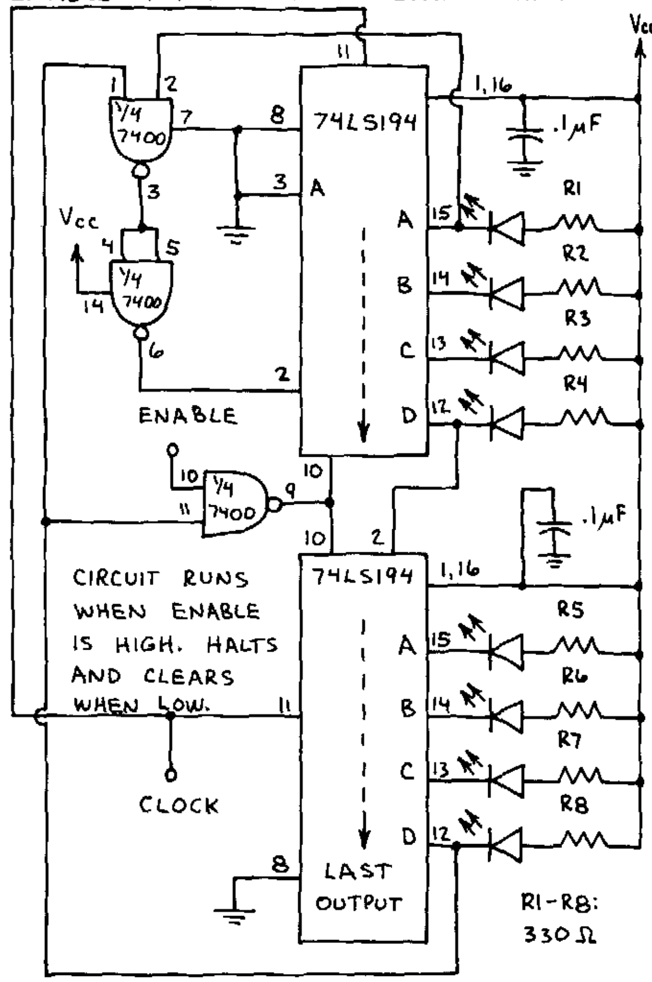
SEQUENCE GENERATOR



LOAD ANY DESIRED BIT PATTERN INTO S1 - S8 (OPEN = HIGH AND CLOSED = LOW). PRESS S9 (NORMALLY CLOSED) TO LOAD. DATA WILL MOVE RIGHT ONE OUTPUT PER CLOCK PULSE. LEDs ARE OPTIONAL.

BARGRAPH GENERATOR

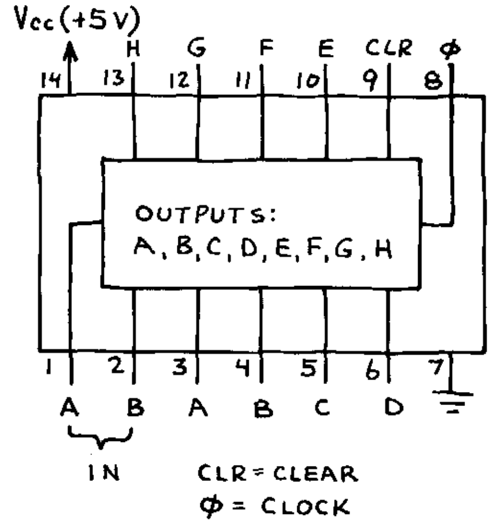
WHEN POWER IS FIRST APPLIED, MAKE ENABLE INPUT LOW TO START CIRCUIT.



OUTPUTS GO LOW AND STAY LOW ONE AT A TIME FROM LEFT TO RIGHT (A→D) IN SEQUENCE WITH CLOCK. WHEN FINAL OUTPUT GOES LOW, ALL OUTPUTS BUT THE FIRST GO HIGH AND RECYCLE.

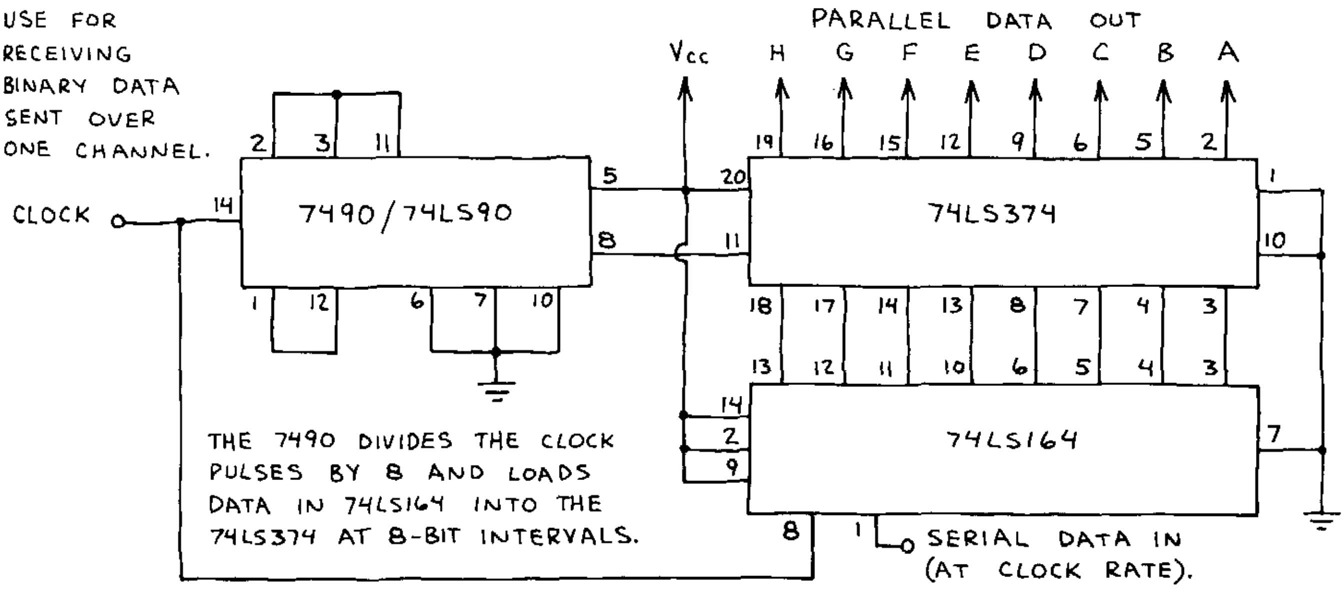
8-BIT SHIFT REGISTER
74LS164

DATA AT ONE OF THE TWO SERIAL INPUTS IS ADVANCED ONE BIT FOR EACH CLOCK PULSE. DATA CAN BE EXTRACTED FROM THE 8 PARALLEL OUTPUTS OR IN SERIAL FORM AT ANY SINGLE OUTPUT. ENTER DATA AT EITHER INPUT. THE UNUSED INPUT MUST BE HELD HIGH OR CLOCKING WILL BE INHIBITED. MAKING PIN 9 LOW CLEARS THE REGISTER TO LLLL.

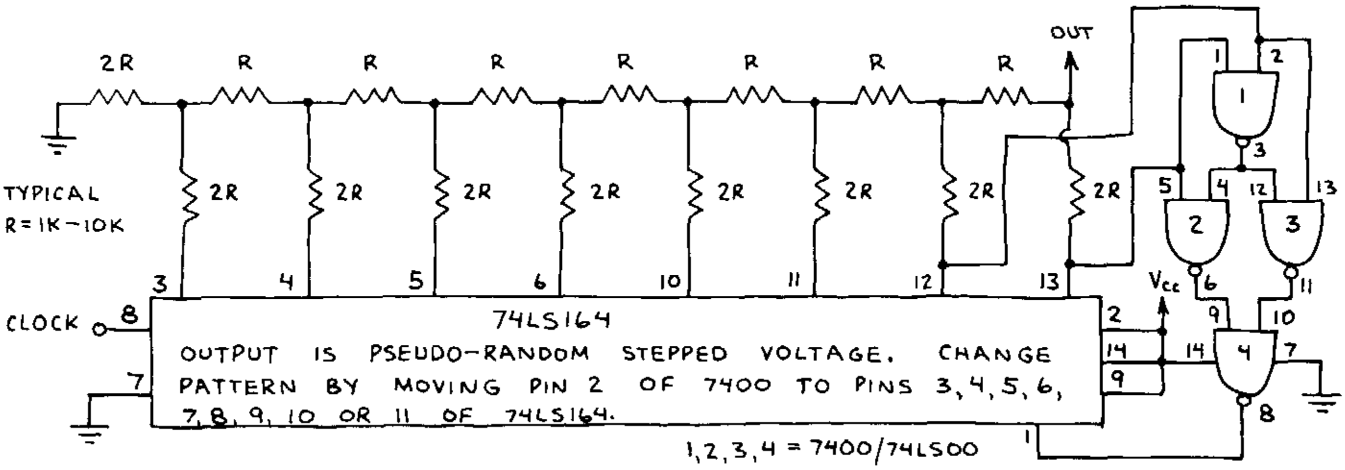


8-BIT SERIAL-TO-PARALLEL DATA CONVERTER

USE FOR RECEIVING BINARY DATA SENT OVER ONE CHANNEL.



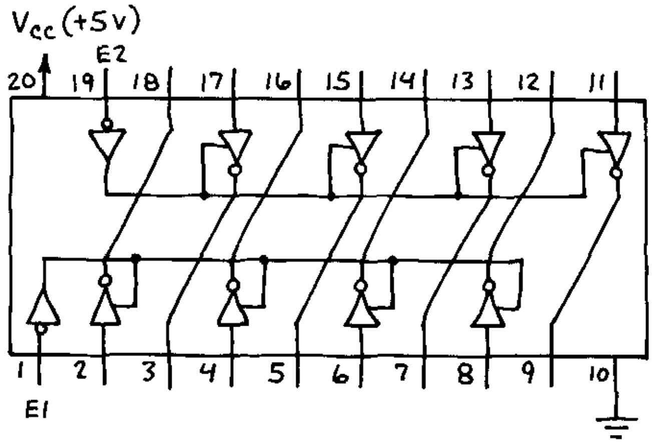
PSEUDO-RANDOM VOLTAGE GENERATOR



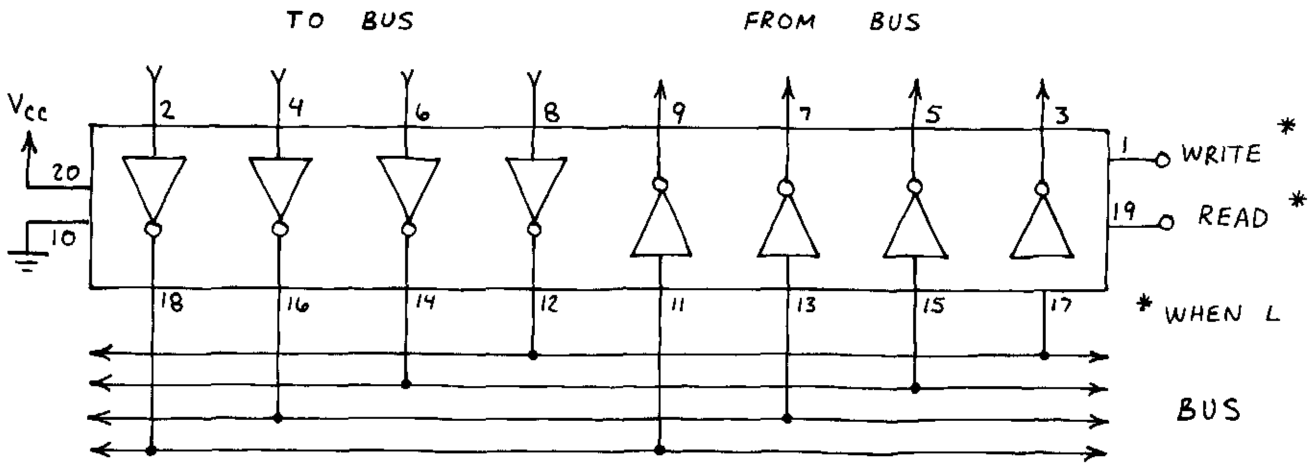
OCTAL BUFFER
74LS240

IDEAL FOR INTERFACING EXTERNAL CIRCUITS TO HOME COMPUTERS. INVERTS DATA.

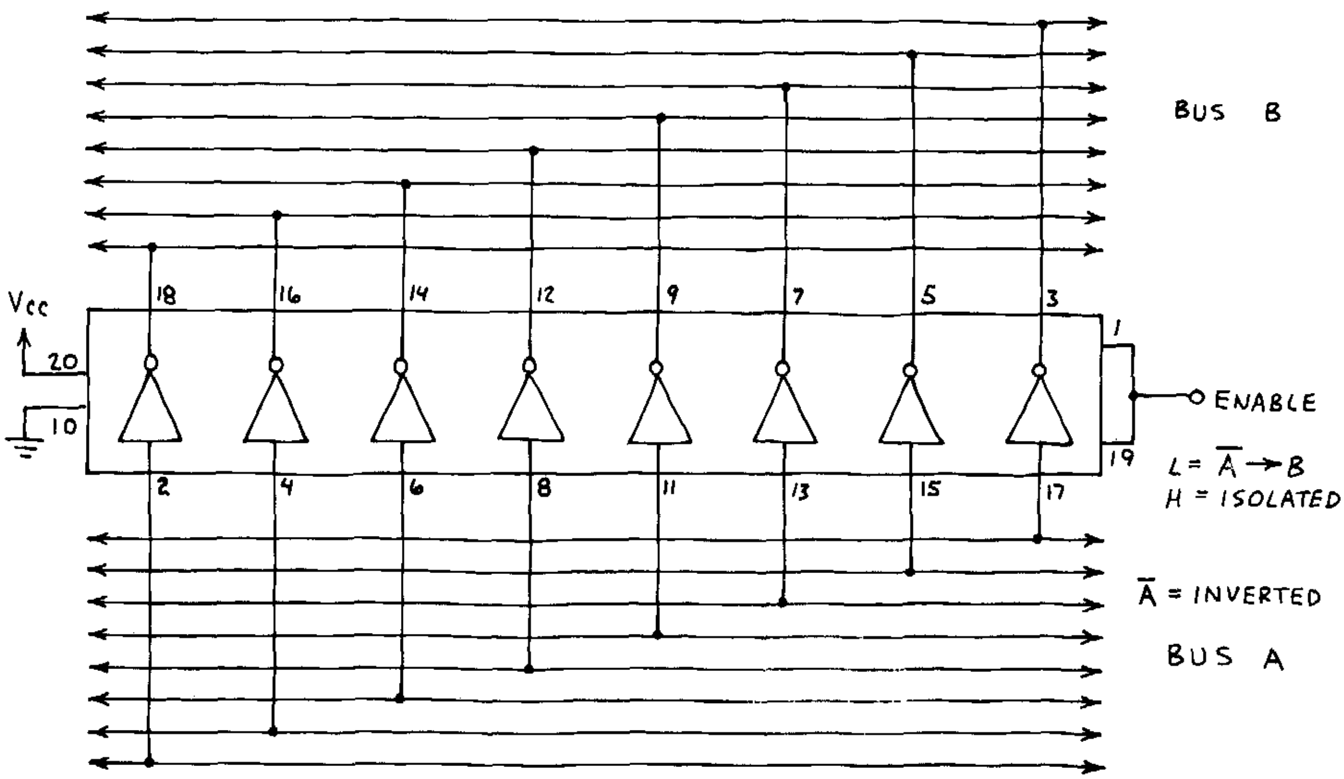
CONTROL (E1, E2)	OUT
L	$\overline{IN}$
H	HI-Z



4-BIT BUS TRANSFER



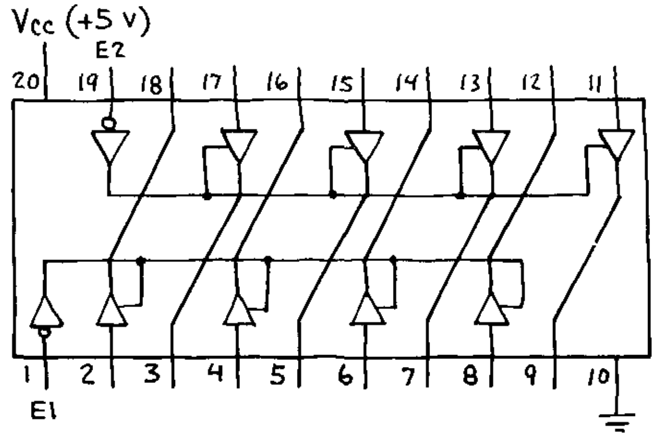
8-BIT BUS BUFFER



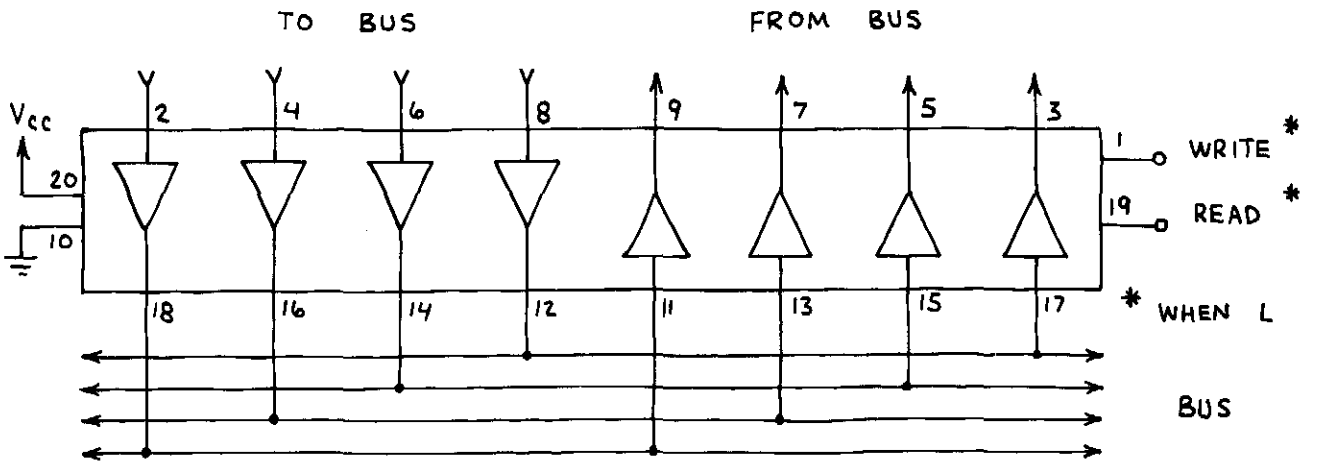
OCTAL BUFFER
74LS244

NON-INVERTING VERSION OF 74LS240. IDEAL FOR COMPUTER INTERFACING.

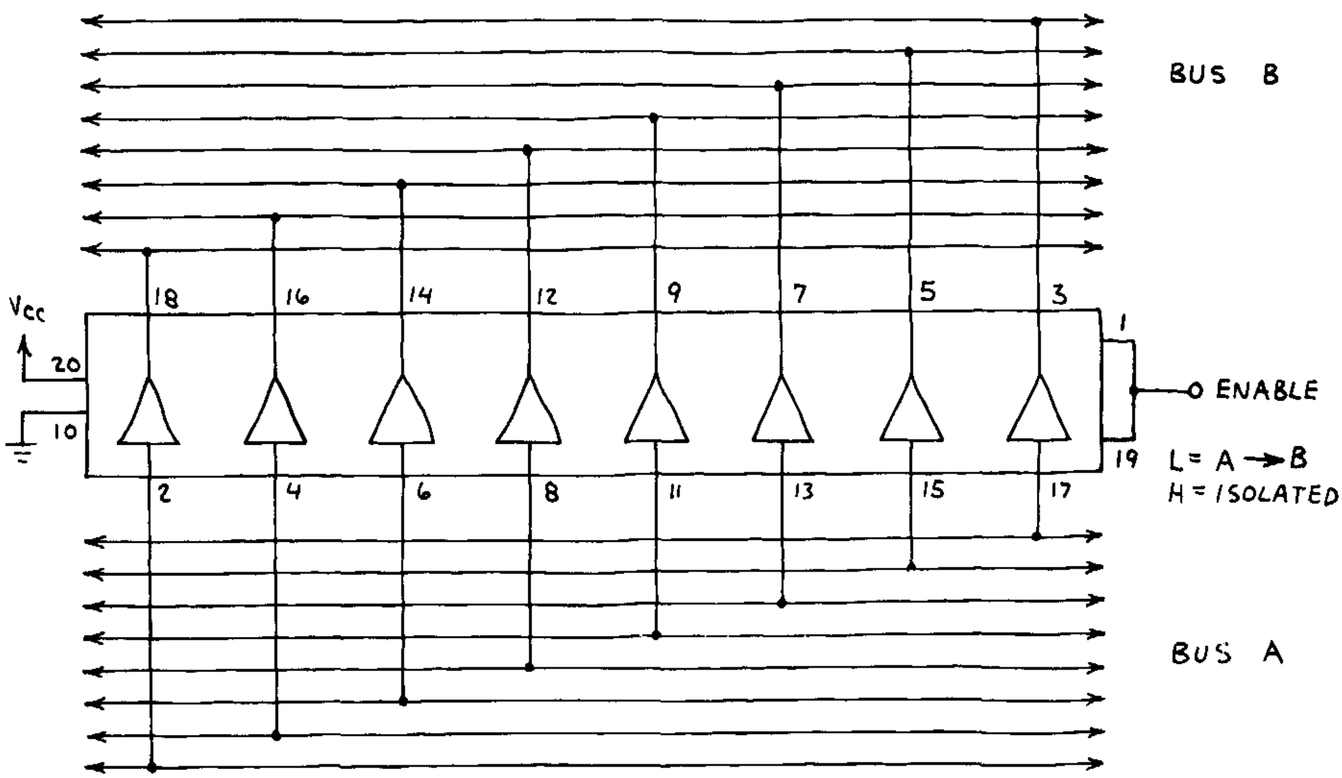
CONTROL (E1, E2)	OUT
L	$\overline{IN}$
H	HI-Z



4-BIT BUS TRANSFER

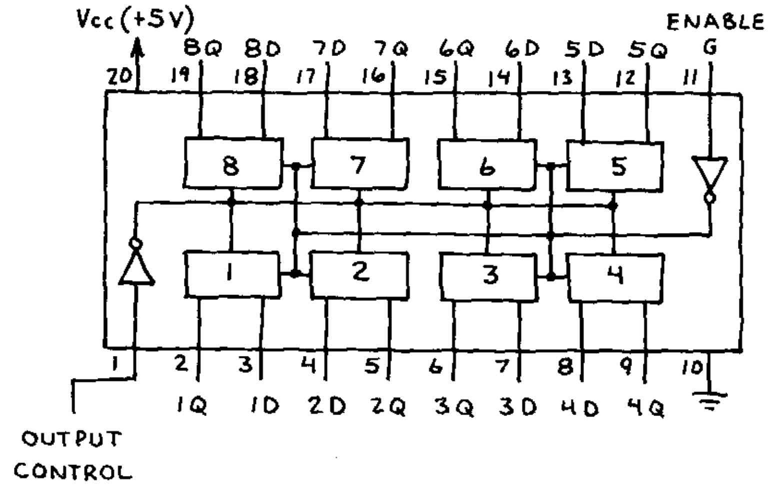


8-BIT BUS BUFFER

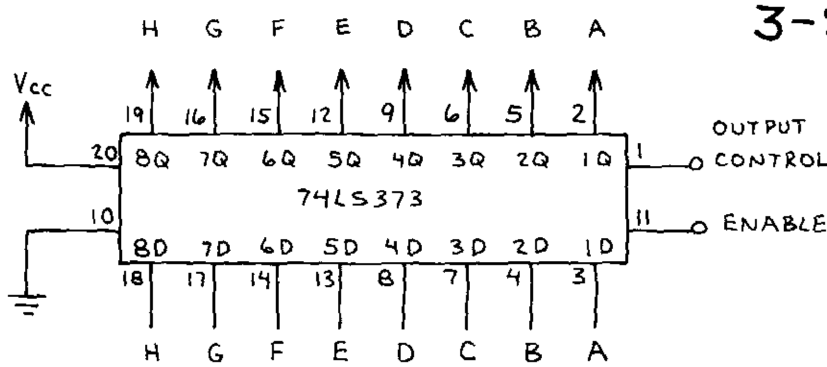


OCTAL D-TYPE LATCH 74LS373

EIGHT "TRANSPARENT" D-TYPE LATCHES. OUTPUT FOLLOWS INPUT WHEN ENABLE IS HIGH. THE DATA AT THE INPUTS IS LOADED WHEN THE ENABLE INPUT IS LOW. THIS CHIP HAS 3-STATE OUTPUTS WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY PIN 1. SEE TRUTH TABLE BELOW.



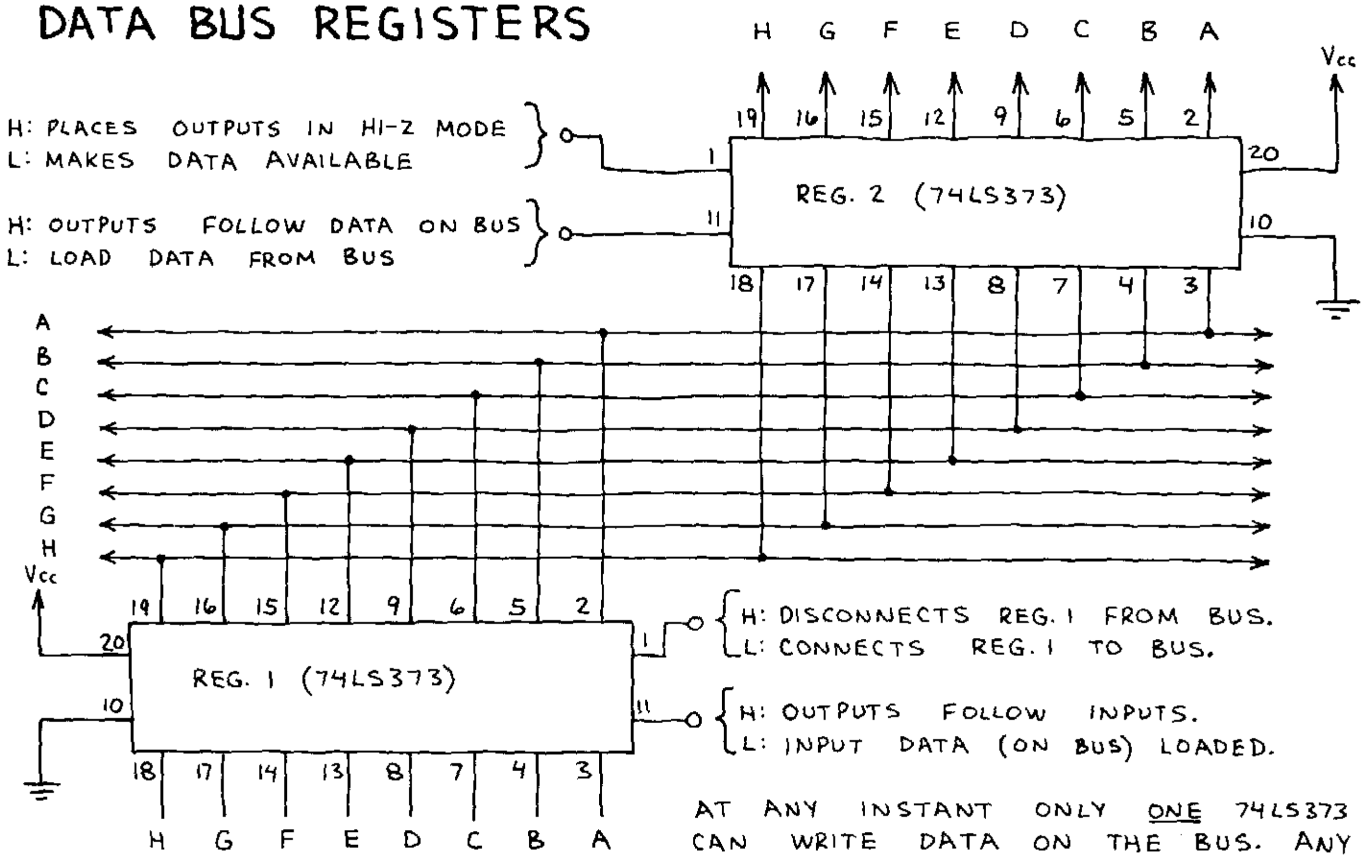
3-STATE REGISTER



THIS IS A GENERAL PURPOSE 8-BIT STORAGE REGISTER. HERE'S THE TRUTH TABLE:

OUTPUT CONTROL	ENABLE	D	Q
L	H	H	H
L	H	L	L
L	L	X	Q
H	X	X	HI-Z

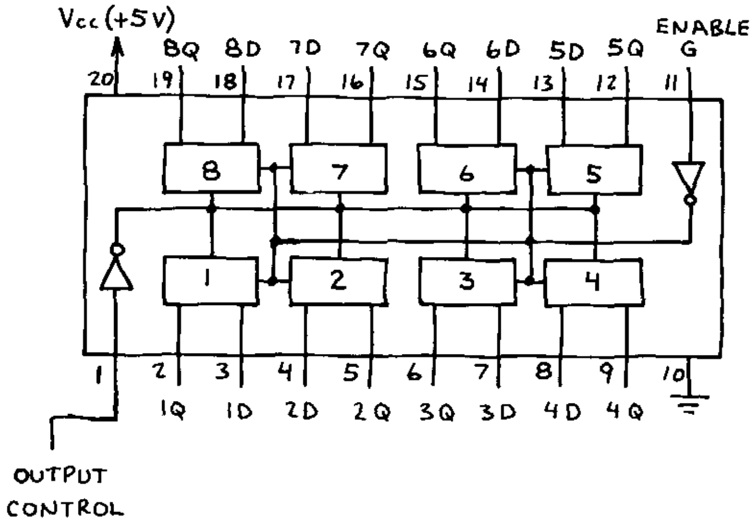
DATA BUS REGISTERS



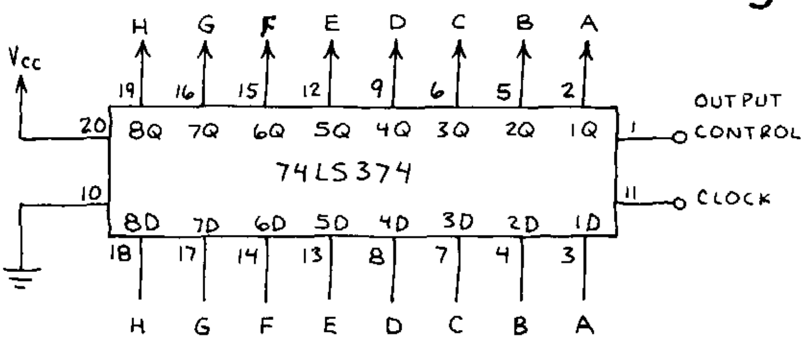
AT ANY INSTANT ONLY ONE 74LS373 CAN WRITE DATA ON THE BUS. ANY NUMBER CAN READ DATA FROM BUS.

OCTAL D FLIP-FLOP
74LS374

EIGHT D-TYPE EDGE TRIGGERED FLIP-FLOPS. UNLIKE 74LS373, OUTPUTS DO NOT FOLLOW INPUTS. INSTEAD, A RISING CLOCK PULSE AT PIN 11 LOADS DATA APPEARING AT INPUTS. THIS CHIP HAS 3-STATE OUTPUTS WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY PIN 1.



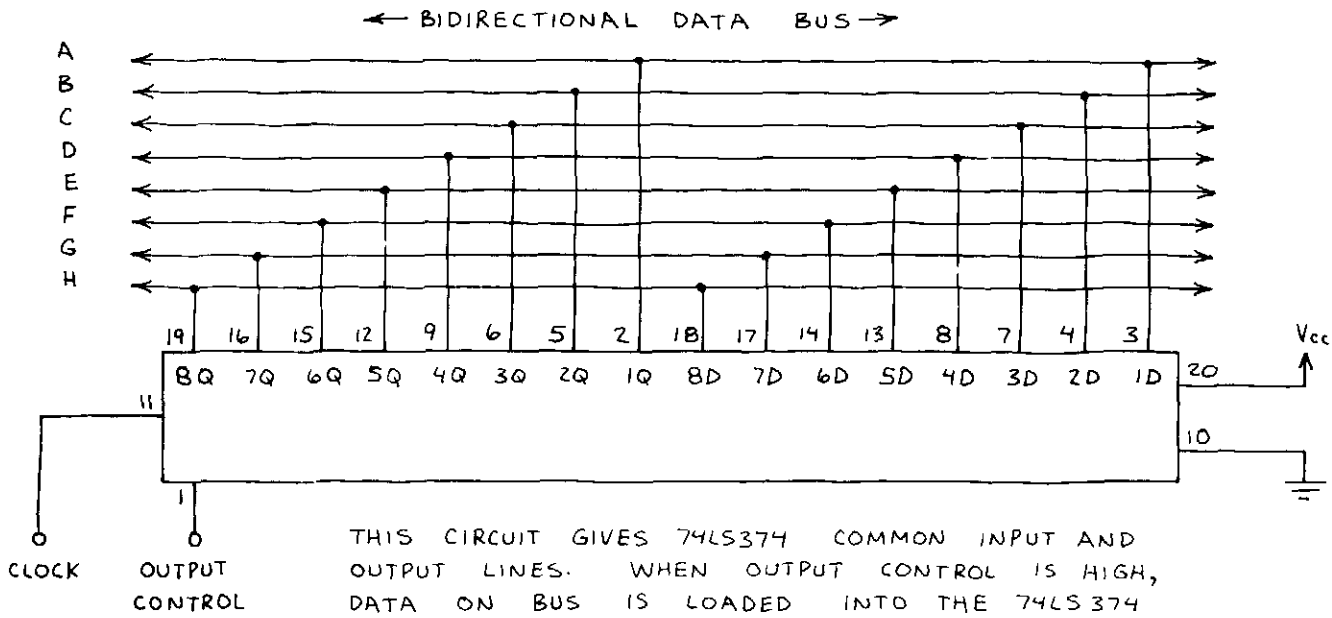
CLOCKED 3-STATE REGISTER



GENERAL PURPOSE CLOCKED REGISTER. HERE'S THE TRUTH TABLE:

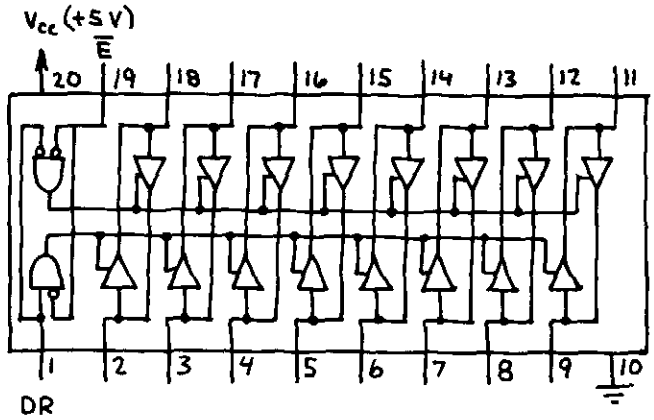
OUTPUT CONTROL	CLOCK	D	Q
L	⨼	H	H
L	⨼	L	L
L	H	X	Q
H	X	X	HI-Z

COMMON INPUT/OUTPUT BUS REGISTER



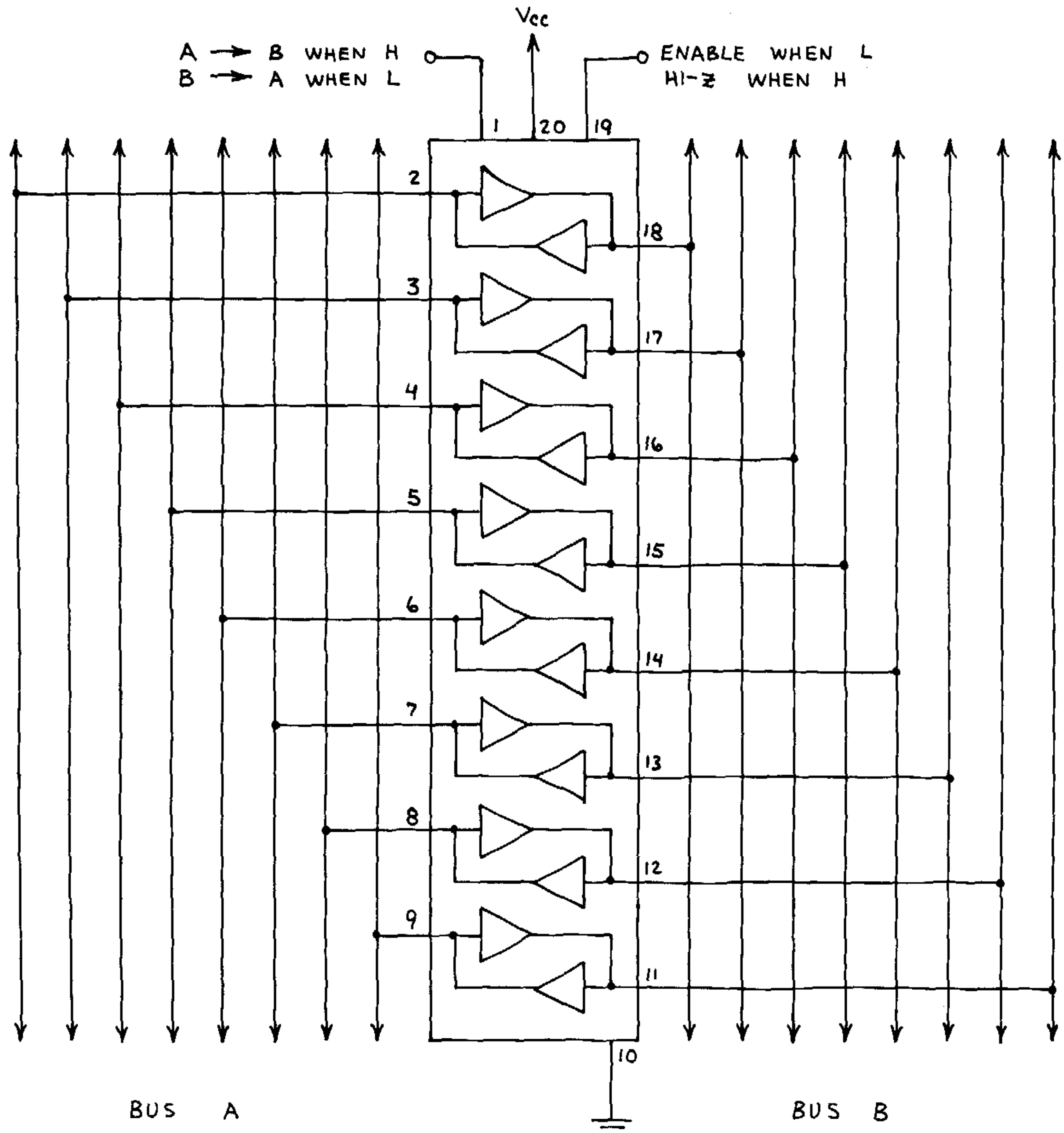
THIS CIRCUIT GIVES 74LS374 COMMON INPUT AND OUTPUT LINES. WHEN OUTPUT CONTROL IS HIGH, DATA ON BUS IS LOADED INTO THE 74LS374 ON THE RISING EDGE (⨼) OF THE CLOCK PULSE. WHEN OUTPUT CONTROL IS LOW, DATA IN THE 74LS374 IS WRITTEN ONTO THE BUS.

OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVER
74LS245



ALLOWS DATA TO BE TRANSFERRED IN EITHER DIRECTION BETWEEN TWO BUSES. INCLUDES HIGH IMPEDANCE (HI-Z) OUTPUTS.

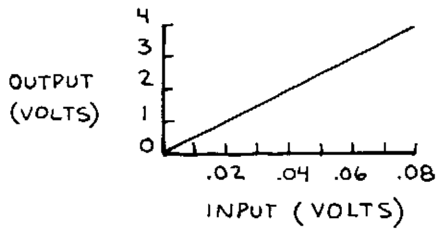
BUS TRANSCEIVER



LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

INTRODUCTION

THE OUTPUT OF A LINEAR IC IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE SIGNAL AT ITS INPUT. THE CLASSIC LINEAR IC IS THE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER. THIS GRAPH SHOWS THE LINEAR INPUT-OUTPUT RELATIONSHIP OF A TYPICAL OP-AMP CIRCUIT:



MANY NON-DIGITAL ICs — INCLUDING OP-AMPS — CAN BE USED IN BOTH LINEAR AND NON-LINEAR MODES. THEY ARE SOMETIMES DESCRIBED AS ANALOG ICs.

LINEAR ICs GENERALLY REQUIRE MORE EXTERNAL COMPONENTS THAN DIGITAL ICs. THIS INCREASES THEIR SUSCEPTABILITY TO EXTERNAL NOISE AND MAKES THEM A LITTLE TRICKIER TO USE. ON THE OTHER HAND, SOME LINEAR ICs CAN DO ESSENTIALLY THE SAME THING AS A NETWORK OF DIGITAL CHIPS.

HERE'S A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE LINEAR CHIPS IN THIS SECTION:

VOLTAGE REGULATORS

PROVIDE A STEADY VOLTAGE, EITHER FIXED OR ADJUSTABLE, THAT IS UNAFFECTED BY CHANGES IN THE SUPPLY VOLTAGE AS LONG AS THE SUPPLY VOLTAGE IS ABOVE THE DESIRED OUTPUT VOLTAGE.

OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

THE IDEAL AMPLIFIER . . . ALMOST. HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE AND GAIN. LOW OUTPUT IMPEDANCE. GAIN IS EASILY CONTROLLED WITH A SINGLE FEEDBACK RESISTOR. FET INPUT OP-AMPS (BIFETS) HAVE A VERY HIGH FREQUENCY RESPONSE. IT'S USUALLY OK TO SUBSTITUTE OP-AMPS IF BOTH ARE NORMALLY POWERED BY A DUAL POLARITY SUPPLY (1/2 LF353 FOR 741C, ETC.)... BUT PERFORMANCE WILL IMPROVE OR DECREASE ACCORDING TO THE NEW OP-AMP'S SPECIFICATIONS.

COMPARATOR

SAME AS AN OP-AMP WITHOUT A FEEDBACK RESISTOR. ULTRA-HIGH GAIN GIVES A SNAP-LIKE RESPONSE TO AN INPUT VOLTAGE AT ONE INPUT THAT EXCEEDS A REFERENCE VOLTAGE AT THE SECOND INPUT.

TIMERS

USE ALONE OR WITH OTHER ICs FOR NUMEROUS TIMING AND PULSE GENERATION APPLICATIONS.

LED CHIPS

MOST IMPORTANT ARE A FLASHER CHIP AND A DOT-BARGRAPH ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL DISPLAY. VERY EASY TO USE.

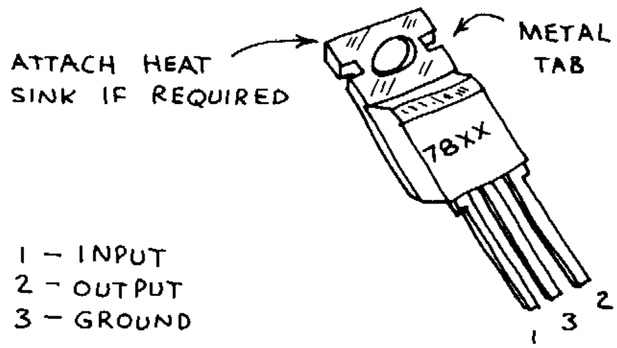
OSCILLATORS

A VOLTAGE CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR AND A COMBINED VOLTAGE-TO-FREQUENCY AND FREQUENCY-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER. ALSO INCLUDED IS A TONE DECODER THAT CAN BE SET TO INDICATE A SPECIFIC FREQUENCY.

AUDIO AMPLIFIERS

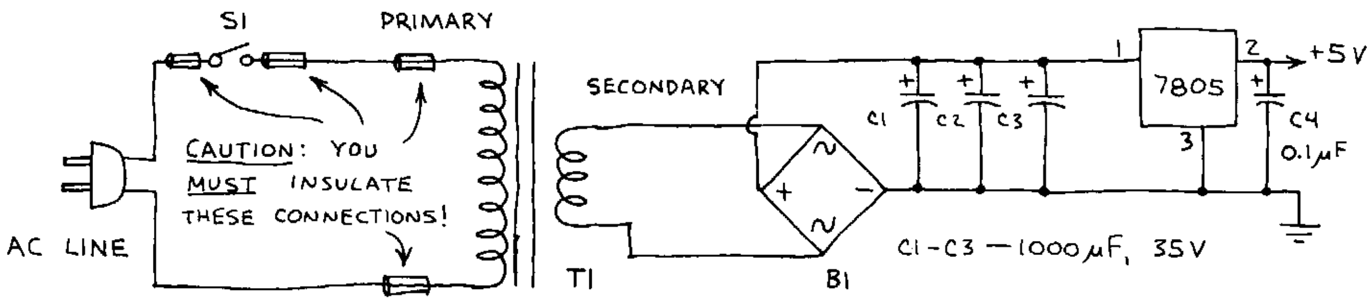
THIS SECTION INCLUDES SEVERAL EASY TO USE POWER AMPLIFIERS THAT ARE IDEAL FOR DO-IT-YOURSELF STEREO, PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS, INTERCOMS AND OTHER AUDIO APPLICATIONS.

VOLTAGE REGULATORS
7805 (5-VOLTS)
7812 (12-VOLTS)
7815 (15-VOLTS)



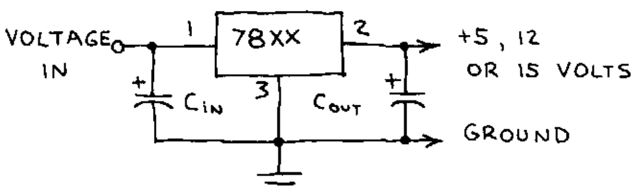
FIXED VOLTAGE REGULATORS. IDEAL FOR STAND-ALONE POWER SUPPLIES, ON-CARD REGULATORS, AUTOMOBILE BATTERY POWERED PROJECTS, ETC. UP TO 1.5 AMPERES OUTPUT IF PROPERLY HEAT SUNK AND SUFFICIENT INPUT CURRENT AVAILABLE. THERMAL SHUTDOWN CIRCUIT TURNS OFF REGULATOR IF HEATSINK TOO SMALL.

5-VOLT LINE POWERED TTL/LS POWER SUPPLY



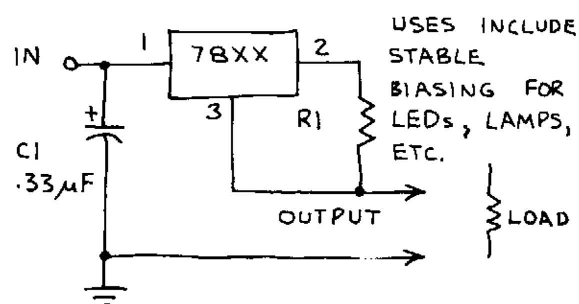
T1 — 117 - 12.6 V, 1.2 A OR 3A TRANSFORMER
B1 — 1A - 4A FULL WAVE BRIDGE RECTIFIER

VOLTAGE REGULATOR



C_{IN} — OPTIONAL; USE 0.33µF OR SO IF REGULATOR FAR FROM POWER SUPPLY.
C_{OUT} — OPTIONAL; USE 0.1µF OR MORE TO TRAP SPIKES THAT BOTHER LOGIC ICs.

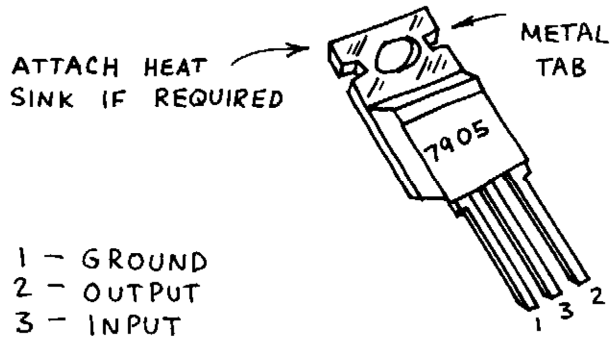
CURRENT REGULATOR



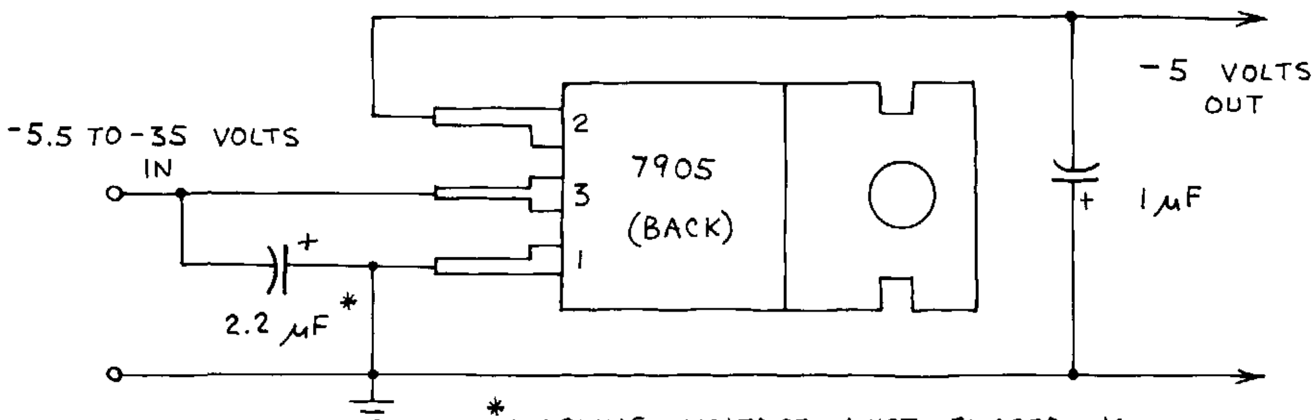
$$\text{OUTPUT CURRENT} = \frac{\text{REGULATOR VOLTS}}{\text{R1}}$$

-5 VOLT REGULATOR
7905

FIXED -5 VOLT REGULATOR. CAN BE USED TO GIVE ADJUSTABLE VOLTAGE OUTPUT. UP TO 1.5 AMPERES OUTPUT IF PROPERLY HEAT SUNK AND SUFFICIENT INPUT CURRENT AVAILABLE. THERMAL SHUTDOWN CIRCUIT TURNS REGULATOR OFF IF HEATSINK TOO SMALL.

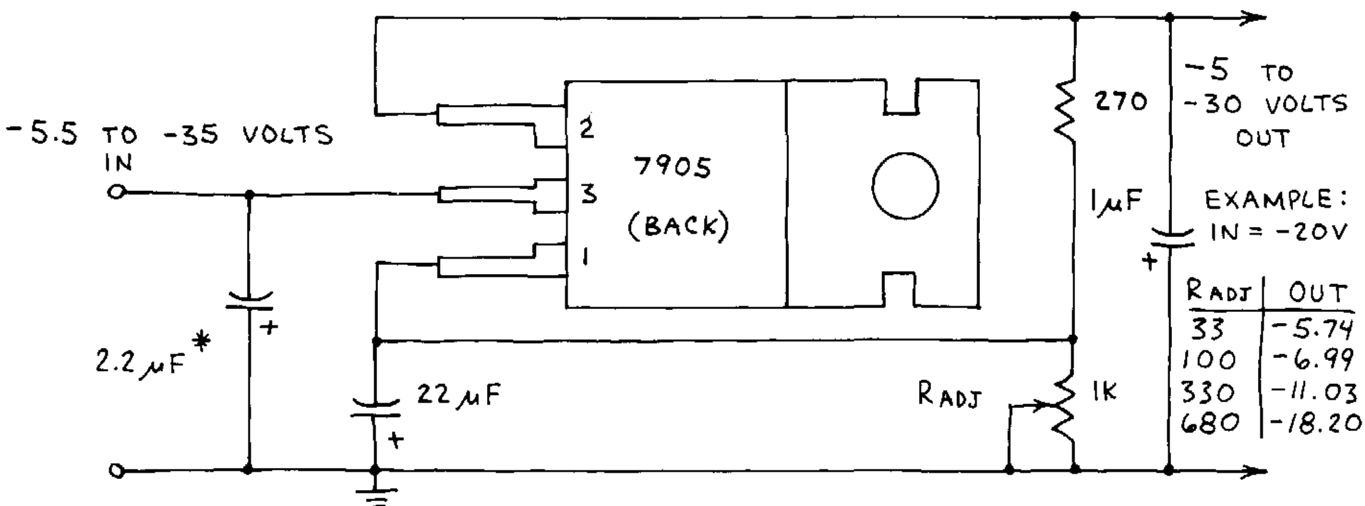


FIXED -5 VOLT REGULATOR



* WORKING VOLTAGE MUST EXCEED V_{IN}.

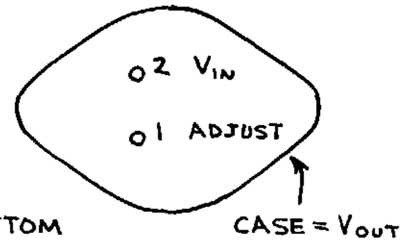
ADJUSTABLE NEGATIVE POWER SUPPLY



R_{ADJ}	OUT
33	-5.74
100	-6.99
330	-11.03
680	-18.20

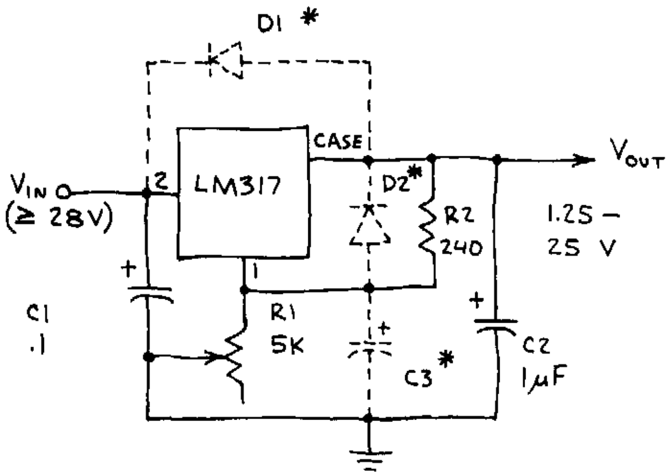
1.2–37 VOLT REGULATOR
LM317

CAN SUPPLY UP TO 1.5 AMPERES OVER A 1.2–37 VOLT OUTPUT RANGE. NOTE MINIMUM NUMBER OF EXTERNAL COMPONENTS IN BASIC REGULATOR CIRCUIT BELOW. USE HEAT SINK FOR APPLICATIONS REQUIRING FULL POWER OUTPUT. SEE APPROPRIATE DATA BOOK FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



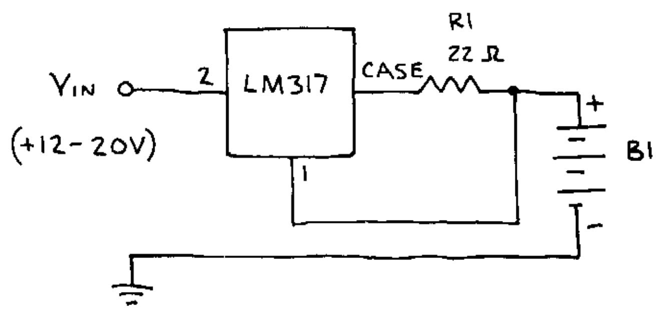
BOTTOM VIEW
(TO-3 CASE)

1.25–25 VOLT REGULATOR



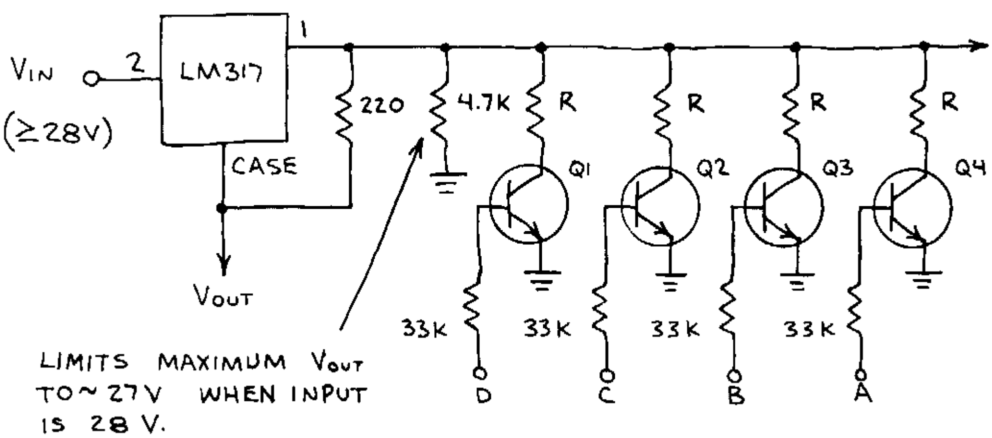
V_{IN} SHOULD BE FILTERED. OK TO OMIT C1 IF V_{IN} VERY CLOSE TO LM317.
R1 CONTROLS OUTPUT VOLTAGE.
* ADD IF OUTPUT > 25 V AND C2 > 25μF.

6-VOLT NICAD CHARGER



B1 IS BATTERY OF 4 NICKEL CADMIUM STORAGE CELLS IN SERIES. THIS CIRCUIT CHARGES B1 AT A CURRENT OF 51.2 mA. INCREASE R1 TO REDUCE CURRENT. FOR EXAMPLE, CURRENT IS 43 mA WHEN R1 IS 24 OHMS.

PROGRAMMABLE POWER SUPPLY



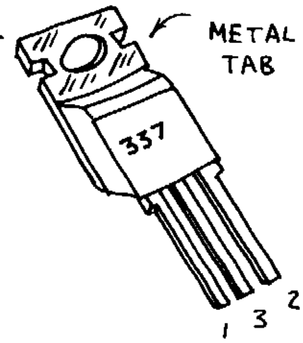
DCBA INPUTS: CONNECT TO PIN 2 TO SELECT.

R	V_{OUT}
100	1.8
330	3.0
470	4.0
1K	7.3
2.2K	13.5
3.3K	18.0

-1.2 TO -37 VOLT REGULATOR
337T

CAN SUPPLY UP TO -1.5 AMPERES OVER A -1.2 TO -37 VOLT OUTPUT RANGE. FEW EXTERNAL COMPONENTS REQUIRED. COMPLEMENTS LM317 ADJUSTABLE POSITIVE REGULATOR.

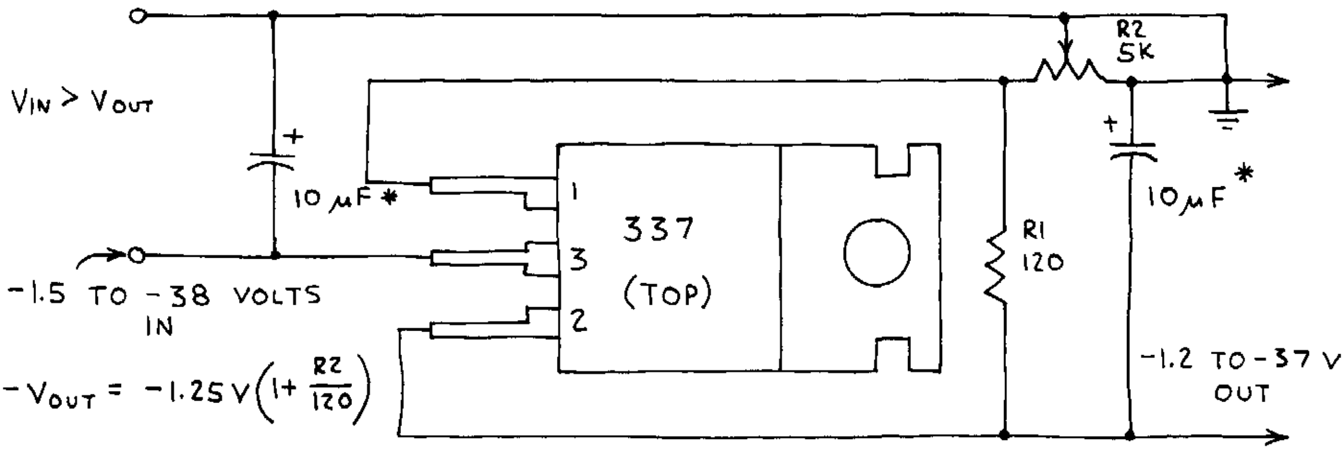
ATTACH HEAT SINK IF REQUIRED



METAL TAB

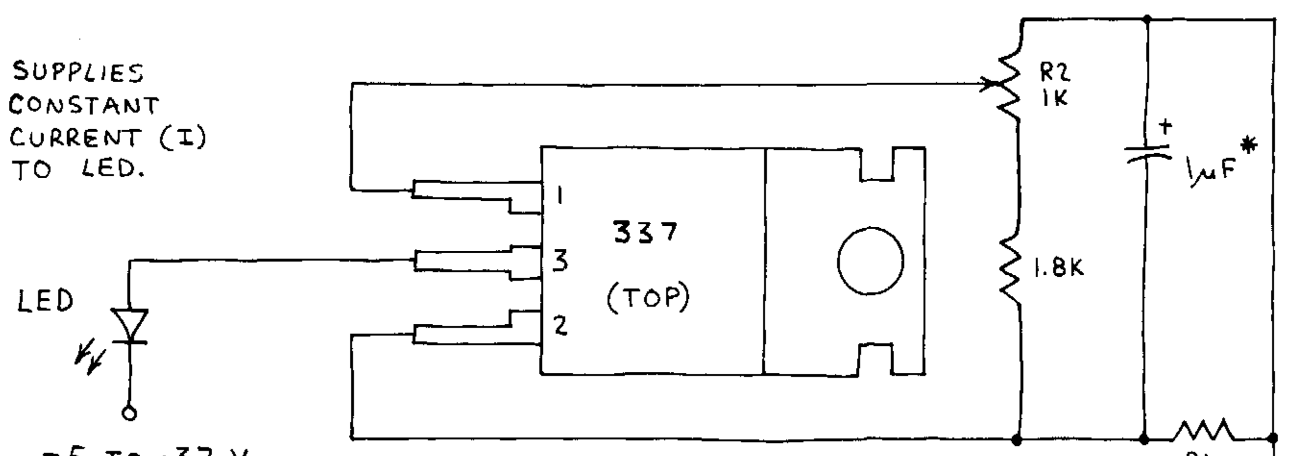
1 - ADJUST
2 - OUTPUT
3 - INPUT

ADJUSTABLE NEGATIVE REGULATOR



* WORKING VOLTAGE MUST EXCEED V_{IN}.

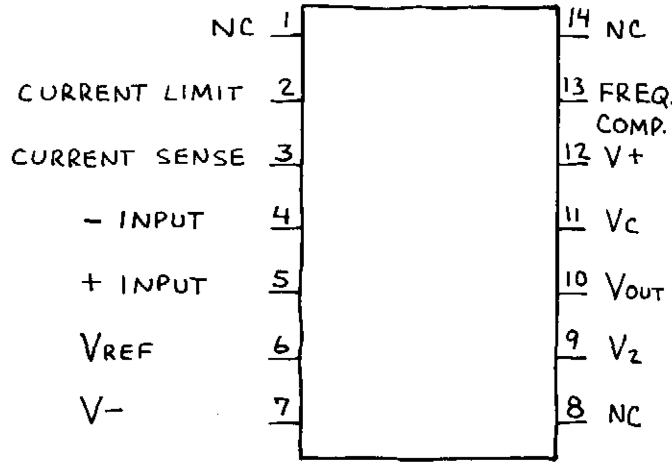
PRECISION LED REGULATOR



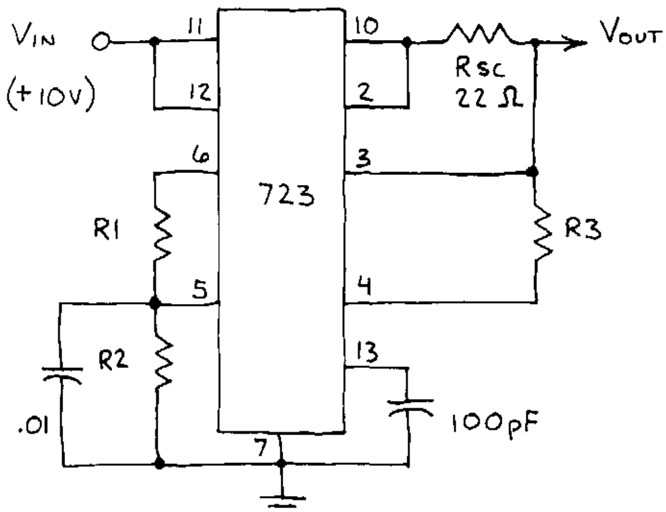
LED I = 1.5 V / R1.
R2 GIVES ± 15 % ADJUSTMENT.
LED I = 15 mA WHEN R = 100 Ω.

2-37 VOLT REGULATOR
723

VERY VERSATILE SERIES REGULATOR. UP TO 40 VOLTS INPUT AND 2-37 VOLT OUTPUT. MAXIMUM OUTPUT CURRENT OF 150 mA CAN BE EXTENDED TO 10 A BY ADDING EXTERNAL POWER TRANSISTORS. SHOWN BELOW ARE TWO BASIC CIRCUITS. TRY THESE, THEN SEE APPROPRIATE DATA BOOK FOR ADDITIONAL CIRCUITS.



2-7 VOLT REGULATOR



TYPICAL VALUES

VOUT	R1	R2	R3
3.0	4.12 K	3.01 K	1.74K
3.6	3.57 K	3.65 K	1.80K
5.0	2.15 K	4.99 K	1.50K
6.0	1.15 K	6.04 K	966

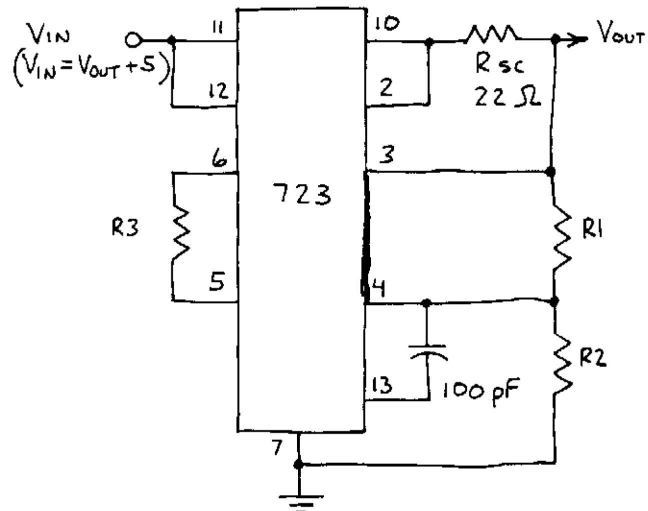
FOR ANY VOLTAGE BETWEEN 2-7 VOLTS:

$$V_{OUT} = (V_{REF}^{*}) \times \left(\frac{R2}{R + R2}\right)$$

*V_{REF} = 6.8 − 7.5 V (MEASURE AT PIN 6)

$$R3 = \frac{R1 \times R2}{R1 + R2}$$

7-37 VOLT REGULATOR



TYPICAL VALUES

VOUT	R1	R2	R3
9	1.87 K	7.15 K	.48K
12	4.87 K	7.15 K	2.90K
15	7.87 K	7.15 K	3.75 K
28	21.0 K	7.15 K	5.33K

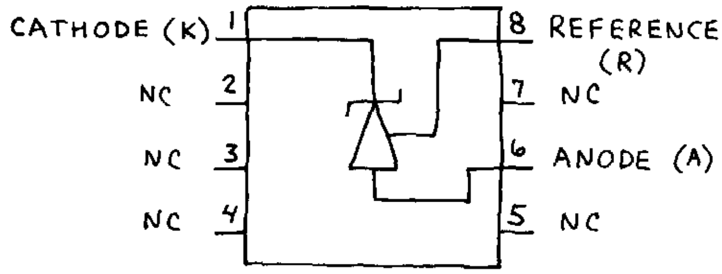
FOR ANY VOLTAGE BETWEEN 7-37 VOLTS:

$$V_{OUT} = (V_{REF}^{*}) \times \left(\frac{R1 + R2}{R2}\right)$$

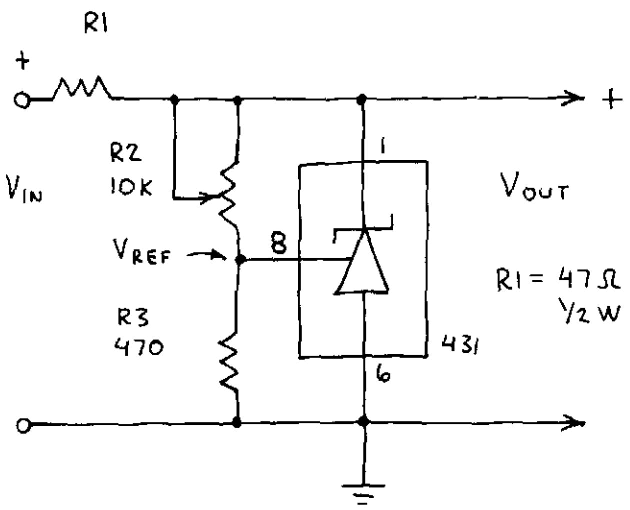
$$R3 = \frac{R1 \times R2}{R1 + R2}$$ (R3, WHICH IS OPTIONAL, GIVES TEMPERATURE STABILITY)

ADJUSTABLE SHUNT (ZENER) REGULATOR
TL431

EASY TO USE THREE TERMINAL ADJUSTABLE PRECISION SHUNT REGULATOR. OUTPUT CAN BE SET TO FROM 2.5 TO 36 VOLTS.

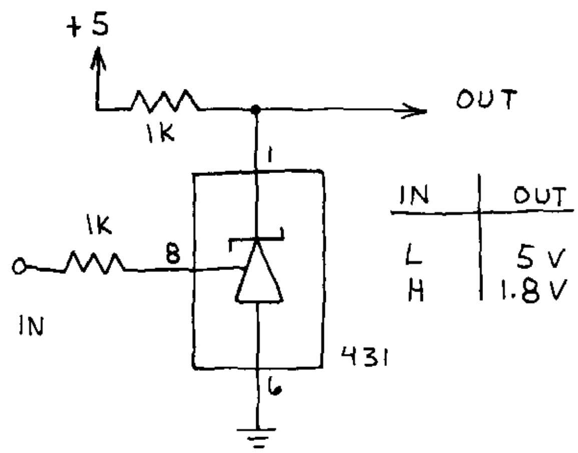


ADJUSTABLE REGULATOR



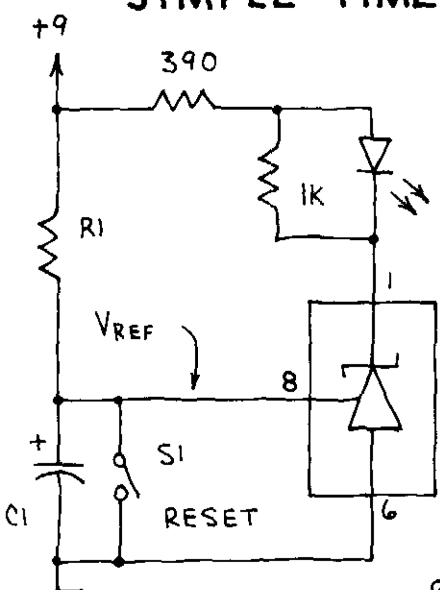
$V_{OUT} = (1 + R1/R2)\ V_{REF} = 3-30V$

VOLTAGE DETECTOR



USE TO DETECT TTL LOGIC LEVELS.

SIMPLE TIMER



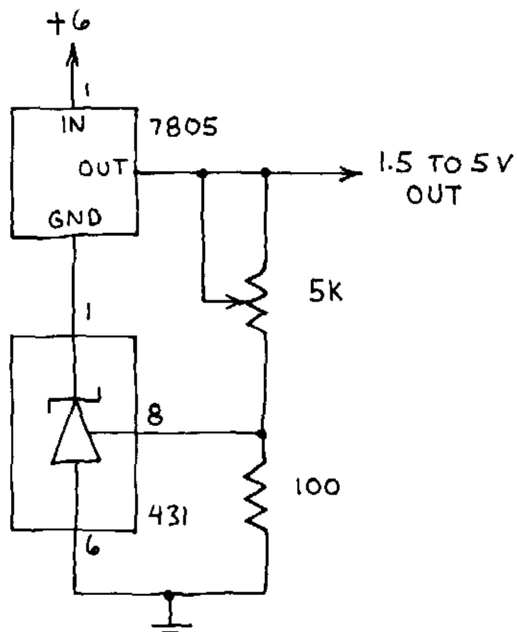
LED GLOWS AFTER DELAY PERIOD

TYPICAL VALUES:

R1 = 1 M
C1 = 10 μF

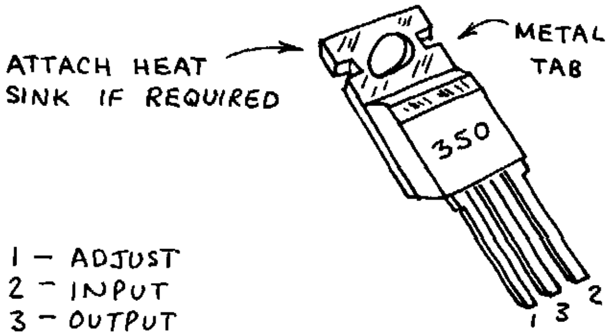
$\text{DELAY} = (R1C1)\left(\ln \frac{9}{9 - V_{REF}}\right)$

1.5 TO 5 V POWER SUPPLY



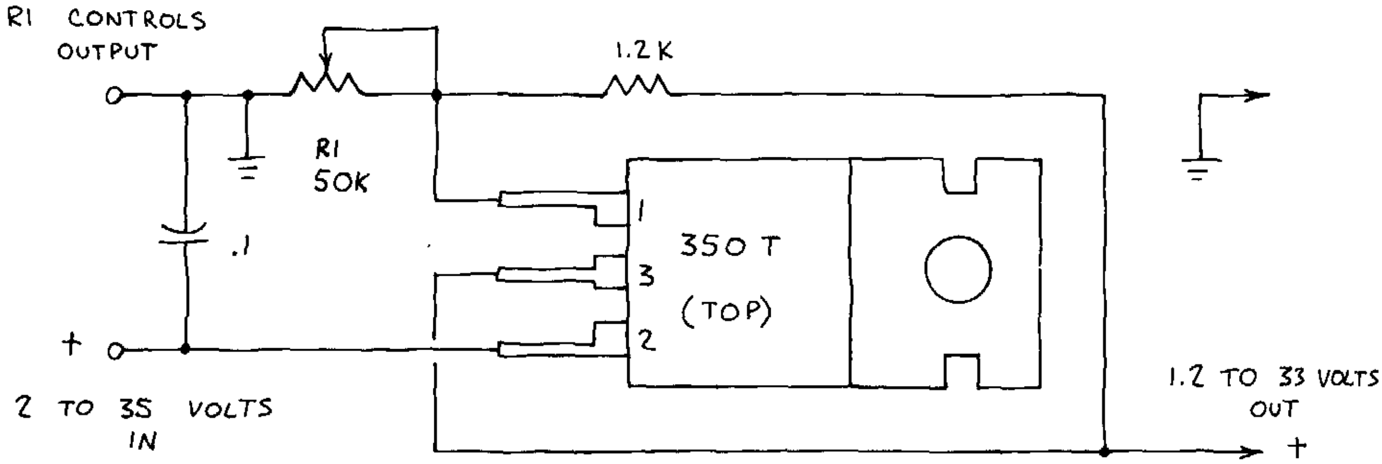
1.2 TO 33 VOLT REGULATOR
350T

CAN SUPPLY UP TO 3 AMPERES OVER 1.2 TO 33 VOLT OUTPUT RANGE. FEW EXTERNAL COMPONENTS REQUIRED. HEAT SINK REQUIRED FOR FULL POWER OUTPUT.

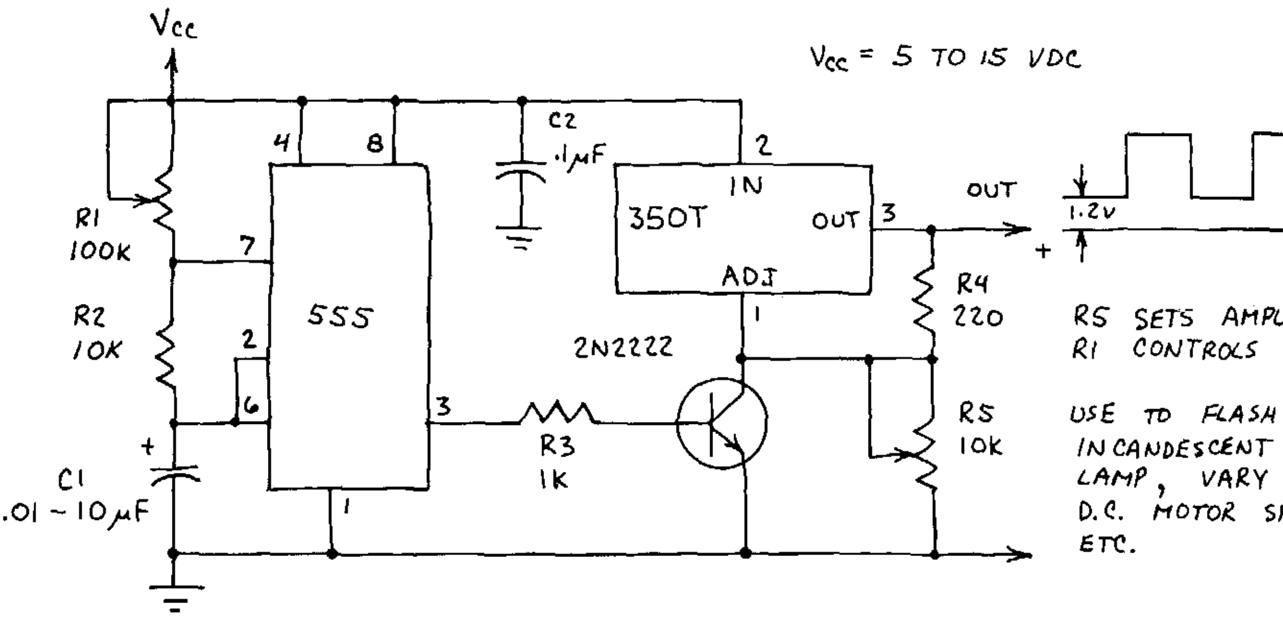


1 — ADJUST
2 — INPUT
3 — OUTPUT

1.2 TO 20 VOLT REGULATOR



POWER PULSE GENERATOR

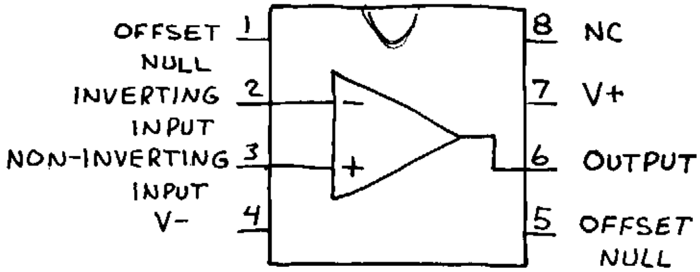


R5 SETS AMPLITUDE.
R1 CONTROLS RATE.

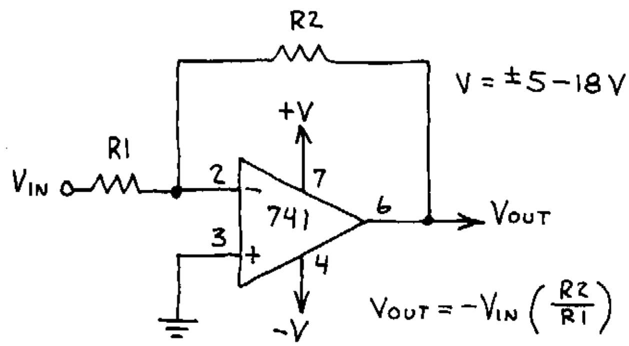
USE TO FLASH INCANDESCENT LAMP, VARY D.C. MOTOR SPEED, ETC.

OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
741C

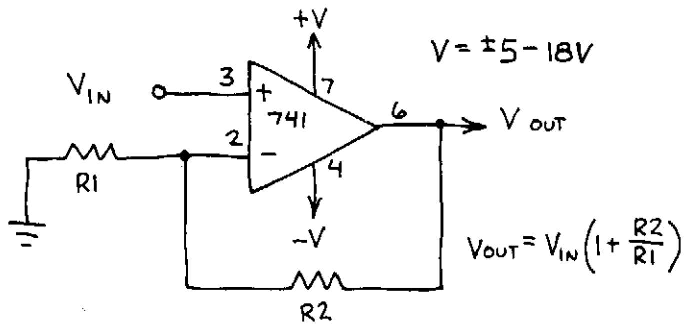
THE MOST POPULAR OP-AMP. USE FOR ALL GENERAL PURPOSE APPLICATIONS. (FOR SINGLE SUPPLY OPERATION AND VERY HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE, USE OTHER OP-AMPS IN THIS NOTEBOOK.)



INVERTING AMPLIFIER

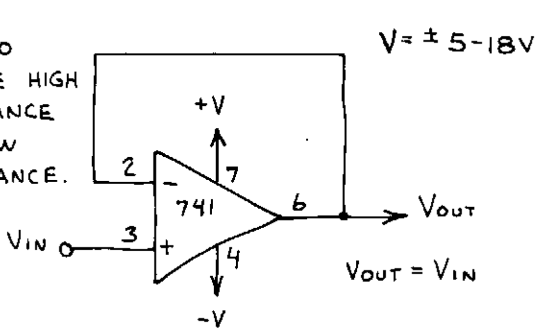


NON-INVERTING AMPLIFIER

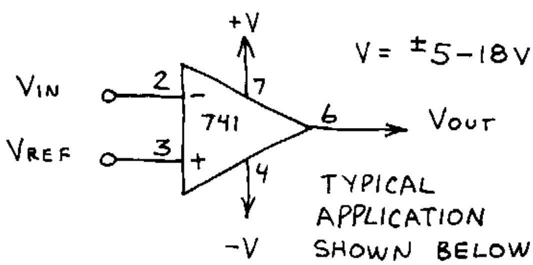


UNITY GAIN FOLLOWER

USE TO COUPLE HIGH IMPEDANCE TO LOW IMPEDANCE.

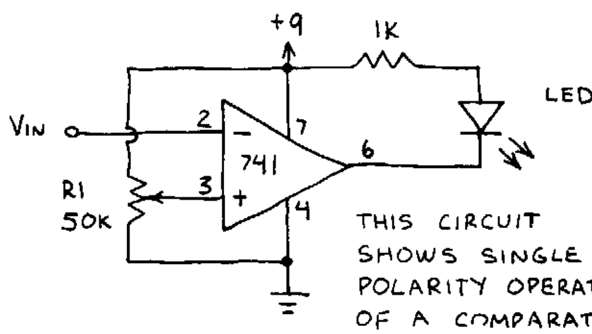


COMPARATOR



TYPICAL APPLICATION SHOWN BELOW

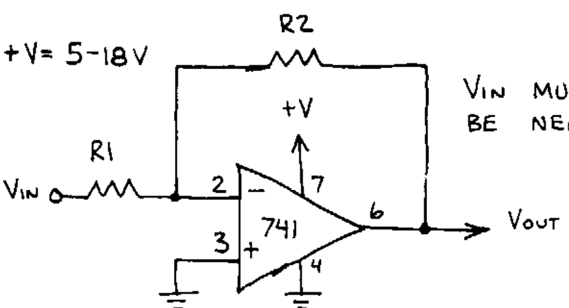
LEVEL DETECTOR



THIS CIRCUIT SHOWS SINGLE POLARITY OPERATION OF A COMPARATOR.

R1 SETS THE VOLTAGE DETECTION THRESHOLD (UP TO +9). WHEN VIN EXCEEDS THE THRESHOLD (ALSO CALLED THE REFERENCE), THE LED GLOWS.

SINGLE POLARITY SUPPLY



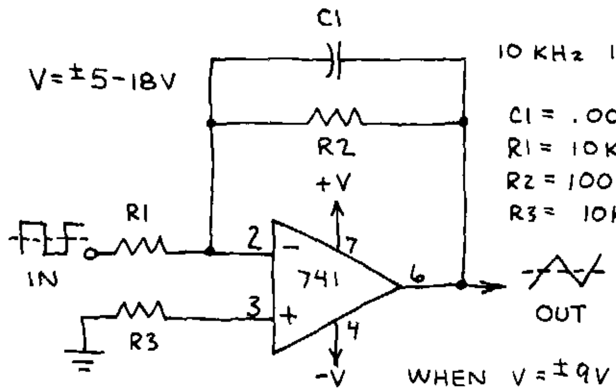
VIN MUST BE NEGATIVE.

TYPICAL USES:
AMPLIFICATION OF DC VOLTAGE AND PULSES.

OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER (CONTINUED)
741C

BASIC INTEGRATOR

V=±5-18V



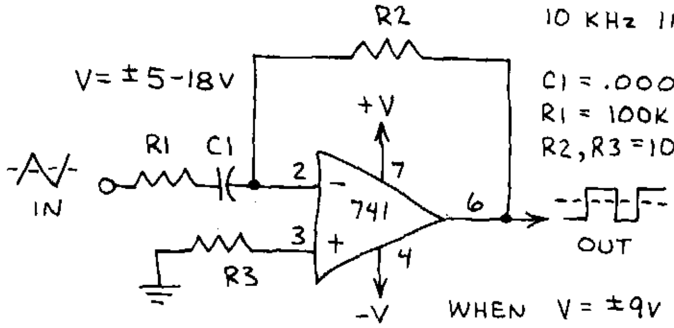
10 KHz IN:

C1 = .001
R1 = 10K
R2 = 100K
R3 = 10K

WHEN V = ±9V
AND IN = ±.25V,
OUT = ± 1V.

BASIC DIFFERENTIATOR

V= ±5-18V



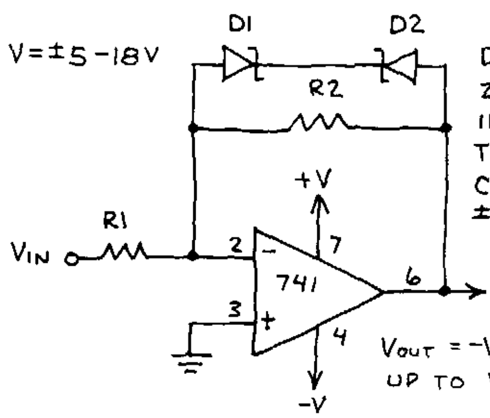
10 KHz IN:

C1 = .00022μF
R1 = 100K
R2,R3 = 10K

WHEN V = ±9V
AND IN = ±.25V,
OUT = ± .25V

CLIPPING AMPLIFIER

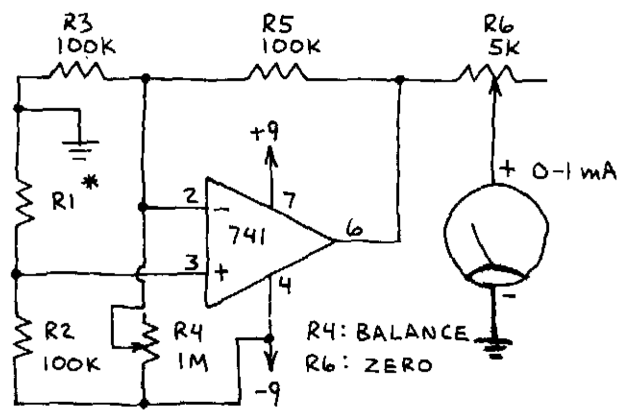
V=±5-18V



D1 AND D2 = ZENER DIODES. IF V_Z = 6V, THEN OUTPUT CANNOT EXCEED ±6.7 V.

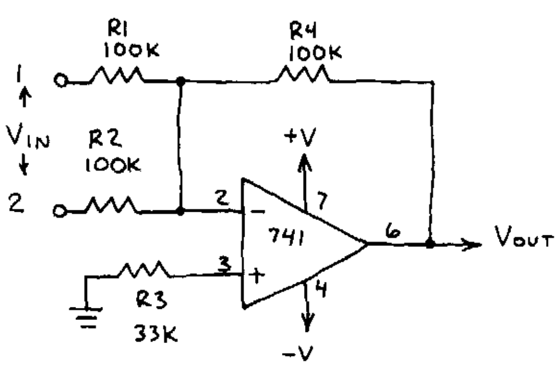
$V_{OUT} = -V_{IN} \left(\frac{R2}{R1}\right)$ ... UP TO V_Z + 0.7 V.

BRIDGE AMPLIFIER



*R1 IS UNKNOWN RESISTOR. USE CdS CELL FOR R1 TO MAKE A VERY SENSITIVE LIGHT METER.

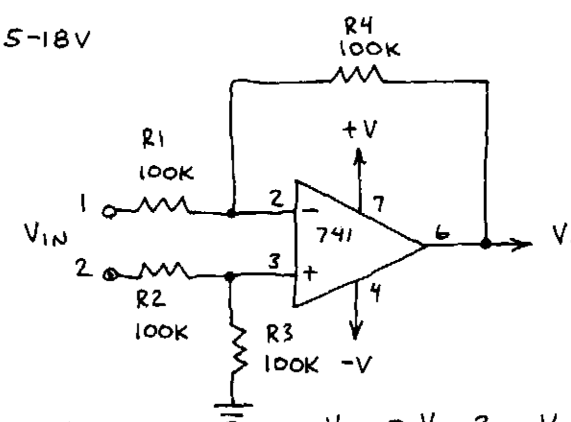
SUMMING AMPLIFIER



$V_{OUT} = -(V_{IN}1 + V_{IN}2)$

DIFFERENCE AMPLIFIER

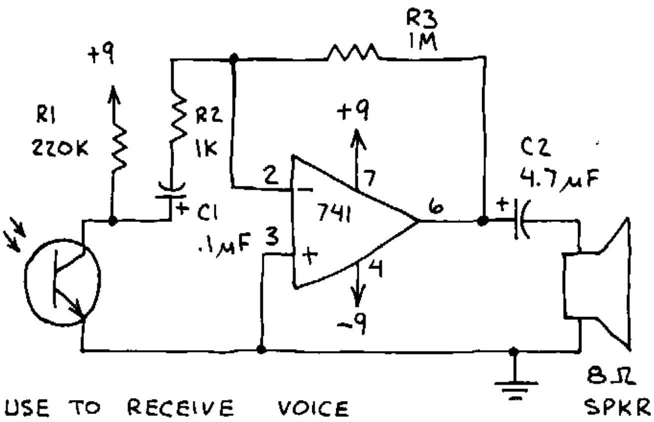
V=±5-18V



NOTE: V_{OUT} CANNOT EXCEED ±V.

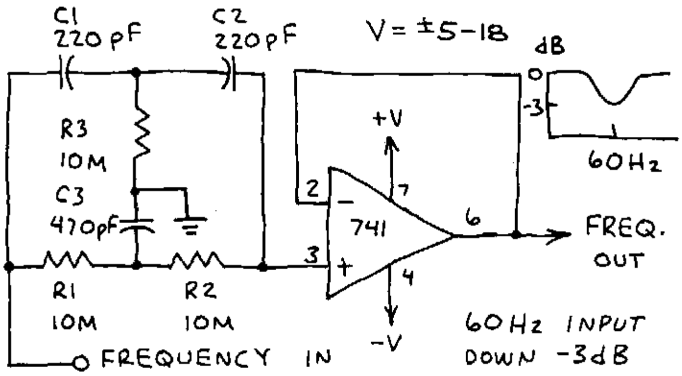
$V_{OUT} = V_{IN}2 - V_{IN}1$

LIGHT WAVE RECEIVER

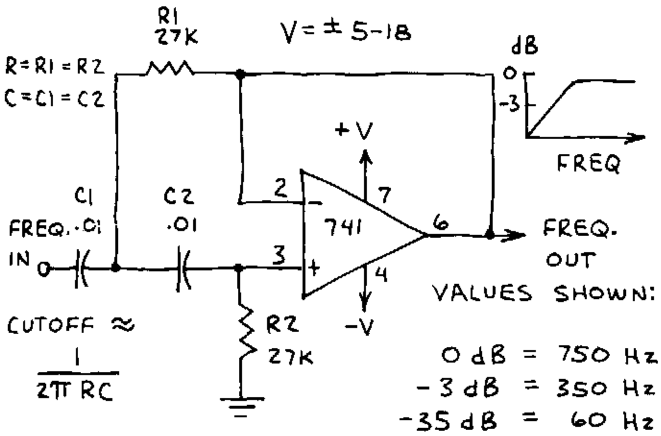


USE TO RECEIVE VOICE MODULATED LIGHT WAVES. OK TO USE SINGLE POLARITY POWER SUPPLY FOR NON-VOICE RECEPTION.

60-Hz NOTCH FILTER



HIGH PASS ACTIVE FILTER

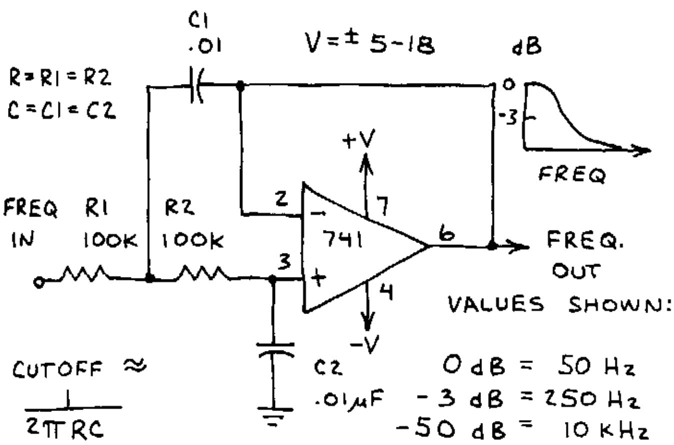


CUTOFF ≈ $\frac{1}{2\pi RC}$

VALUES SHOWN:

0 dB = 750 Hz
-3 dB = 350 Hz
-35 dB = 60 Hz

LOW PASS ACTIVE FILTER

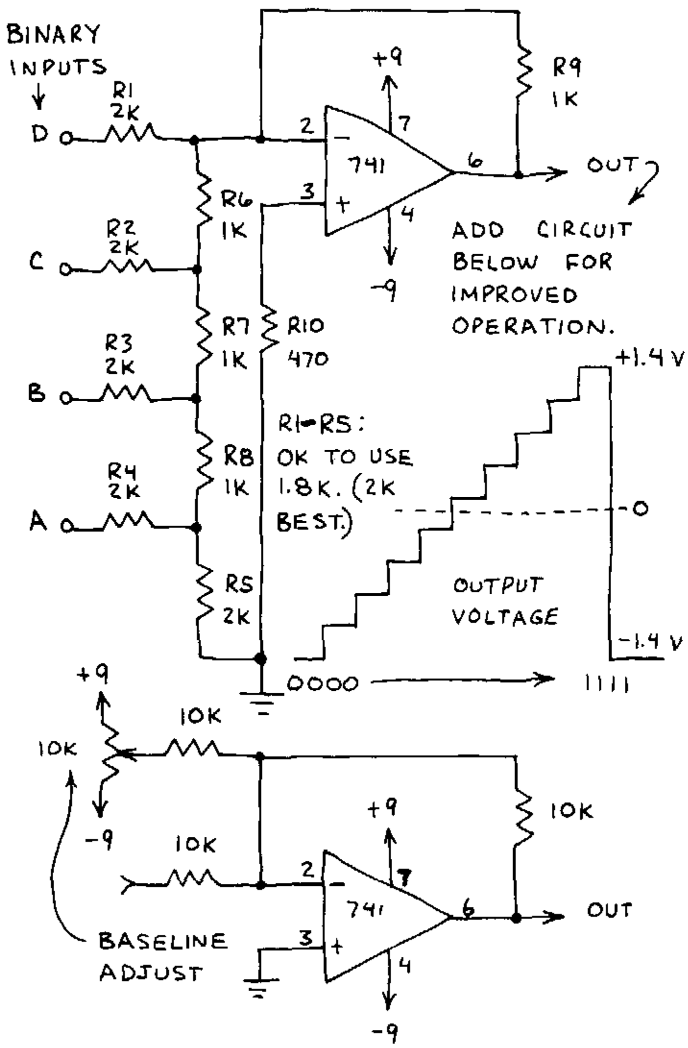


CUTOFF ≈ $\frac{1}{2\pi RC}$

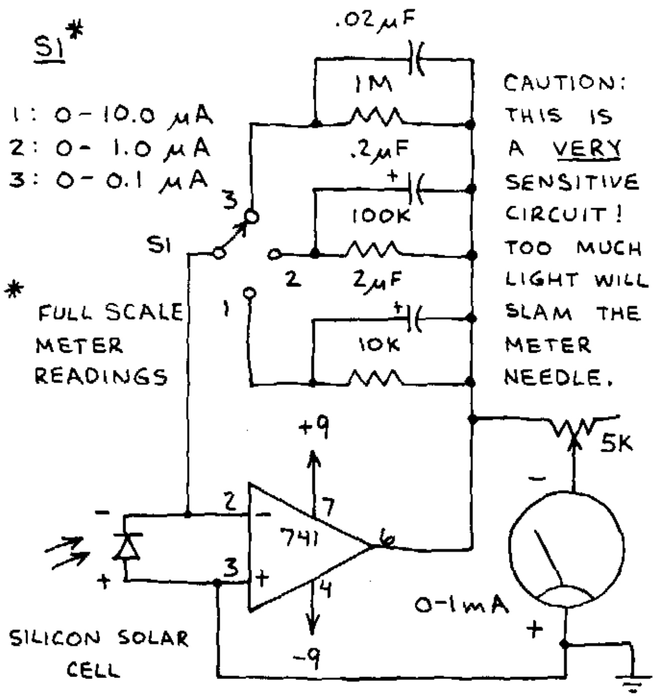
VALUES SHOWN:

0 dB = 50 Hz
-3 dB = 250 Hz
-50 dB = 10 KHz

4-BIT D/A CONVERTER

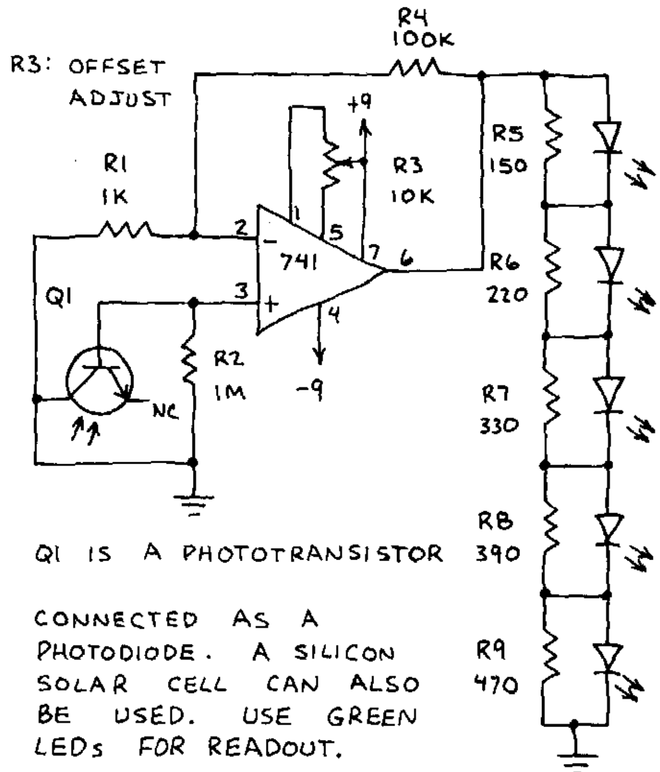


OPTICAL POWER METER



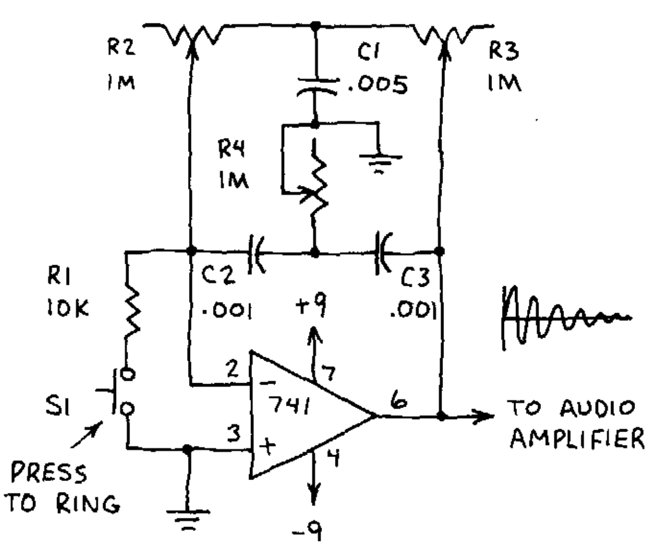
THIS CIRCUIT CAN BE USED AS A FAIRLY GOOD QUALITY RADIOMETER.

BARGRAPH LIGHT METER



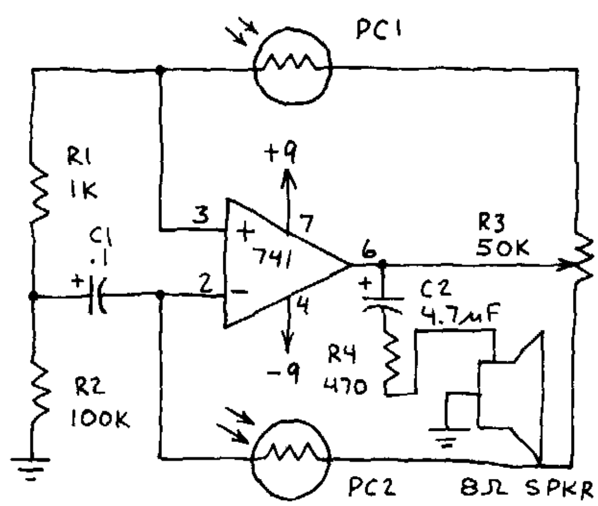
Q1 IS A PHOTOTRANSISTOR CONNECTED AS A PHOTODIODE. A SILICON SOLAR CELL CAN ALSO BE USED. USE GREEN LEDs FOR READOUT.

ELECTRONIC BELL



ADJUST R3 TO JUST BELOW OSCILLATION POINT. ADJUST R2 AND R3 FOR SOUNDS SUCH AS BELL, DRUM, TINKLING, ETC.

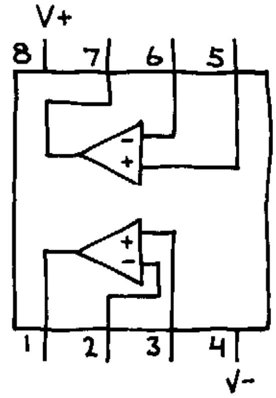
AUDIBLE LIGHT SENSOR



PC1, PC2 — CdS PHOTOCELLS

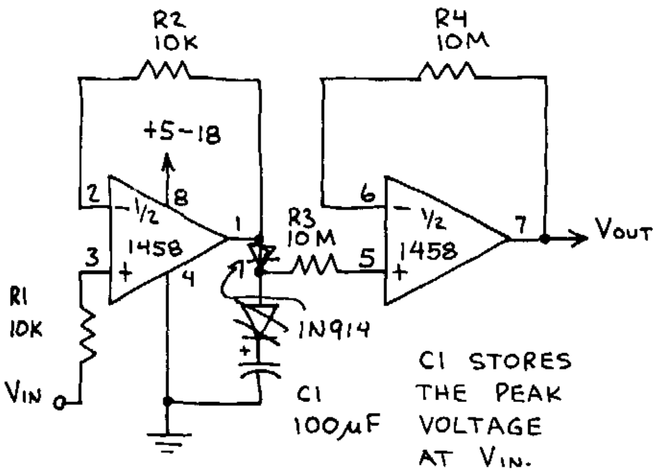
LIGHT ON PC1 DECREASES TONE FREQUENCY.
LIGHT ON PC2 INCREASES TONE FREQUENCY.

DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER 1458



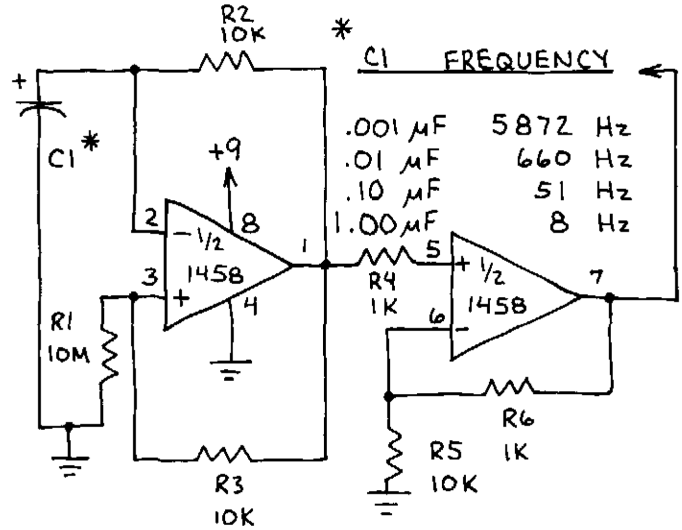
TWO 741C OP-AMPS IN A SINGLE 8-PIN MINI-DIP. TRY TO USE THIS CHIP FOR CIRCUITS THAT REQUIRE TWO OR MORE 741'S. YOU'LL SAVE TIME, SPACE AND MONEY.

PEAK DETECTOR



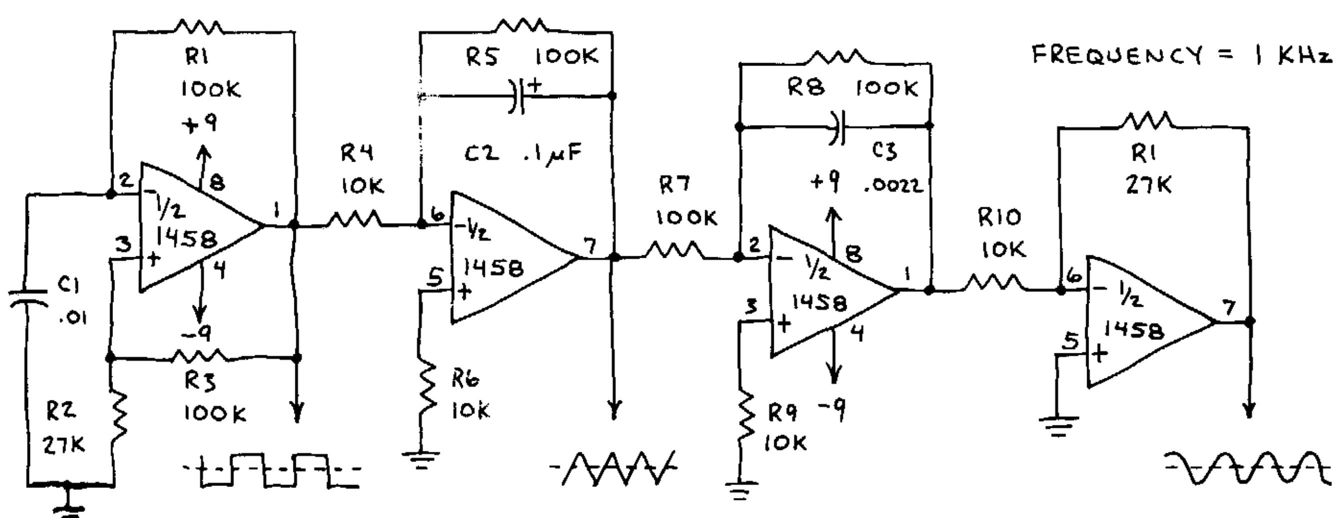
APPLICATIONS INCLUDE USE AS ANALOG "MEMORY" THAT STORES PEAK AMPLITUDE OF A FLUCTUATING VOLTAGE.

PULSE GENERATOR



PULSES ARE DC. AMPLITUDE WHEN C1 = 0.1μF IS 5 VOLTS.

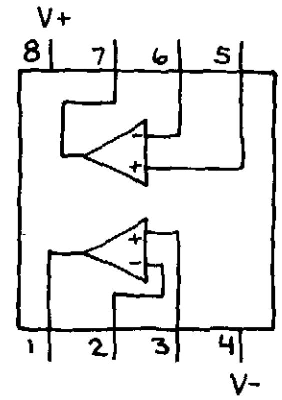
FUNCTION GENERATOR



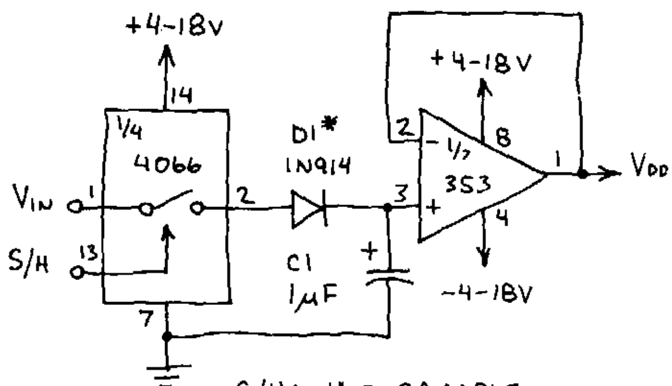
SQUARE: ±7.5V TRIANGLE: ±2V SINE: ±2V

DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
LF353N (JFET INPUT)

HIGH IMPEDANCE (10^{12} OHM) JUNCTION FET INPUTS. OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION. HIGH SLEW RATE (13V/μSEC), LOW NOISE OPERATION. AMPLIFIERS ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE IN THE TL084C. NOTE THAT PIN CONNECTIONS ARE THE SAME AS 1458. THIS OP-AMP, HOWEVER, OFFERS MUCH BETTER PERFORMANCE.



SAMPLE AND HOLD

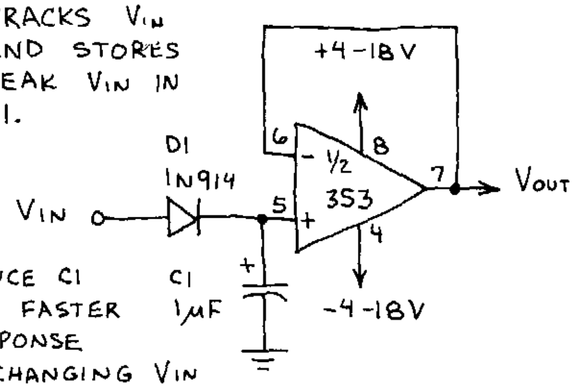


S/H: H = SAMPLE
L = HOLD

*OPTIONAL

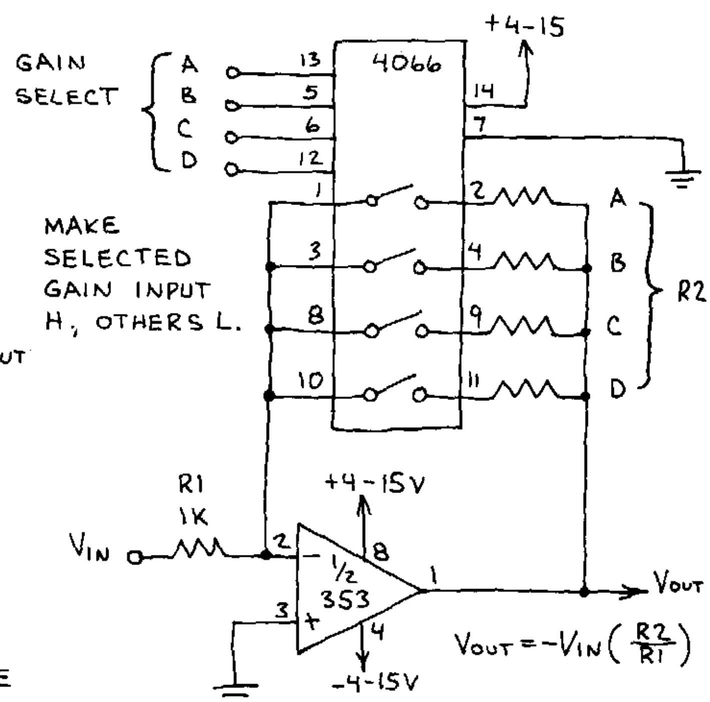
PEAK DETECTOR

TRACKS VIN AND STORES PEAK VIN IN C1.



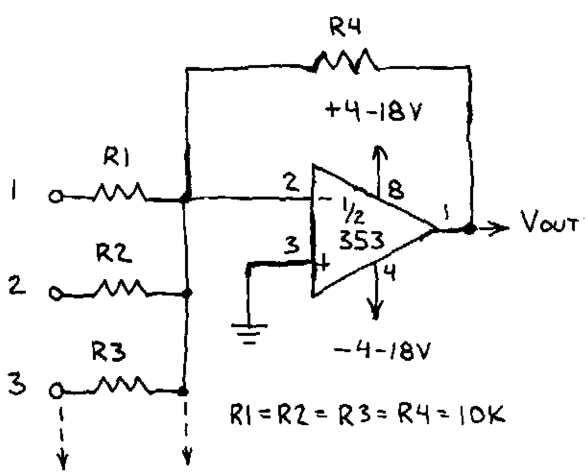
REDUCE C1 FOR FASTER RESPONSE TO CHANGING VIN

PROGRAMMABLE GAIN OP-AMP



$V_{OUT} = -V_{IN}\left(\frac{R2}{R1}\right)$

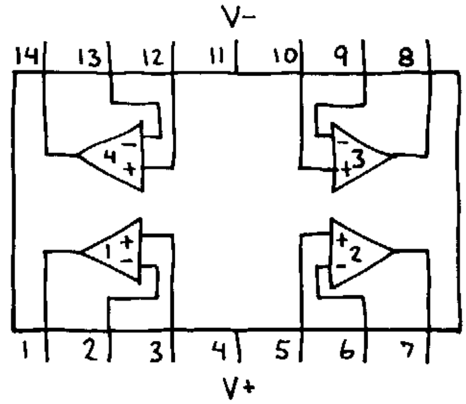
AUDIO MIXER



R1 = R2 = R3 = R4 = 10K

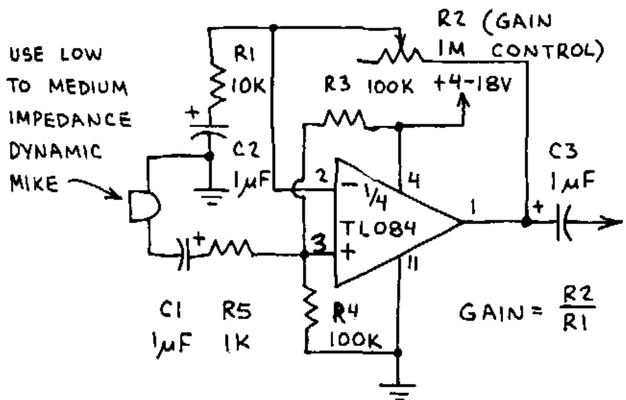
CONNECT OUTPUTS OF PREAMPLIFIERS TO INPUTS 1-3. OK TO ADD MORE CHANNELS. WORKS WELL WITH TL084 MICROPHONE PREAMPLIFIERS.

QUAD OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
TL084C (JFET INPUT)



HIGH IMPEDANCE (10^{12} OHMS) JUNCTION FET INPUTS. OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION. HIGH SLEW RATE (12 V/μSEC) PLUS LOW NOISE OPERATION. PERFORMANCE SIMILAR TO LF353N. NOTE THAT PIN CONNECTIONS ARE SAME AS LM324.

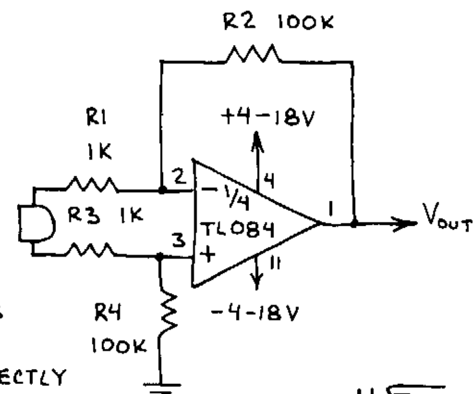
MICROPHONE PREAMPLIFIER



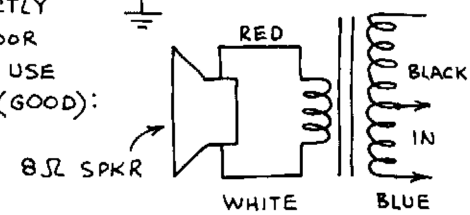
NOTE SINGLE POLARITY POWER SUPPLY (THANKS TO R3 AND R4) AND AC COUPLING.

LOW-Z PREAMPLIFIER

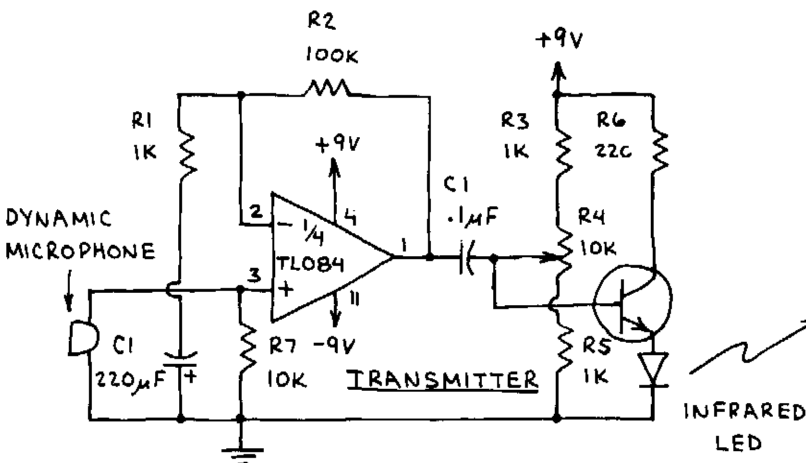
USE LOW IMPEDANCE (LOW-Z) MICROPHONE

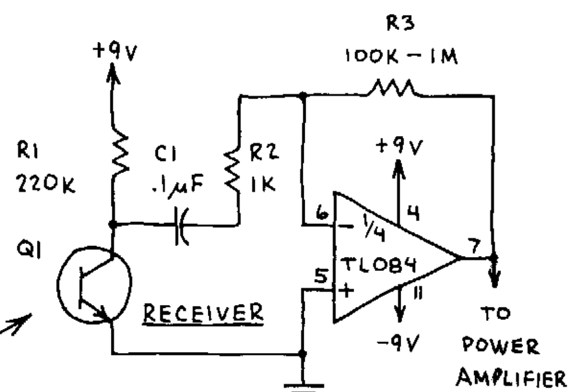


OK TO USE 8Ω SPKR AS MICROPHONE. CONNECT DIRECTLY TO INPUTS (POOR TO FAIR) OR USE TRANSFORMER (GOOD):



INFRARED VOICE COMMUNICATOR



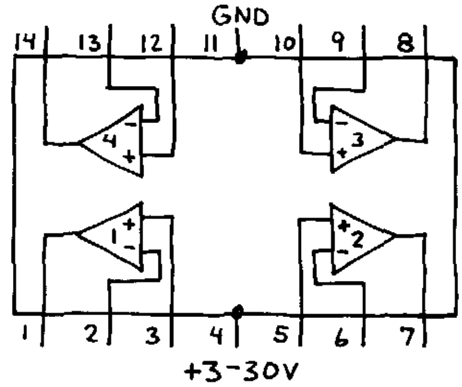


POINT THE LED AT Q1 AND ADJUST R4 UNTIL BEST VOICE QUALITY IS OBTAINED. (R4 APPLIES PREBIAS TO LED.) R6 LIMITS MAXIMUM LED CURRENT TO A SAFE 40 mA.

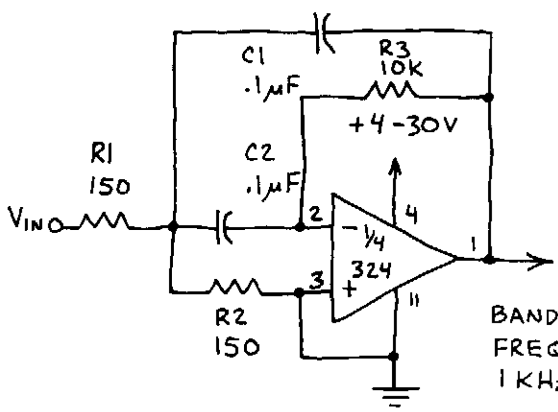
MAXIMUM RANGE: HUNDREDS OF FEET AT NIGHT WITH LENSES AT Q1 AND LED. POWER AMP: SEE LM386.

QUAD OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
LM324N

OPERATES FROM SINGLE POLARITY POWER SUPPLY. MORE GAIN (100 dB) BUT LESS BANDWIDTH (1 MHz WHEN GAIN IS 1) THAN THE LM3900 QUAD OP-AMP. NOTE UNUSUAL LOCATION OF POWER SUPPLY PINS. CAUTION: SHORTING THE OUTPUTS DIRECTLY TO V+ OR GND OR REVERSING THE POWER SUPPLY MAY DAMAGE THIS CHIP.

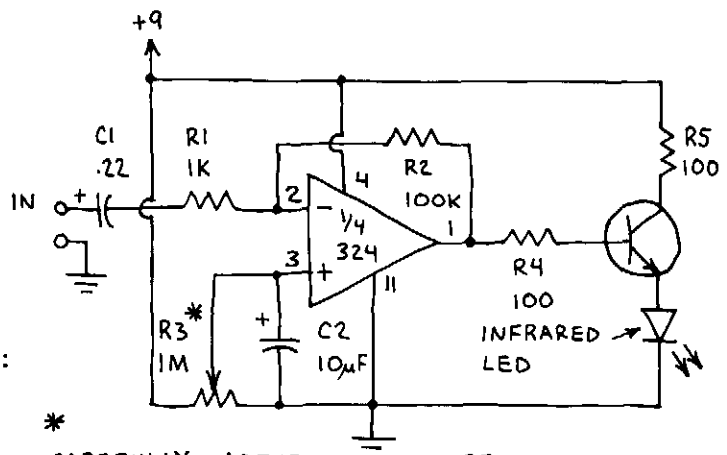


BANDPASS FILTER



BANDPASS FREQUENCY: 1 KHz

INFRARED TRANSMITTER

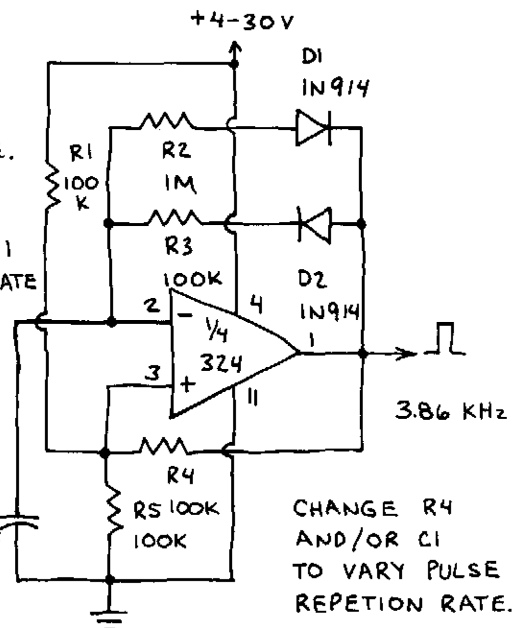


* CAREFULLY ADJUST R3 FOR BEST VOICE QUALITY. FOR MORE POWER REDUCE R5 TO 50Ω... BUT DO NOT ALLOW MORE THAN 30 mA THROUGH LED!

USE DYNAMIC MICROPHONE AT INPUT. RECEIVE SIGNAL WITH PHOTOTRANSISTOR PLUS OP-AMP.

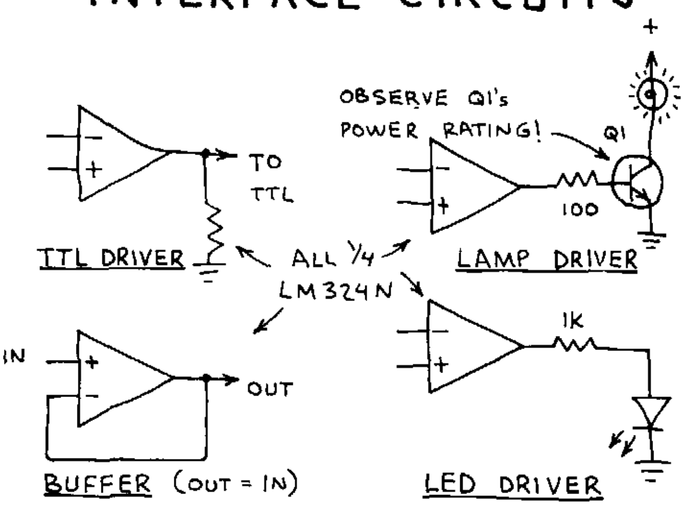
PULSE GENERATOR

D1-D2: OK TO ELIMINATE. IF SO, CONNECT R2 TO PIN 1 AND ELIMINATE R3.



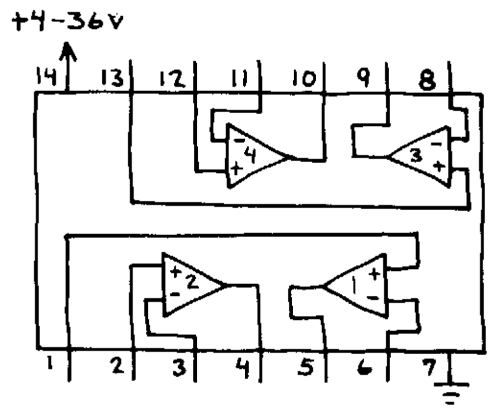
CHANGE R4 AND/OR C1 TO VARY PULSE REPETION RATE.

INTERFACE CIRCUITS



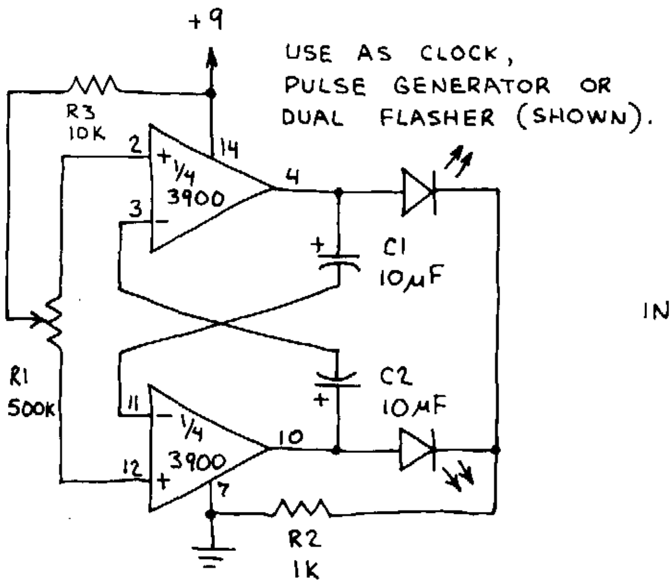
QUAD OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
LM3900N

OPERATES FROM SINGLE POLARITY POWER SUPPLY. LESS GAIN (70 dB) BUT WIDER BANDWIDTH (2.5 MHz AT GAIN OF 1) THAN THE LM324 QUAD OP-AMP. NOTE STANDARD POWER SUPPLY PIN LOCATIONS. CAUTION: SHORTING THE OUTPUTS DIRECTLY TO V+ OR GROUND OR REVERSED POWER CONNECTIONS MAY DAMAGE THIS CHIP.

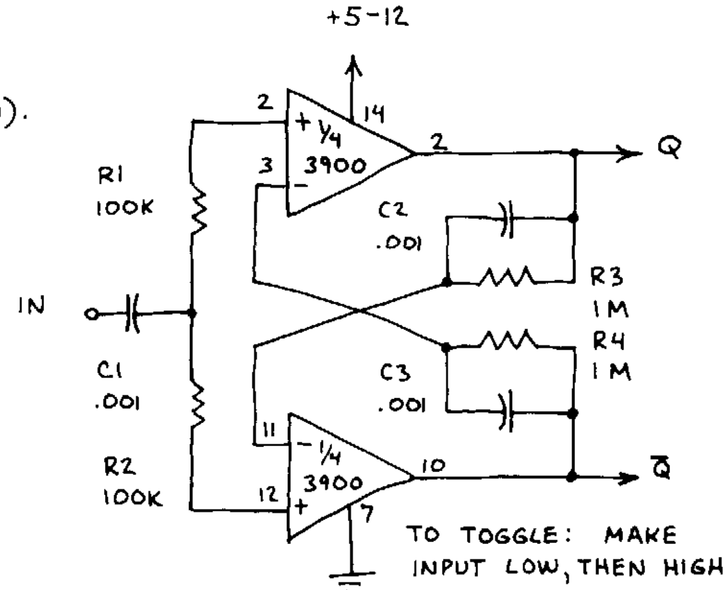


NOTE: DO NOT SUBSTITUTE LM3900 FOR OTHER OP-AMPS.

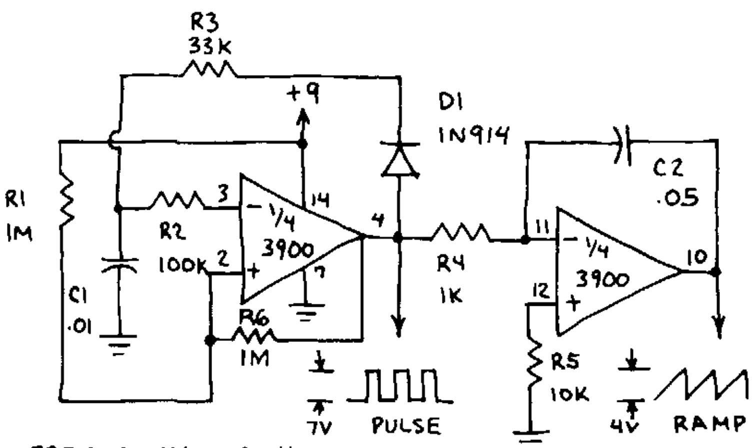
ASTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR



TOGGLE FLIP-FLOP

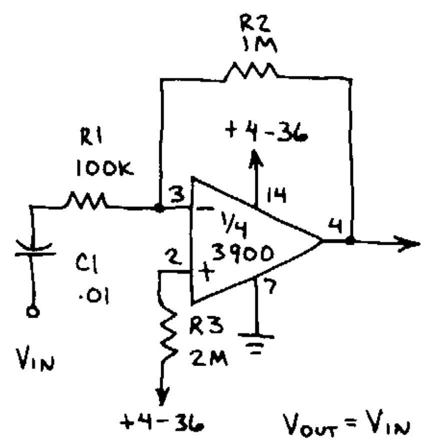


FUNCTION GENERATOR



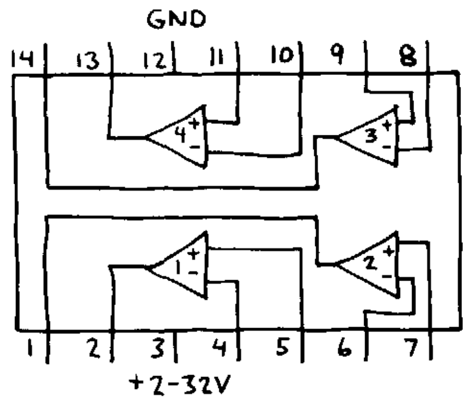
FREQUENCY = 1.2 KHz

X10 AMPLIFIER



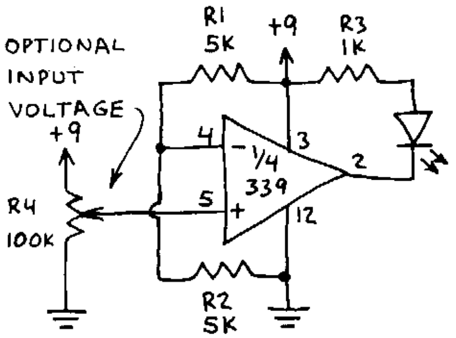
$V_{OUT} = V_{IN} \left(\frac{R2}{R1} \right)$

QUAD COMPARATOR
LM339



FOUR INDEPENDENT VOLTAGE COMPARATORS IN A SINGLE PACKAGE. NOTE THAT A SINGLE POLARITY POWER SUPPLY IS REQUIRED. (MOST COMPARATORS ARE DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR DUAL SUPPLY OPERATION.) NOTE UNUSUAL LOCATION OF THE SUPPLY PINS. COMPARATORS MAY OSCILLATE IF OUTPUT LEAD IS TOO CLOSE TO INPUT LEADS. GROUND ALL PINS OF UNUSED COMPARATORS.

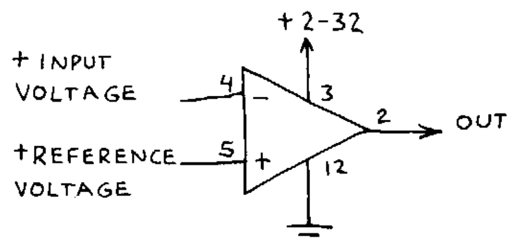
NON-INVERTING COMPARATOR



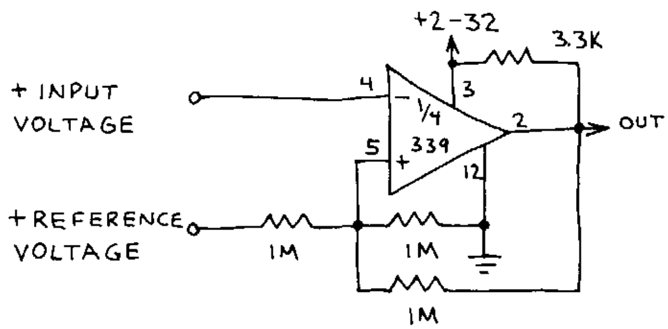
R1-R2 DETERMINE REFERENCE VOLTAGE (4.5 V AS SHOWN).

LED GLOWS WHEN INPUT VOLTAGE (PIN 5) FALLS BELOW REFERENCE VOLTAGE (PIN 4).

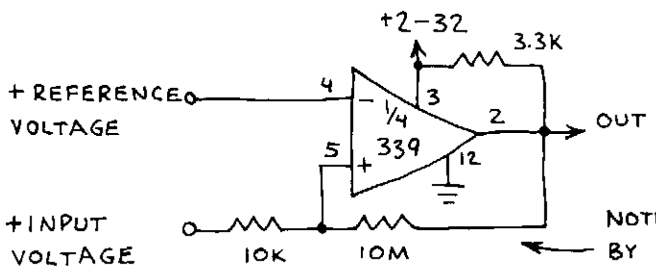
INVERTING COMPARATOR



INVERTING COMPARATOR WITH HYSTERESIS

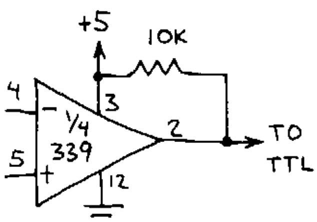


NON-INVERTING COMPARATOR WITH HYSTERESIS

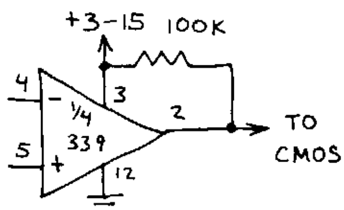


NOTE: HYSTERESIS PROVIDED BY FEEDBACK RESISTOR STOPS OSCILLATION.

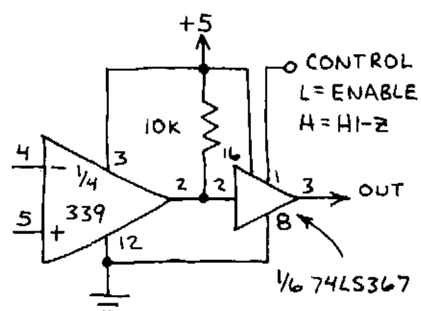
TTL DRIVER



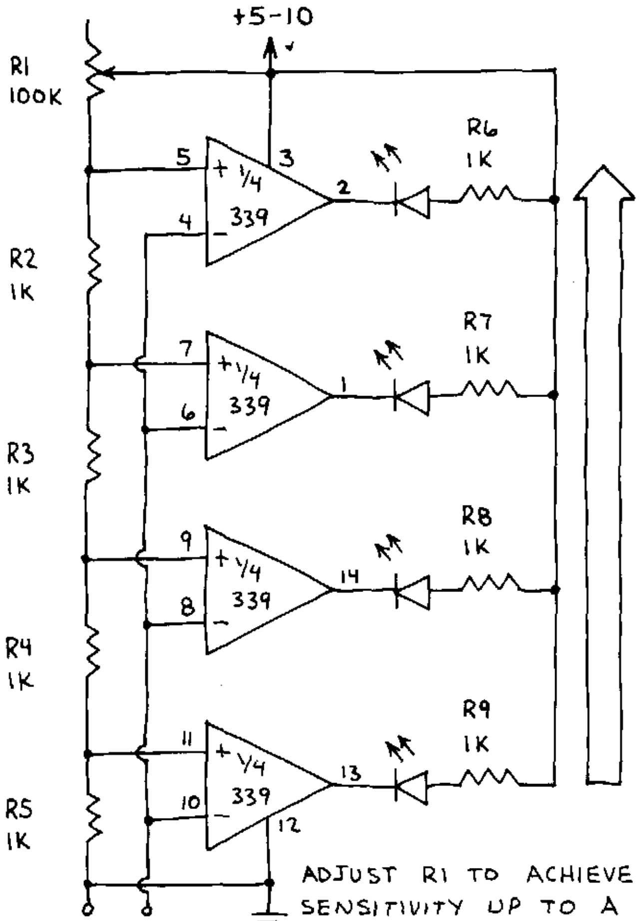
CMOS DRIVER



3-STATE OUTPUT

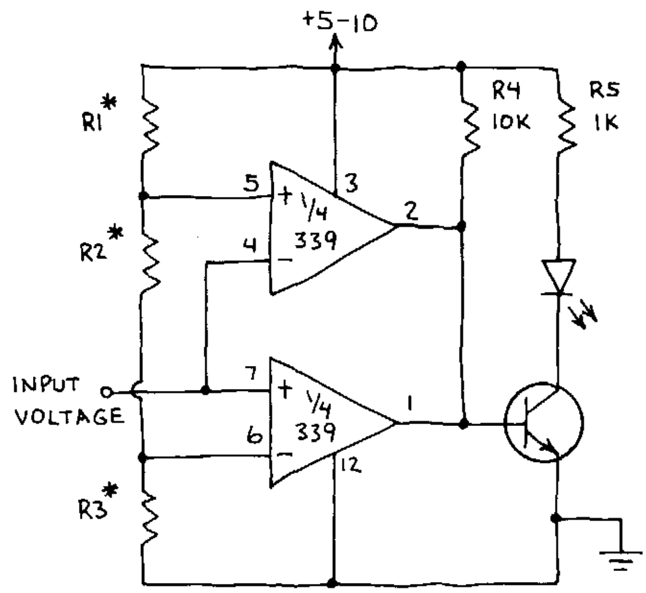


LED BARGRAPH READOUT



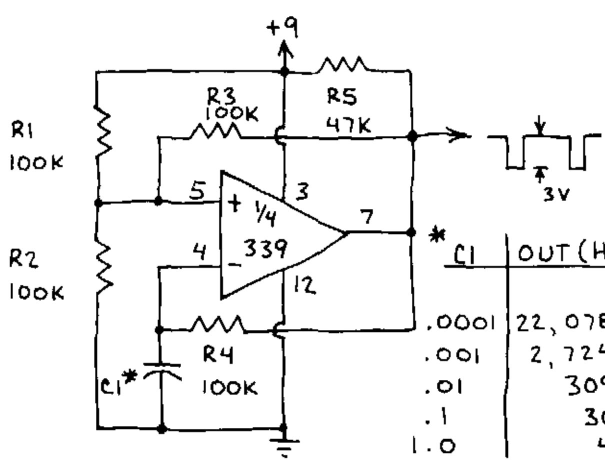
ADJUST R1 TO ACHIEVE SENSITIVITY UP TO A FEW MILLIVOLTS PER LED. SEE POPULAR ELECTRONICS (SEPT. 1978, PP. 92-97).

WINDOW COMPARATOR



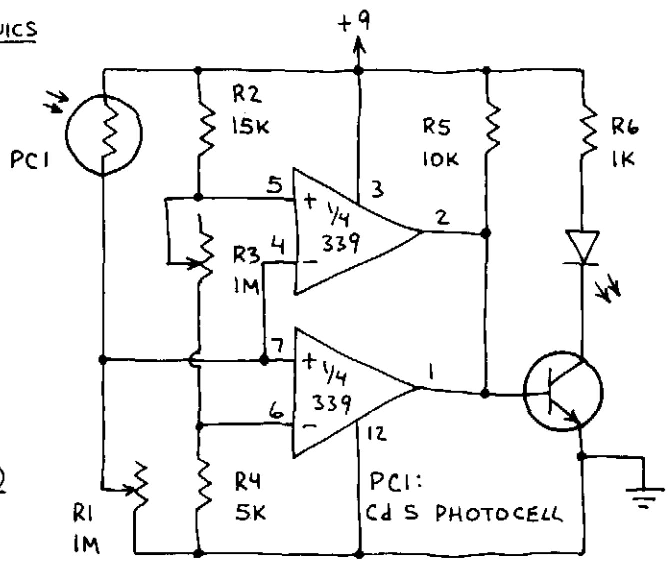
THE LED GLOWS WHEN THE INPUT VOLTAGE IS WITHIN THE WINDOW DETERMINED BY R1-R3. THE WINDOW IS 4-8 MILLIVOLTS WIDE *WHEN R1 = 500Ω, R2 = 1200Ω AND R3 = 1M. IT EXTENDS FROM 1.5-4.2 VOLTS WHEN R1 AND R3 = 15,000 Ω AND R2 = 25,000 Ω. USE POTS FOR R1-R3 FOR A FULLY ADJUSTABLE WINDOW.

SQUAREWAVE OSCILLATOR



*C1	OUT (Hz)
.0001	22,078
.001	2,724
.01	309
.1	30
1.0	4

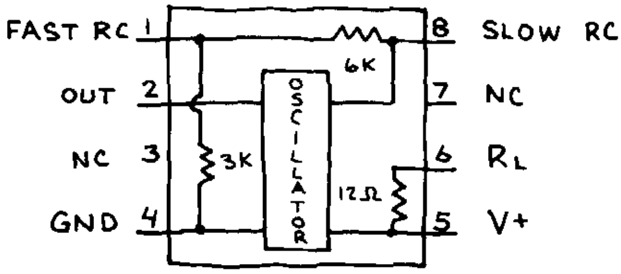
PROGRAMMABLE LIGHT METER



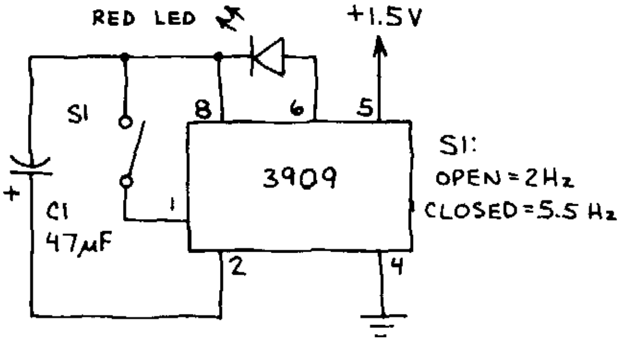
ADJUST R1 AND R3 SO LED GLOWS WHEN LIGHT AT PC1 IS ABOVE OR BELOW ANY DESIRED LEVEL.

LED FLASHER / OSCILLATOR
3909

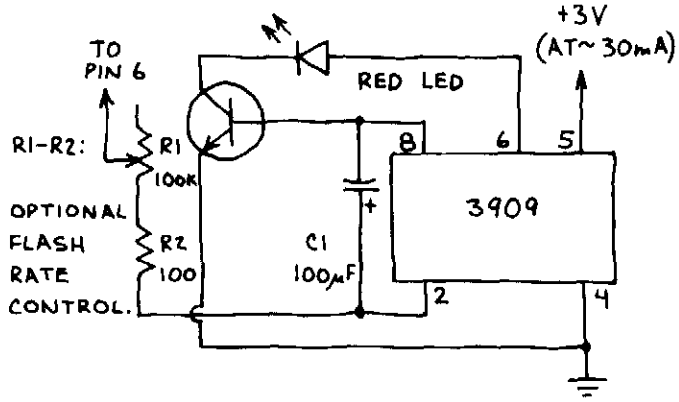
EASIEST TO USE IC IN THIS NOTEBOOK. FLASHES LEDs OR CAN BE USED AS TONE SOURCE. WILL DRIVE SPEAKER DIRECTLY. WILL FLASH A RED LED WHEN V+ IS ONLY 1.3 VOLTS.



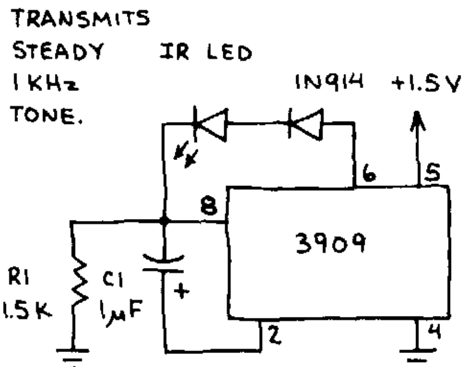
LED FLASHER

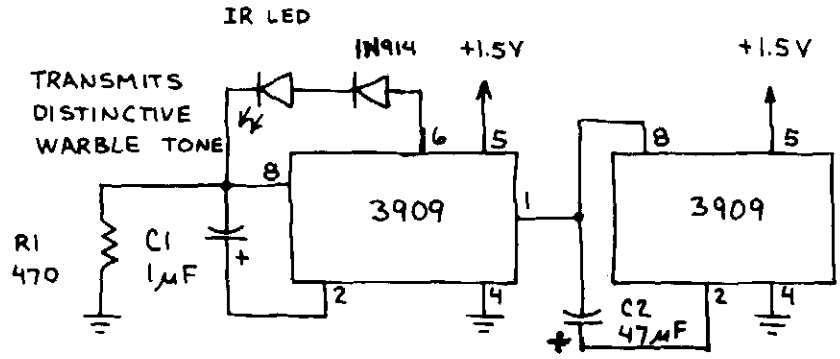


POWER FLASHER

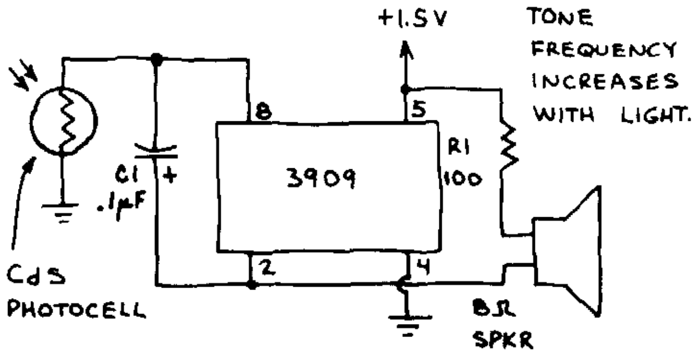


INFRARED TRANSMITTERS

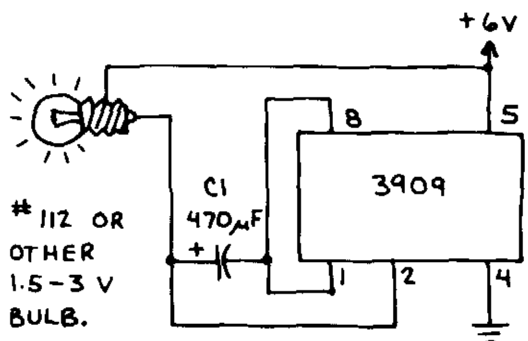




LIGHT CONTROLLED TONE

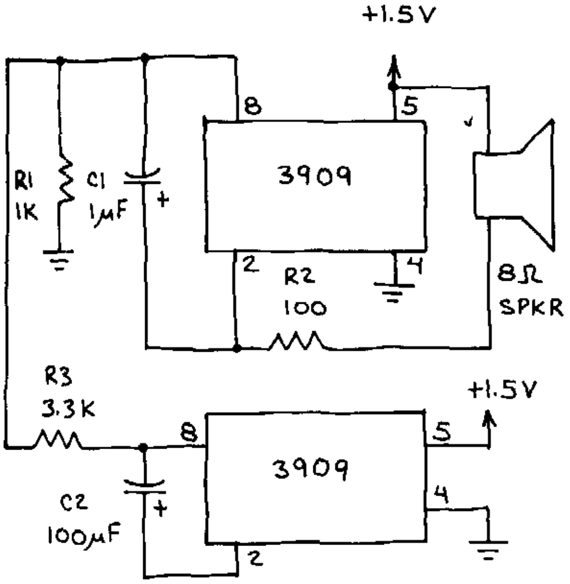


LAMP FLASHER

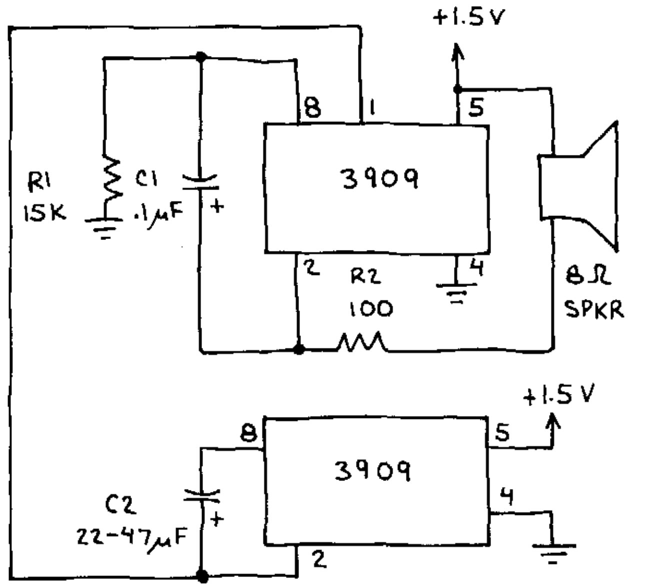


LED FLASHER / OSCILLATOR (CONTINUED)
3909

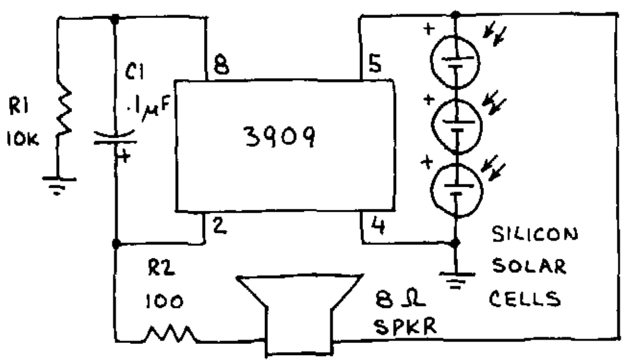
WHOOPER



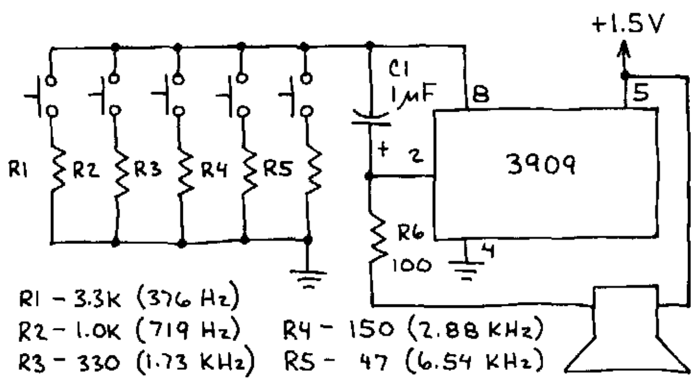
CHIRPER



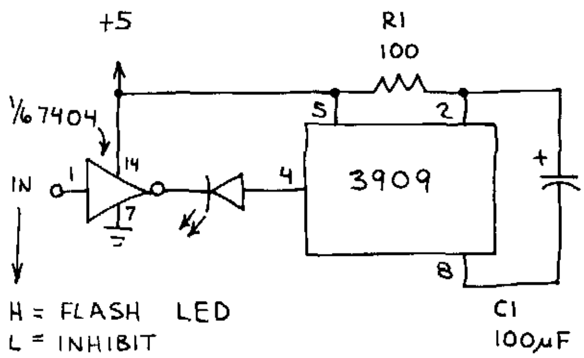
SUN POWERED OSCILLATOR

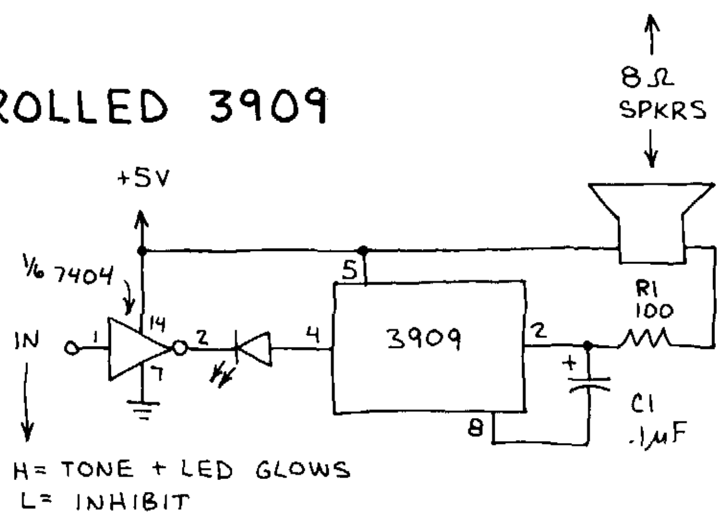


TOY ORGAN



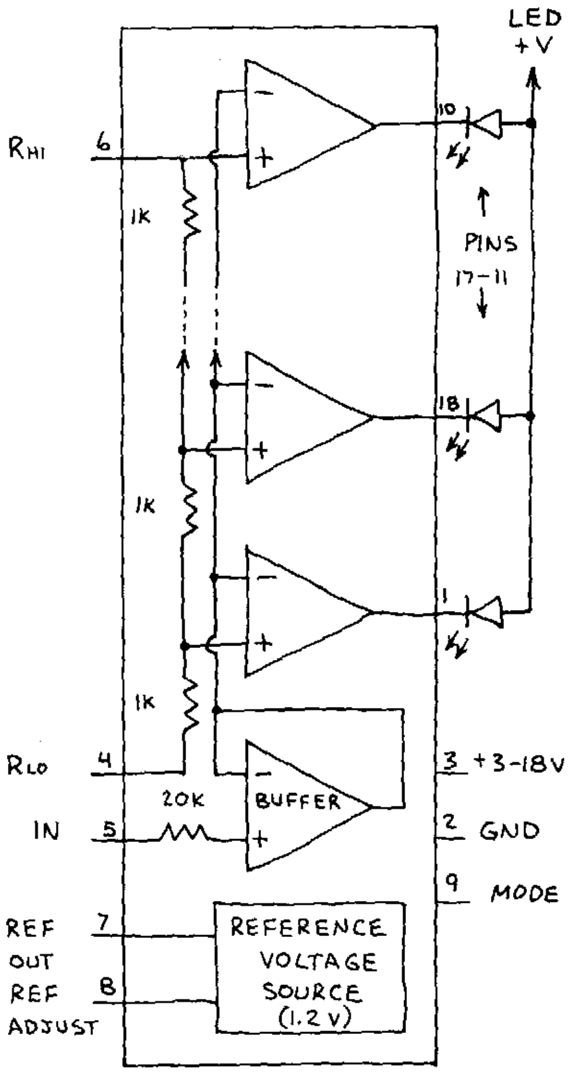
TTL CONTROLLED 3909



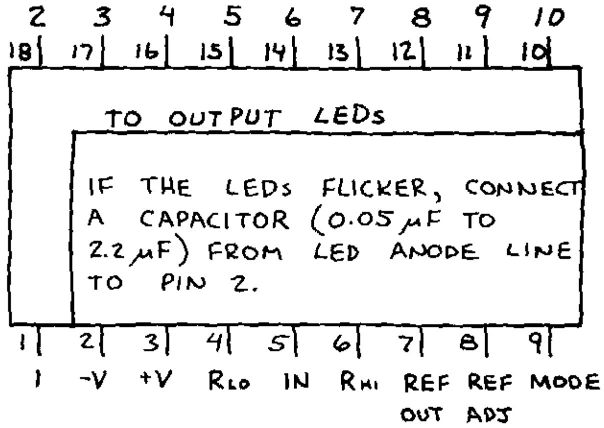


DOT/BAR DISPLAY DRIVER
LM3914N

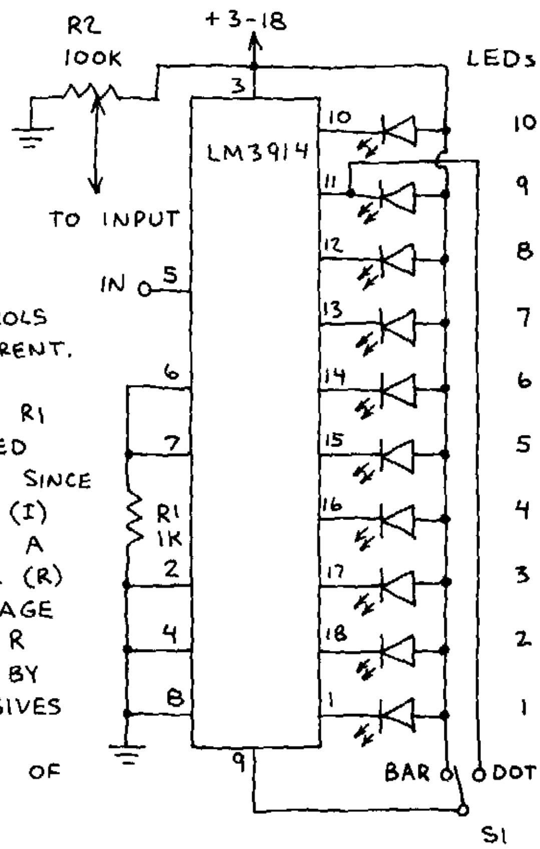
ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CHIPS IN THIS NOTEBOOK. LIGHTS UP TO 10 LEDS (BAR MODE) OR 1-OF-10 LEDs (DOT MODE) IN RESPONSE TO AN INPUT VOLTAGE. CHIP CONTAINS A VOLTAGE DIVIDER AND 10 COMPARATORS THAT TURN ON IN SEQUENCE AS THE INPUT VOLTAGE RISES. HERE'S A SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF THE CIRCUIT:



RHI AND RLO ARE THE ENDS OF THE DIVIDER CHAIN. THE REFERENCE VOLTAGE OUTPUT (REF OUT) IS 1.2-1.3 VOLTS. CONNECT PIN 9 TO PIN 11 FOR DOT MODE OR +V FOR BAR MODE.



DOT/BAR DISPLAY



R1 CONTROLS LED CURRENT. CURRENT THROUGH R1 IS $\frac{1}{10}$ LED CURRENT. SINCE CURRENT (I) THROUGH A RESISTOR (R) IS VOLTAGE ACROSS R DIVIDED BY R, 1K GIVES AN LED CURRENT OF 10 mA.

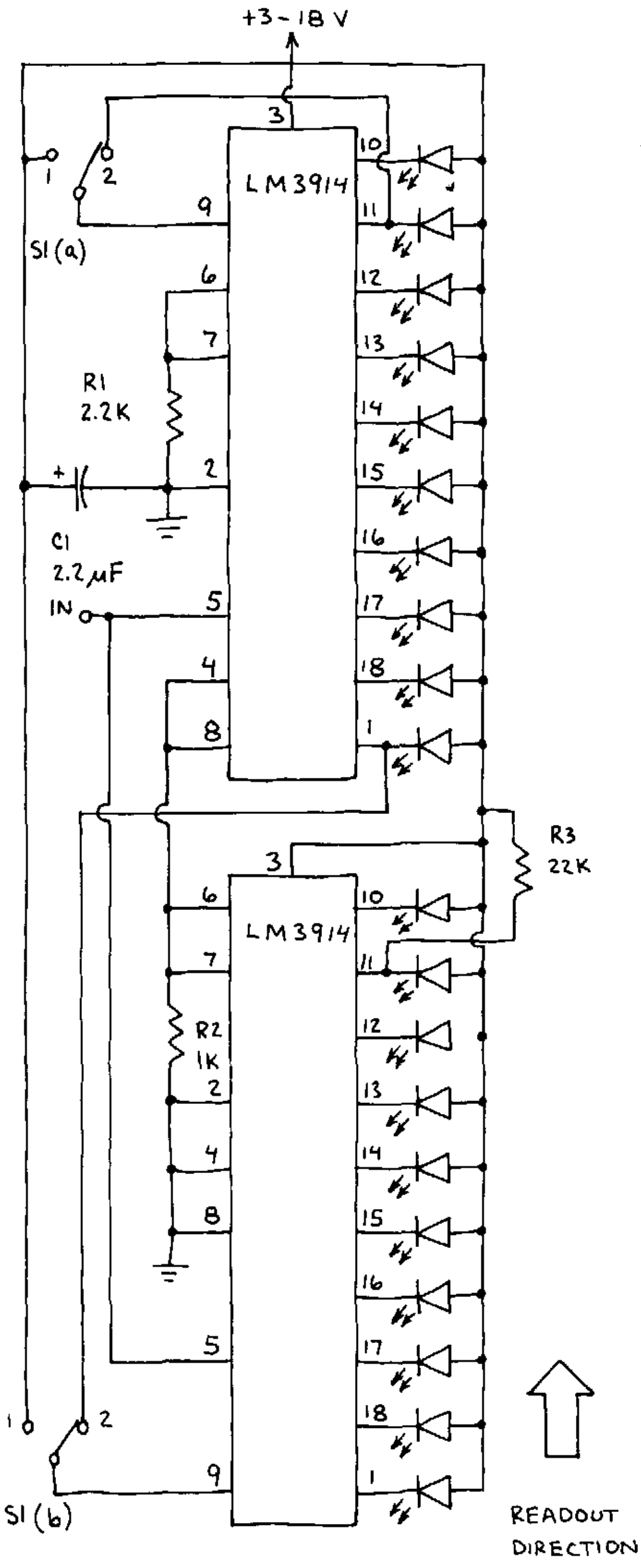
WHEN +V = +3-18 VOLTS, THE READOUT RANGE IS 0.13 — 1.30 VOLTS. TO CHANGE RANGE TO 0.1-1.0 VOLT (0.1 VOLT PER LED), INSERT A 5K POTENTIOMETER BETWEEN PINS 6 AND 7. CONNECT VOLTMETER ACROSS PINS 5 AND 8 AND ADJUST R2 FOR 1 VOLT AT PIN 5. THEN ADJUST 1K POT UNTIL LED 10 GLOWS. REPEAT THIS PROCEDURE FOR 0.1 VOLT AT PIN 5 AND LED 1. OK TO REPLACE THE 1K POT WITH A FIXED RESISTOR OF THE PROPER VALUE.

DOT/BAR DISPLAY DRIVER (CONTINUED)
LM3914N

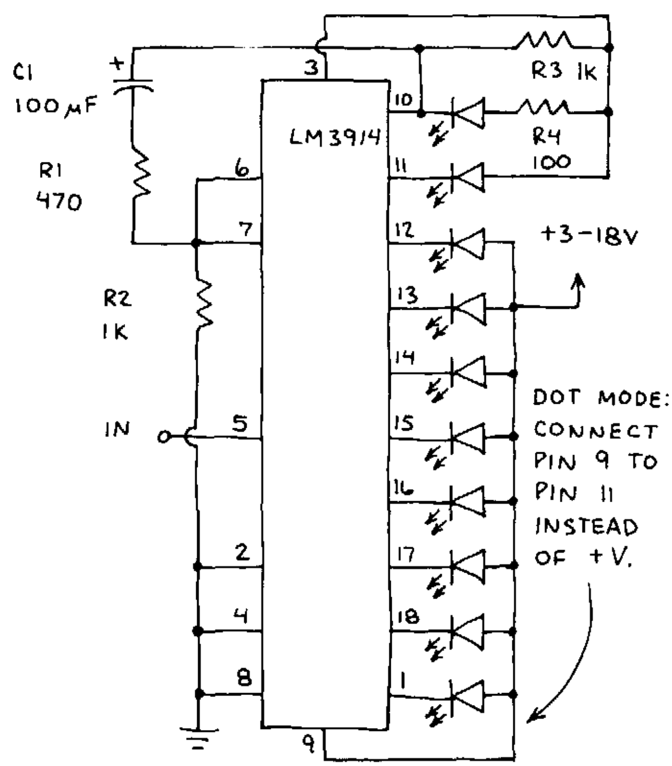
20-ELEMENT READOUT

THIS CIRCUIT SHOWS HOW TO CASCADE 2 OR MORE LM3914'S. WHEN +V = 5 VOLTS, THE READOUT RANGE IS 0.14 V TO 2.7 V. HIGHEST ORDER LED STAYS ON DURING OVERRANGE. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS FOR R1, R2 AND R3.

S1 IS THE MODE SWITCH. USE A DPDT TOGGLE. POSITION 1 SELECTS BAR AND POSITION 2 SELECTS DOT. OMIT S1 IF ONLY ONE MODE IS REQUIRED. SIMPLY WIRE IN THE CORRECT CONNECTIONS.



FLASHING BAR READOUT

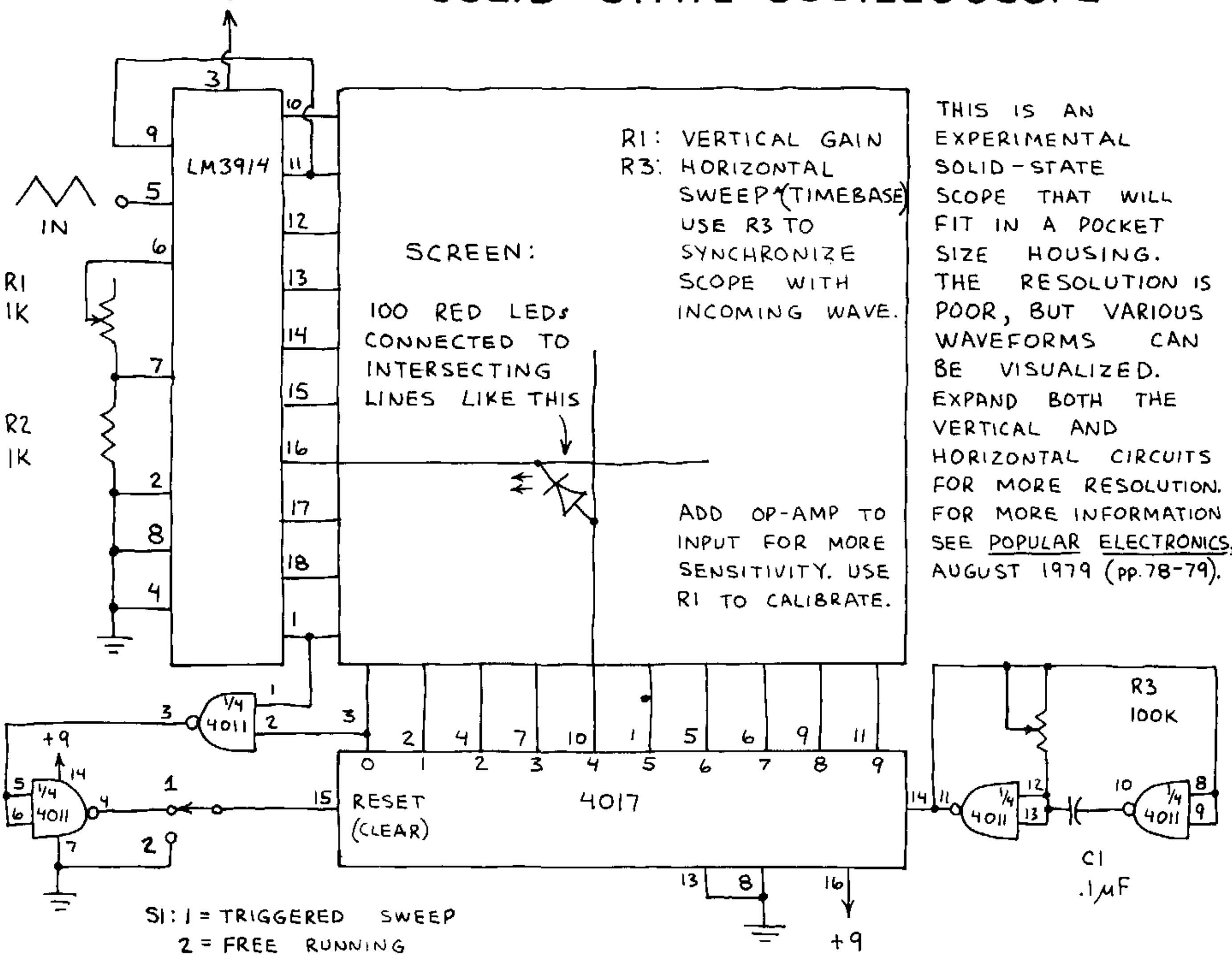


THE CIRCUITS ON THIS PAGE ARE ADAPTED FROM NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR'S LM3914 LITERATURE. BOTH WORK WELL.

WHEN ALL 10 LEDs ARE ON THE DISPLAY FLASHES. OTHERWISE THE LEDs DO NOT FLASH. INCREASE C1 TO SLOW FLASH RATE.

DOT/BAR DISPLAY DRIVER (CONTINUED)
LM3914N

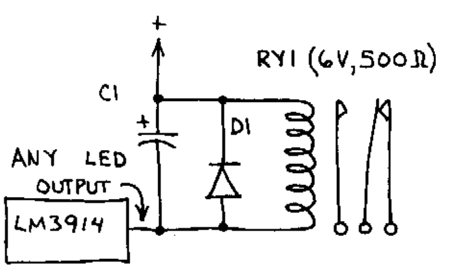
SOLID-STATE OSCILLOSCOPE



THIS IS AN EXPERIMENTAL SOLID-STATE SCOPE THAT WILL FIT IN A POCKET SIZE HOUSING. THE RESOLUTION IS POOR, BUT VARIOUS WAVEFORMS CAN BE VISUALIZED. EXPAND BOTH THE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL CIRCUITS FOR MORE RESOLUTION. FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE POPULAR ELECTRONICS, AUGUST 1979 (pp. 78-79).

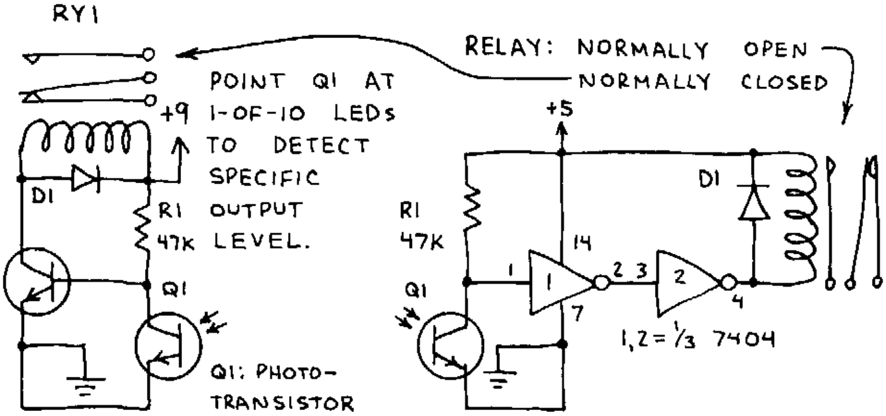
USING THE LM3914 AS A CONTROLLER:

RELAY

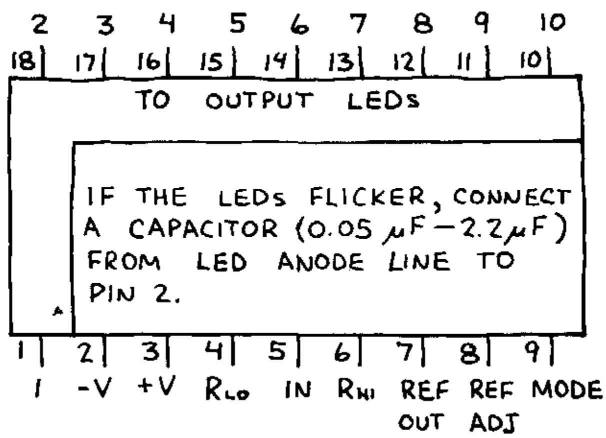


C1 — 47µF (PREVENTS CHATTER)
D1 — 1N914

OPTICAL COUPLING



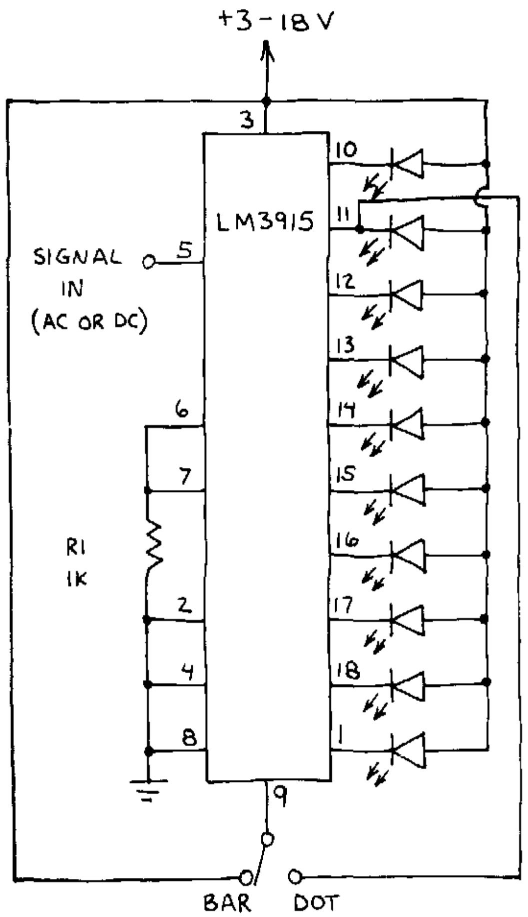
DOT/BAR DISPLAY DRIVER
LM3915N



LOGARITHMIC VERSION OF THE LM3914N. THE LM3914N USES A STRING OF 1K RESISTORS AS A VOLTAGE DIVIDER WITH LINEARILY SCALED DIVISIONS. THE VOLTAGE DIVIDER RESISTORS OF THE LM3915N ARE SCALED TO GIVE A −3 dB INTERVAL FOR EACH OUTPUT. THIS CHIP IS IDEAL FOR VISUALLY MONITORING THE AMPLITUDE OF AUDIO SIGNALS.

SEE LM3914N FOR EXPLANATION OF PIN FUNCTIONS.

0 TO −27 dB DOT/BAR DISPLAY



LED DISPLAY

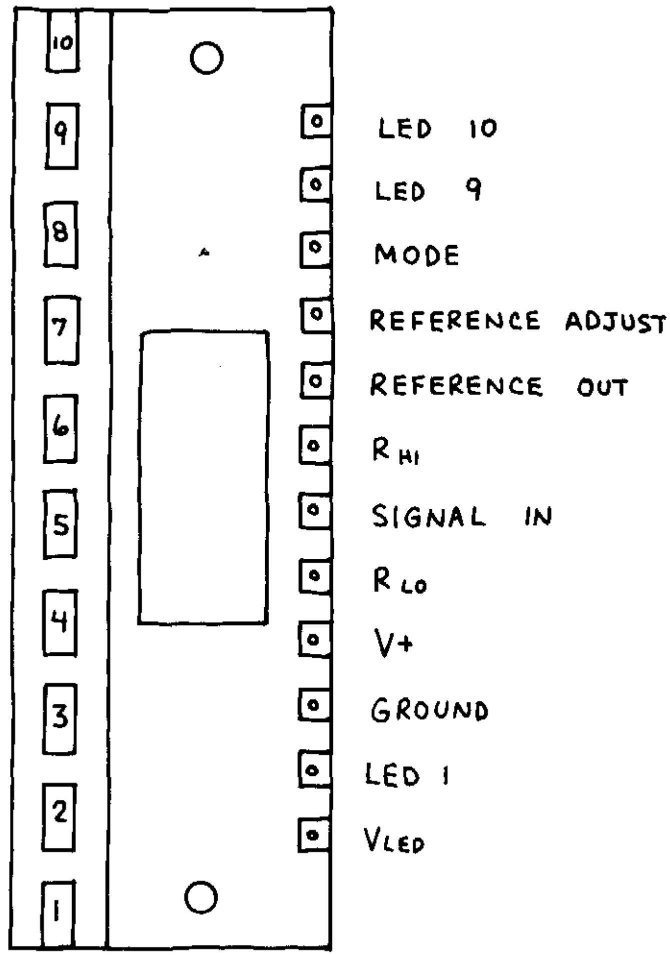
		BAR MODE*
0 dB	(FULLSCALE OR FS)	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
−3 dB	(.707 FS)	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ○
−6 dB	(.500 FS)	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ○ ○
−9 dB	(.354 FS)	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ○ ○ ○
−12 dB	(.250 FS)	● ● ● ● ● ● ○ ○ ○ ○
−15 dB	(.177 FS)	● ● ● ● ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
−18 dB	(.125 FS)	● ● ● ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
−21 dB	(.088 FS)	● ● ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
−24 dB	(.062 FS)	● ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
−27 dB	(.044 FS)	● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

* OK TO USE DOT MODE.

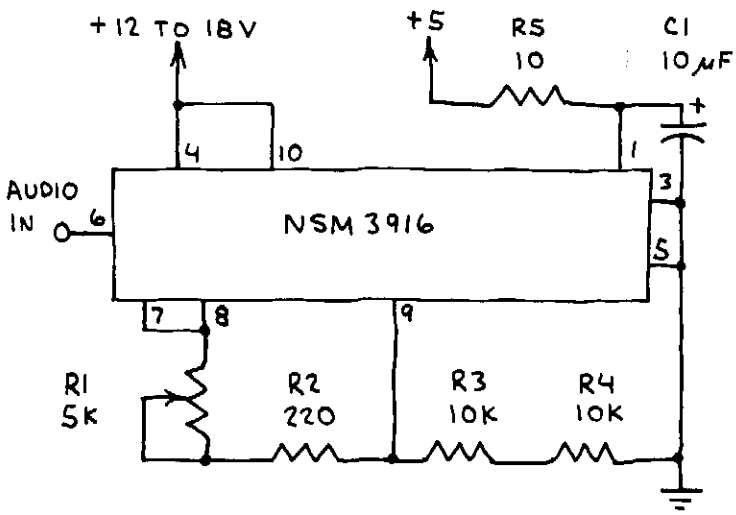
THE INPUT SIGNAL CAN BE CONNECTED DIRECTLY TO PIN 5 WITHOUT RECTIFICATION, LIMITING OR AC COUPLING. SEE THE LM3914N FOR MORE IDEAS AND TIPS.

LED VU METER MODULE
NSM3916

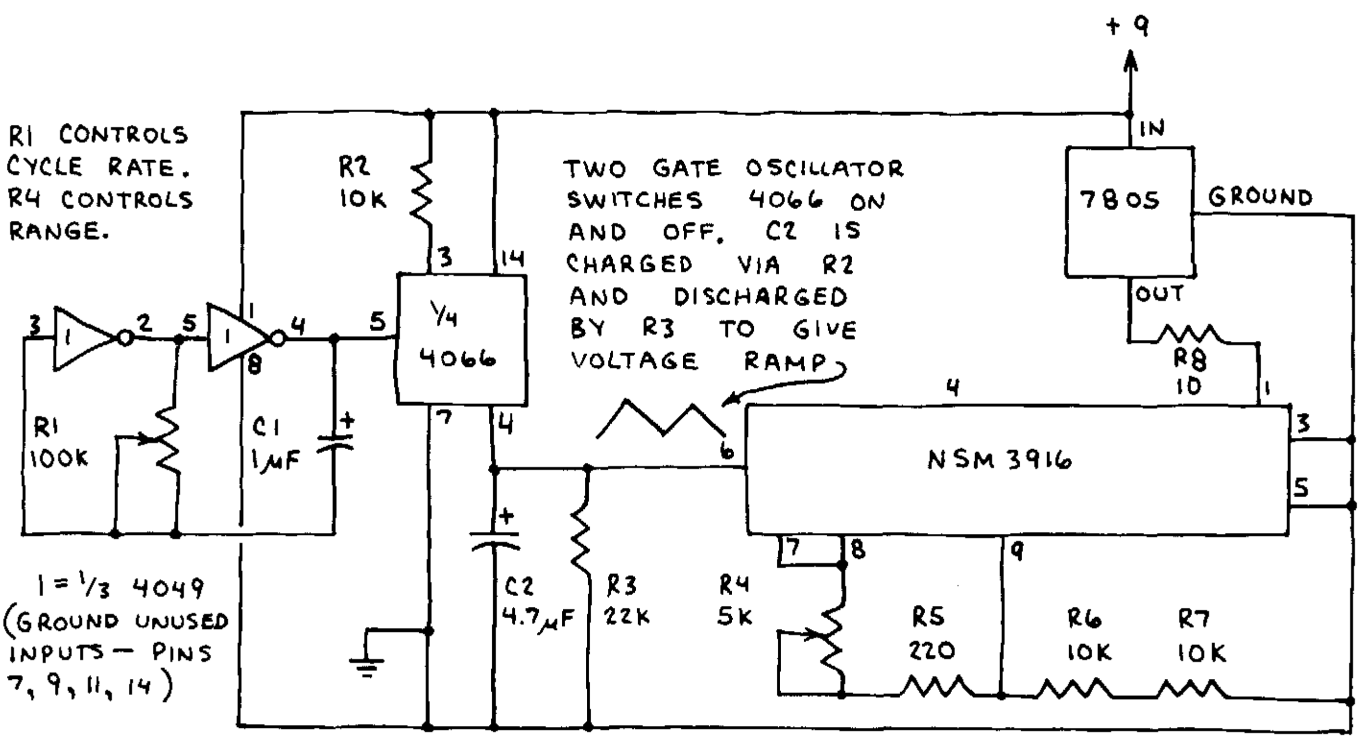
INCLUDES LED BARGRAPH DRIVER AND LEDS ON SAME SUBSTRATE. MAKE MODE PIN HIGH FOR BARGRAPH MODE. LEAVE OPEN FOR DOT MODE. SEE DATA SUPPLIED WITH MODULE FOR MORE INFORMATION. ALSO, SEE LM3914 AND LM3915.



VU BAR GRAPH DISPLAY

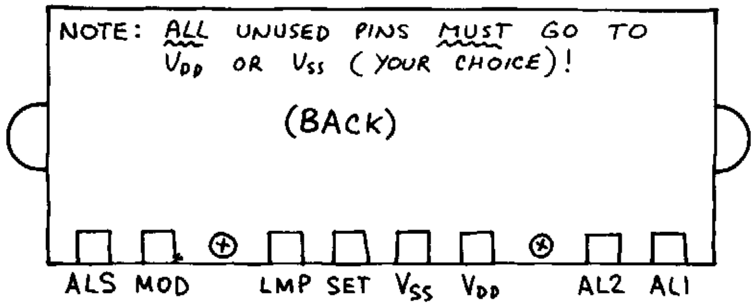


BACK AND FORTH FLASHER

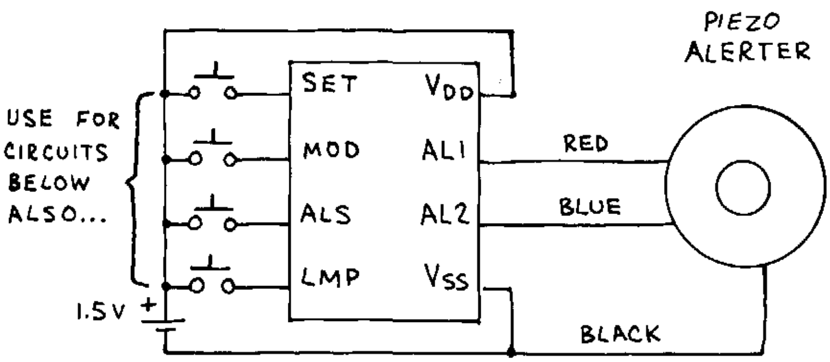


LCD CLOCK MODULE
PCIM-161

COMPLETE CLOCK MODULE. REQUIRES ONLY 1.5 VOLT CELL AND SWITCHES. FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION SEE DATA SUPPLIED WITH MODULE. V_{DD} MUST NOT EXCEED 1.6 VOLTS!



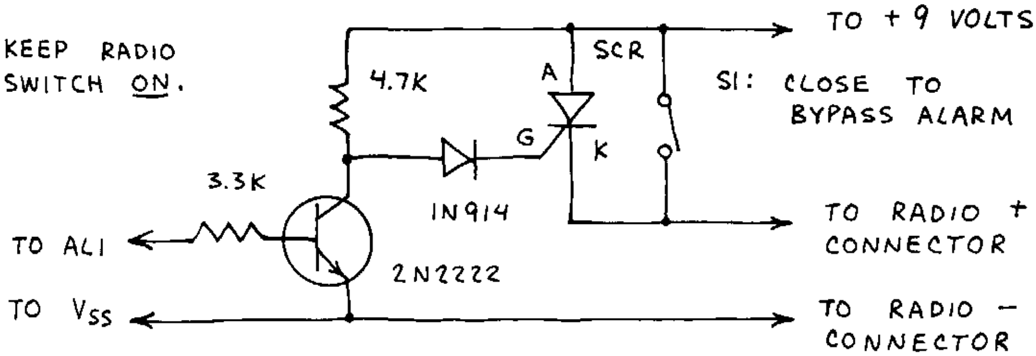
ALARM CLOCK

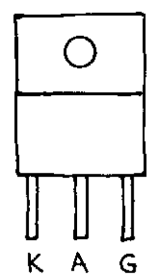


TO SET ALARM:

1. PRESS ALS TWICE; PRESS SET UNTIL HOUR APPEARS.
2. PRESS ALS; PRESS SET UNTIL MINUTES APPEAR.
3. PRESS ALS.

ALARM CLOCK RADIO

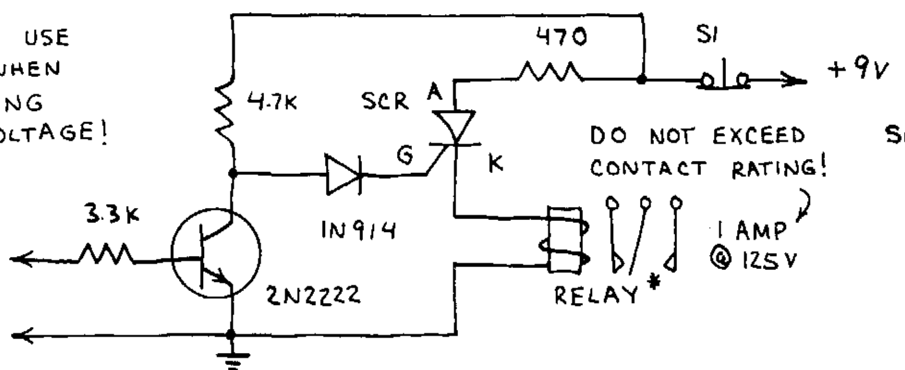




SCR

CLOCK CONTROLLED RELAY

*CAUTION: USE CARE WHEN SWITCHING LINE VOLTAGE!

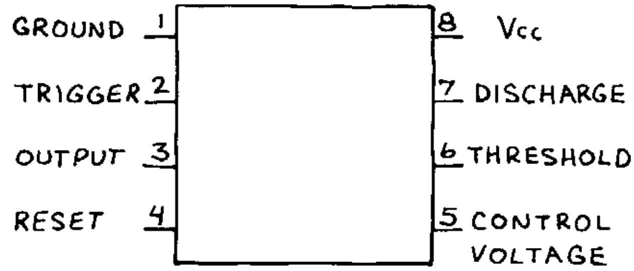


CURRENT DRAIN:
RELAY ON = 14.8 mA
RELAY OFF = 1.8 mA

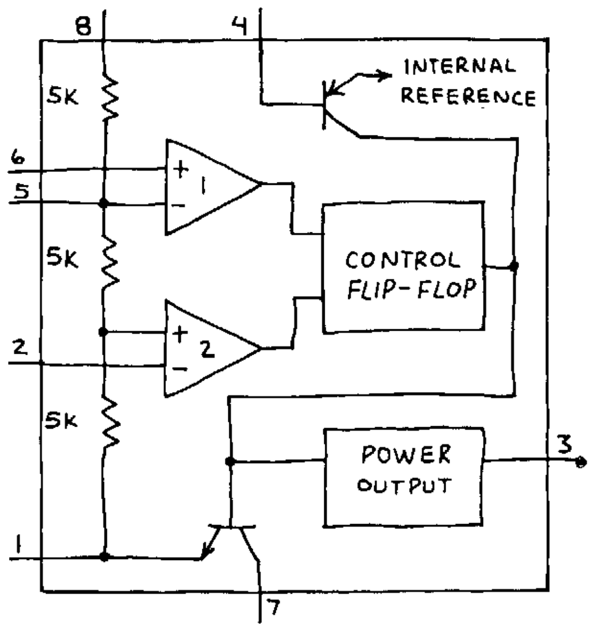
S1: NORMALLY CLOSED PUSHBUTTON. OPEN (PRESS) TO RESET. MUST WAIT FOR 15 SECOND ALARM CYCLE BEFORE RESETTING.

TIMER
555

THE FIRST AND STILL THE MOST POPULAR IC TIMER CHIP. OPERATES AS A ONE-SHOT TIMER OR AN ASTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR. THE 556 IS TWO 555 CIRCUITS ON ONE CHIP.

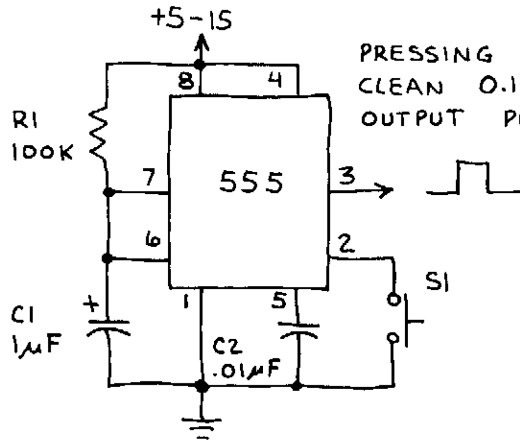


555 EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



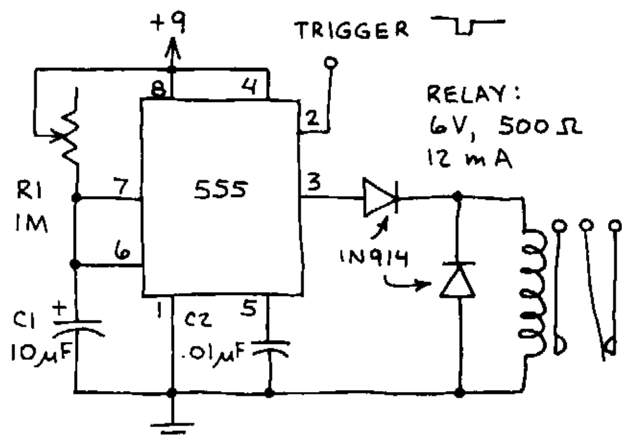
I AND 2 ARE COMPARATORS. CIRCUIT CAN BE MADE FROM INDIVIDUAL PARTS AS SHOWN... BUT 555 IS MUCH SIMPLER.

BOUNCELESS SWITCH



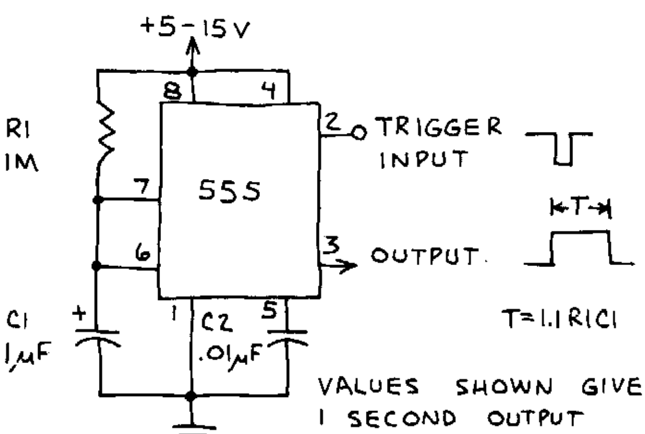
PRESSING S1 GIVES CLEAN 0.1 SECOND OUTPUT PULSE.

TIMER PLUS RELAY



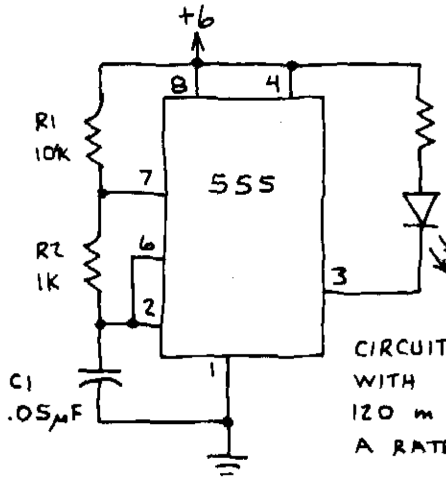
VALUES OF R1 AND C1 SHOWN WILL PULL RELAY IN FOR UP TO ABOUT 11 SECONDS. USE POINTER KNOB AND PAPER SCALE TO HELP CALIBRATE CIRCUIT. USES INCLUDE DARKROOM TIMING. CIRCUIT CAN BE TRIGGERED BY A NEGATIVE PULSE OR WITH A PUSHBUTTON SWITCH ACROSS PINS 1 AND 2.

ONE-SHOT TIMER



VALUES SHOWN GIVE 1 SECOND OUTPUT PULSE.

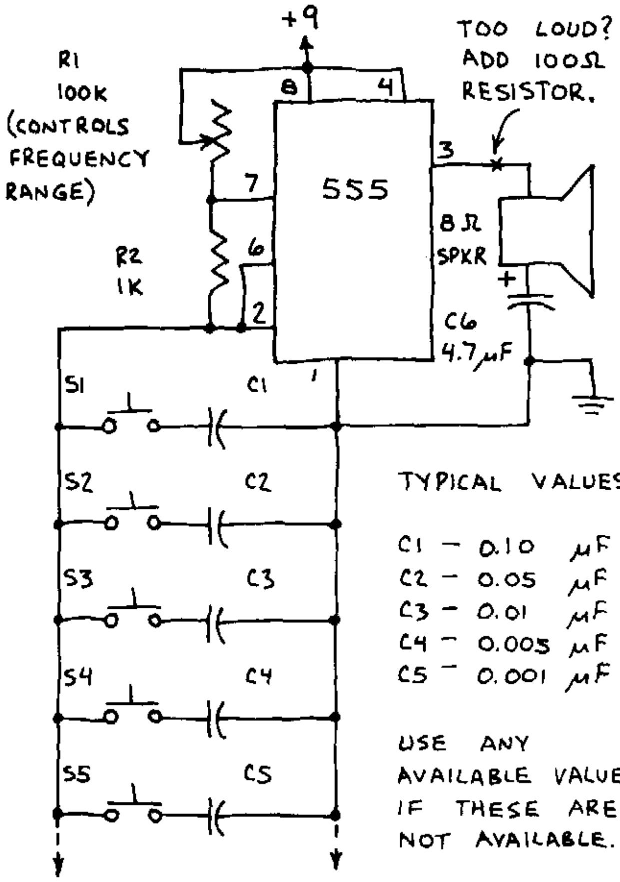
LED TRANSMITTER



USE INFRARED LED FOR BEST RESULTS.

CIRCUIT PULSES LED WITH 45 μSEC LONG, 120 mA PULSES AT A RATE OF 4.8 KHz.

TOY ORGAN



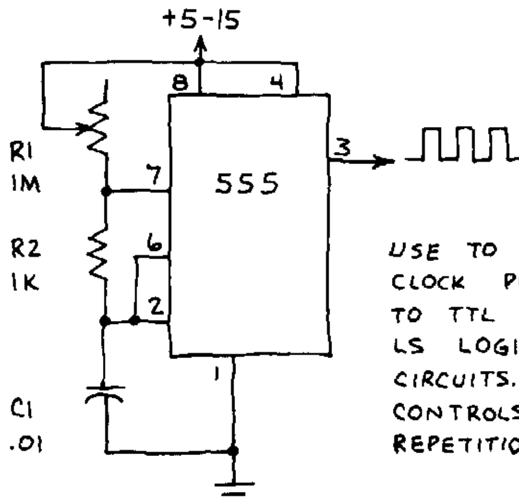
TYPICAL VALUES:

C1 – 0.10 μF
C2 – 0.05 μF
C3 – 0.01 μF
C4 – 0.005 μF
C5 – 0.001 μF

USE ANY AVAILABLE VALUES IF THESE ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

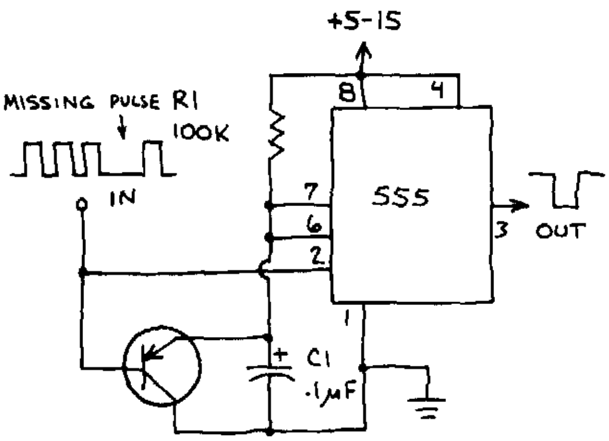
ADD ADDITIONAL STAGES IF DESIRED. SWITCHES ARE NORMALLY OPEN PUSHBUTTONS.

PULSE GENERATOR



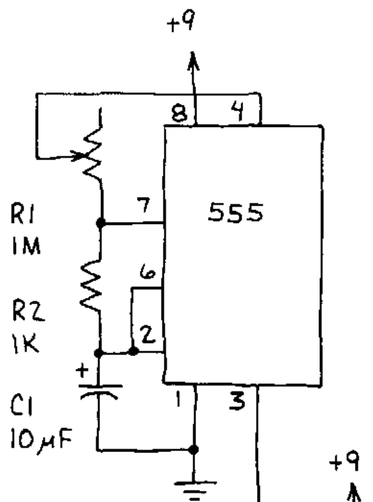
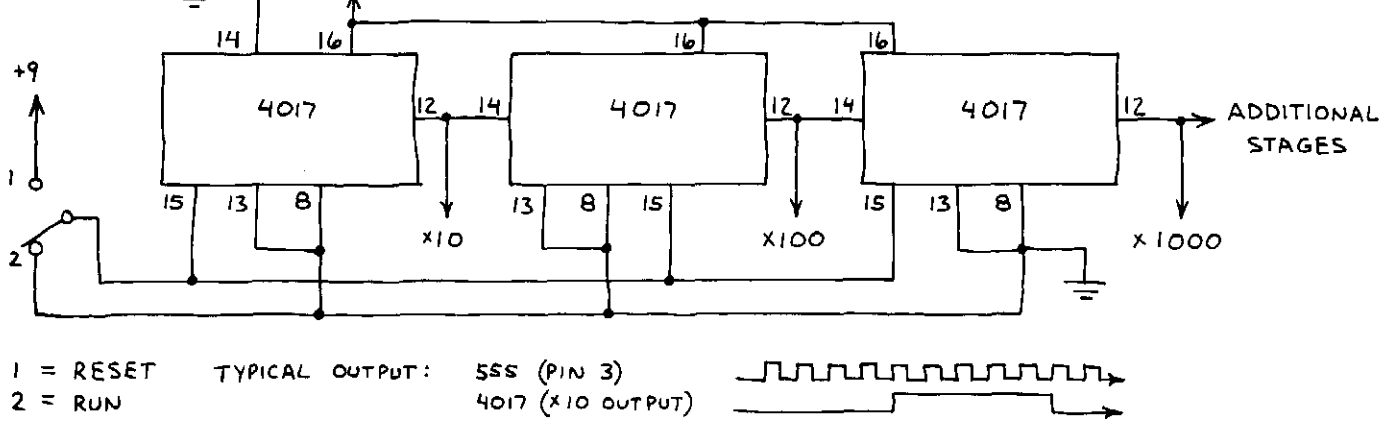
USE TO SUPPLY CLOCK PULSES TO TTL AND LS LOGIC CIRCUITS. R1 CONTROLS PULSE REPETITION RATE.

MISSING PULSE DETECTOR



THIS CIRCUIT IS A ONE-SHOT THAT IS CONTINUALLY RETRIGGERED BY INCOMING PULSES. A MISSING OR DELAYED PULSE THAT PREVENTS RETRIGGERING BEFORE A TIMING CYCLE IS COMPLETE CAUSES PIN 3 TO GO LOW UNTIL A NEW INPUT PULSE ARRIVES. R1 AND C1 CONTROL RESPONSE TIME. USE IN SECURITY ALARMS, CONTINUITY TESTERS, ETC.

ULTRA-LONG TIME DELAY

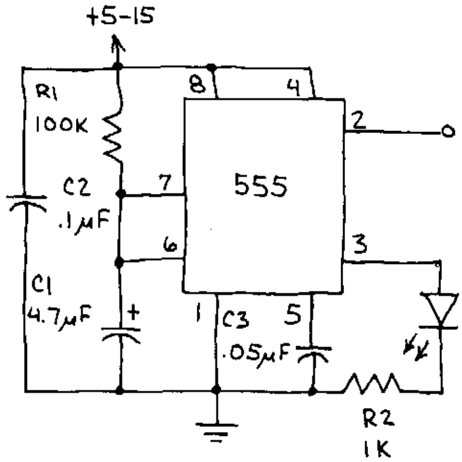



R1 CONTROLS PULSE RATE FROM 555. THIS RATE IS DIVIDED BY THE 4017's TO GIVE X10, X100 AND X1000 DELAYS.

1 = RESET
2 = RUN

TYPICAL OUTPUT: 555 (PIN 3)
4017 (X10 OUTPUT)

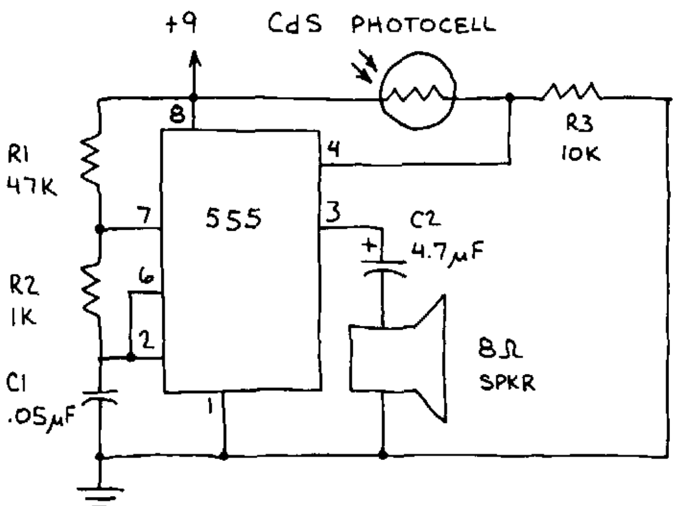
TOUCH SWITCH



TOUCH WIRE (TOUCH AND LED WILL GLOW 1 SECOND)

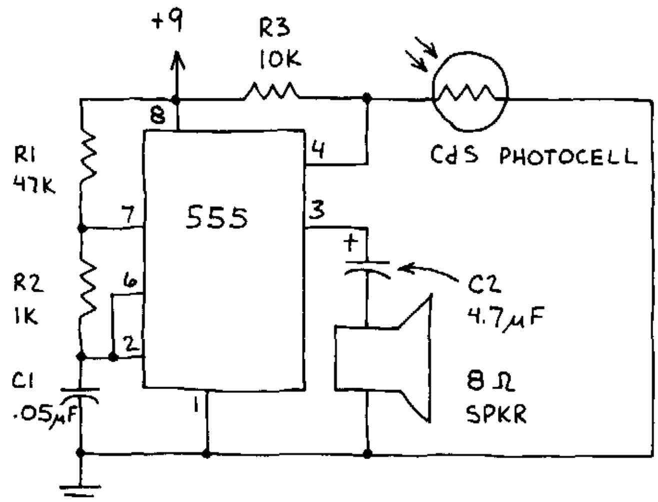
WORKS BEST INDOORS DUE TO STRAY AC FIELD. ELSEWHERE TRY TOUCHING PINS 1 AND 2.

LIGHT DETECTOR



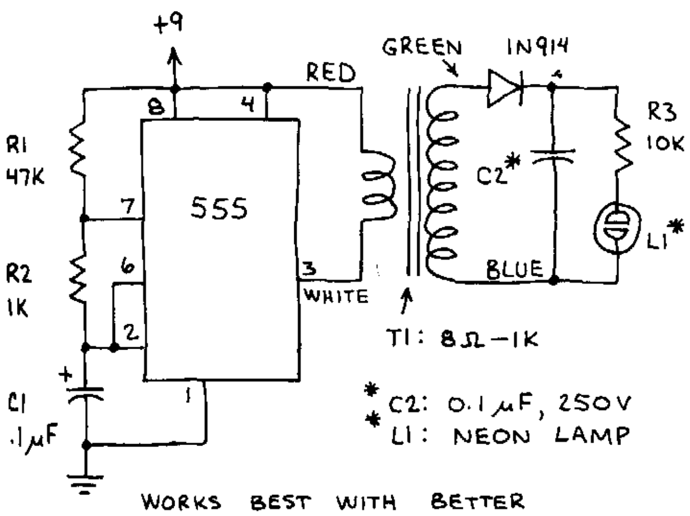
PRODUCES WARNING TONE WHEN LIGHT STRIKES PHOTOCELL. MAKES A GOOD OPEN DOOR ALARM FOR REFRIGERATOR OR FREEZER.

DARK DETECTOR



SILENT WHEN LIGHT STRIKES PHOTOCELL. REMOVE LIGHT AND TONE SOUNDS. FASTER RESPONSE THAN ADJACENT CIRCUIT.

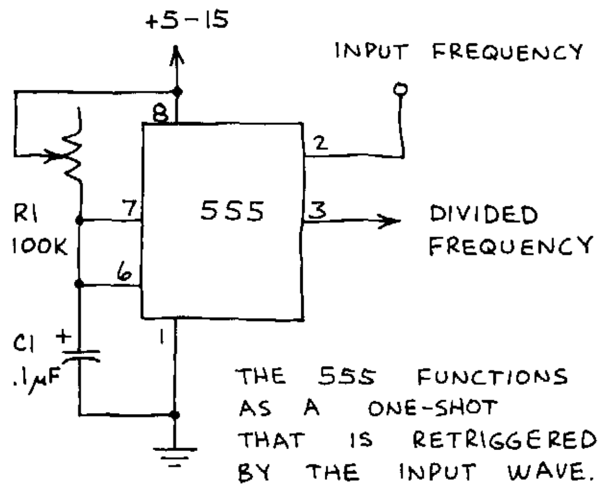
NEON LAMP POWER SOURCE



* C2: 0.1μF, 250V
* L1: NEON LAMP

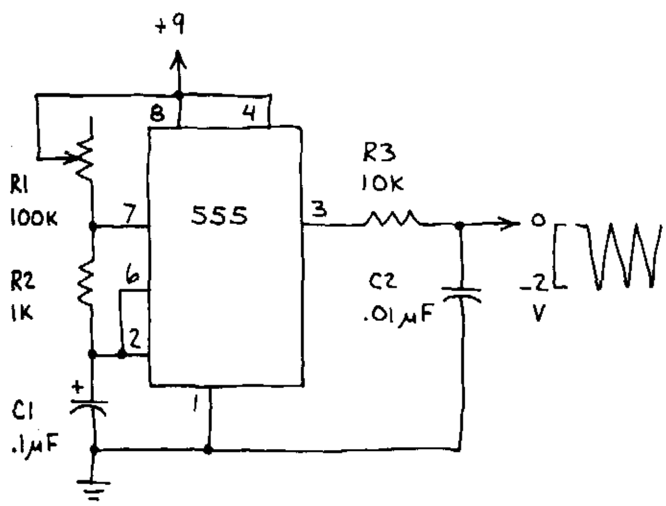
WORKS BEST WITH BETTER QUALITY NEON LAMPS. REDUCE R1 SLIGHTLY FOR MORE OUTPUT VOLTAGE.

FREQUENCY DIVIDER



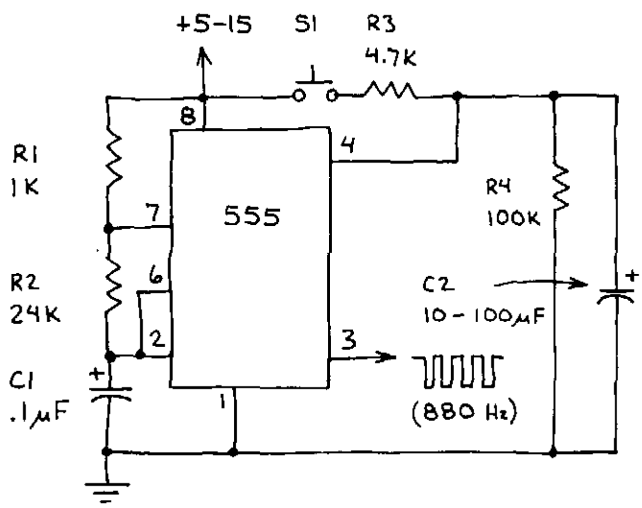
THE 555 FUNCTIONS AS A ONE-SHOT THAT IS RETRIGGERED BY THE INPUT WAVE. WAVES ARRIVING DURING THE TIMING CYCLE ARE IGNORED.

TRIANGLE WAVE GENERATOR



ADJUST R1 TO PROVIDE UP TO 10 KHz. OUTPUT FREQUENCY THIS HIGH PRODUCES CLOSELY SPACED TRIANGLE WAVES. THE WAVES ARE SEPARATED AT SLOWER FREQUENCIES (⁄_⁄_⁄_).

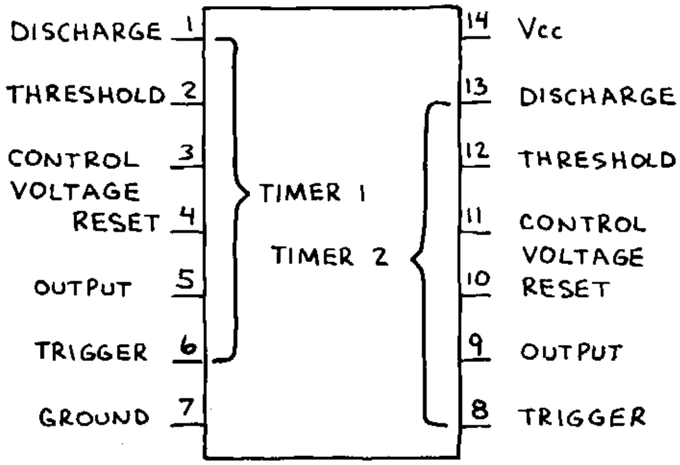
ONE-SHOT TONE BURST



PRESS S1 AND STEADY OUTPUT FREQUENCY APPEARS AT PIN 3. RELEASE S1 AND OUTPUT FREQUENCY CONTINUES UNTIL C2 IS DISCHARGED BY R4. INCREASE C2 (OR R4) TO INCREASE LENGTH OF THE BURST. CHANGE FREQUENCY OF TONE BURST VIA R2 OR C1.

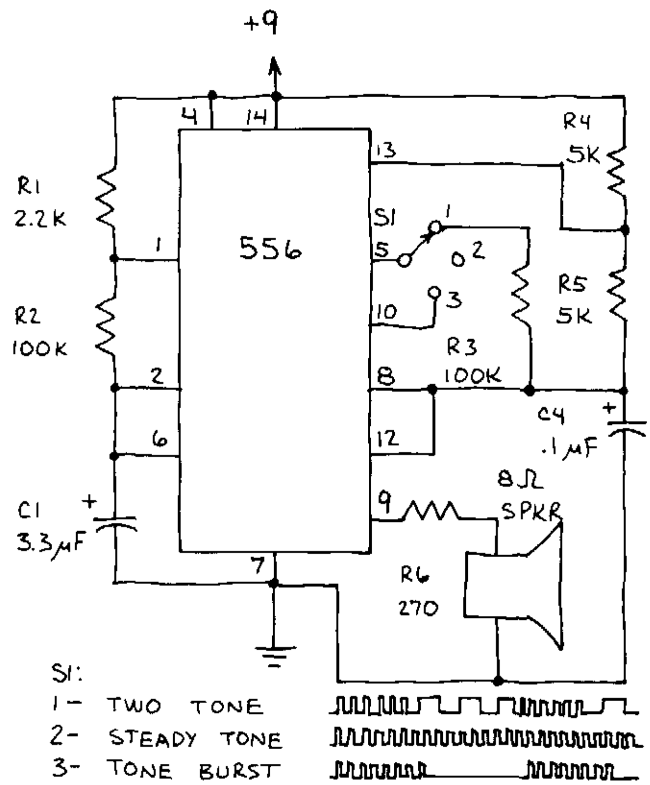
DUAL TIMER
556

CONTAINS TWO INDEPENDENT TIMERS ON A SINGLE CHIP. BOTH TIMERS ARE IDENTICAL TO THE 555. ALL THE APPLICATION CIRCUITS CAN ALSO BE BUILT WITH TWO 555's. THIS PIN CROSS REFERENCE WILL SIMPLIFY SUBSTITUTING TWO 555's FOR A 556 OR HALF A 556 FOR A 555:

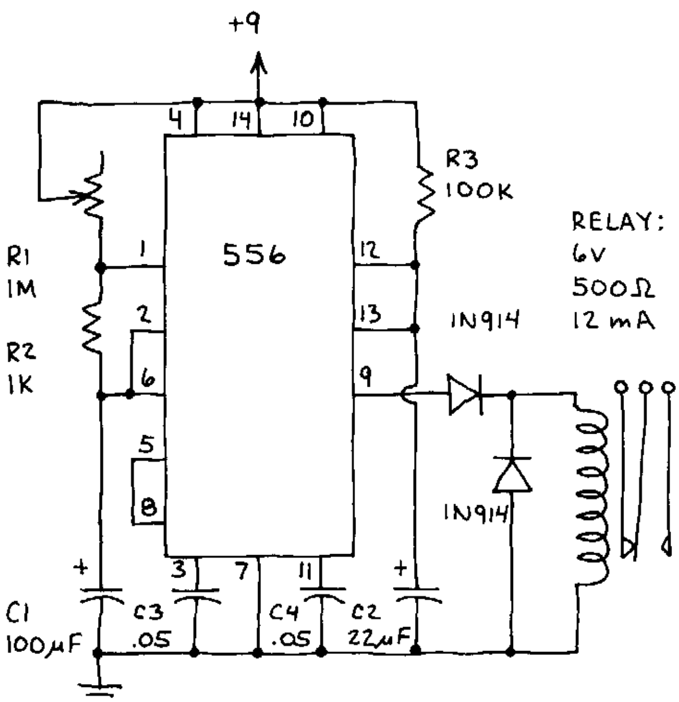


FUNCTION	555	556(1)	556(2)
GROUND	1	7	7
TRIGGER	2	6	8
OUTPUT	3	5	9
RESET	4	4	10
CONTROL V.	5	3	11
THRESHOLD	6	2	12
DISCHARGE	7	1	13
Vcc	8	14	14

3-STATE TONE SOURCE

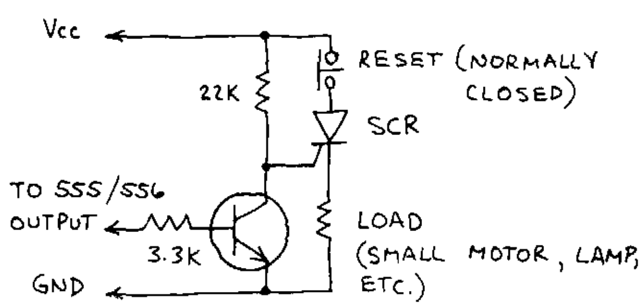


INTERVAL TIMER

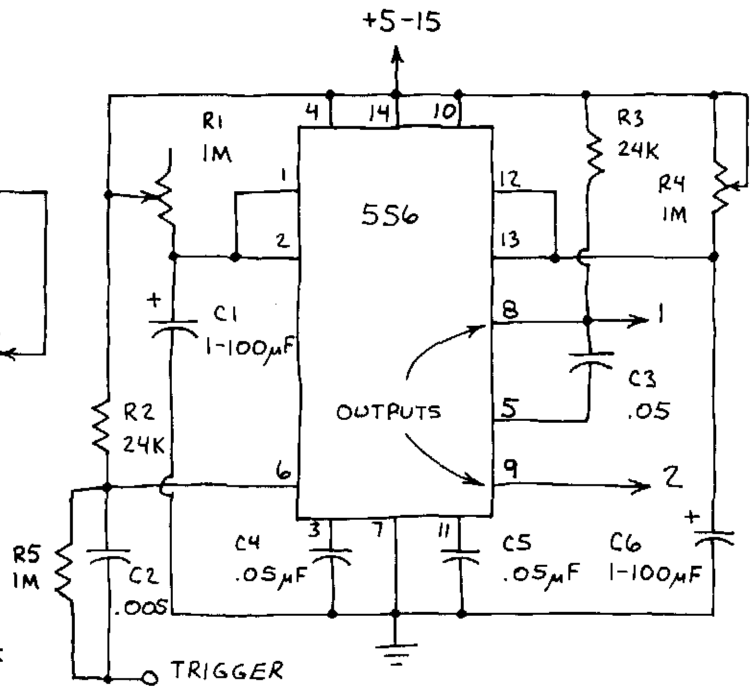


TIMER 1 IS CONNECTED AS ASTABLE OSCILLATOR. TIMER 2 IS A ONE-SHOT RELAY DRIVER. 1 FIRES 2 ONCE EACH CYCLE. 2 PULLS RELAY IN FOR 3-5 SECONDS.

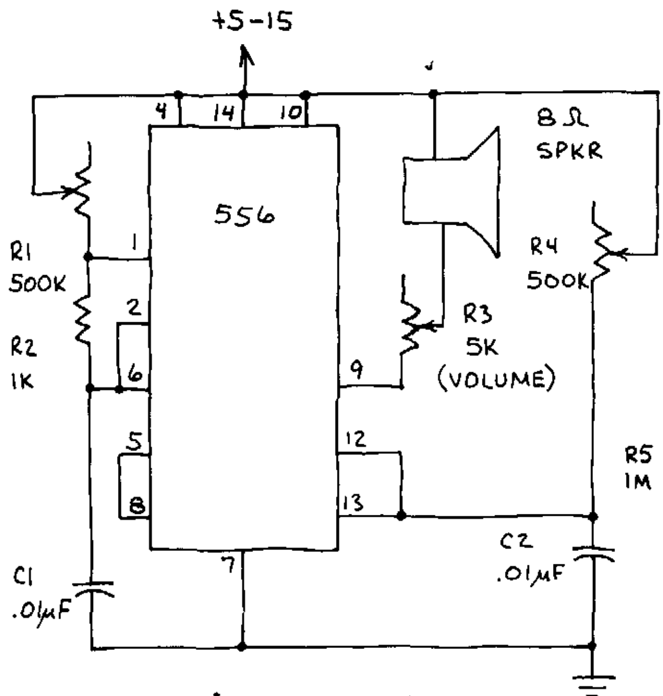
555/556 SCR OUTPUT



TWO-STAGE TIMER



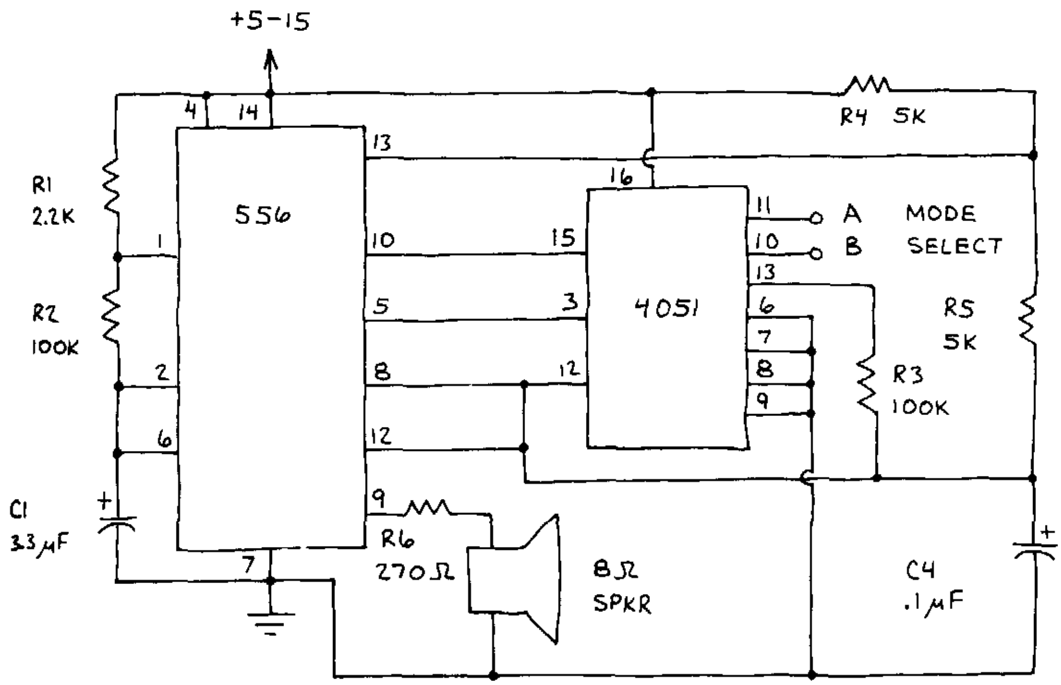
SOUND SYNTHESIZER



THIS CIRCUIT IS AN OSCILLATOR FOLLOWED BY A FREQUENCY DIVIDER. ADJUST R1 AND R4 FOR VERY UNUSUAL SOUND EFFECTS.

BOTH TIMERS ARE IN ONE-SHOT MODE. GROUNDING THE TRIGGER INPUT INITIATES THE FIRST TIMER'S CYCLE TIME. THE SECOND TIMER'S CYCLE BEGINS AFTER THE FIRST IS COMPLETE.

PROGRAMMABLE 4-STATE TONE GENERATOR



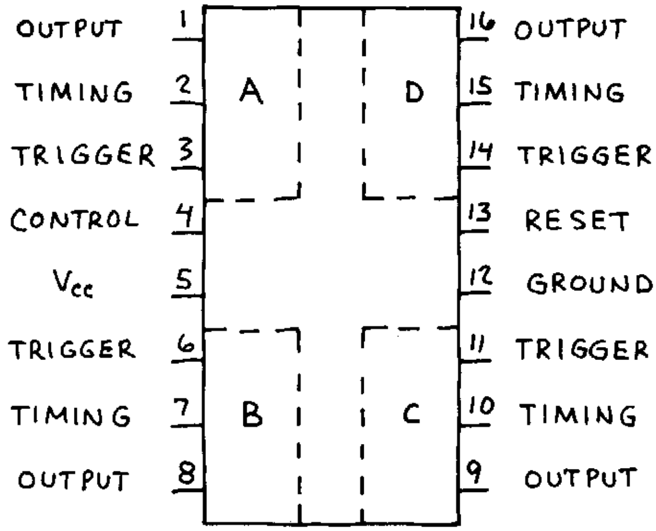
MODE SELECT

B A	OUTPUT
L L	TWO-TONE
L H	STEADY
H L	BURST
H H	METRONOME

L = GND
H = +5-15 (V_{DD})

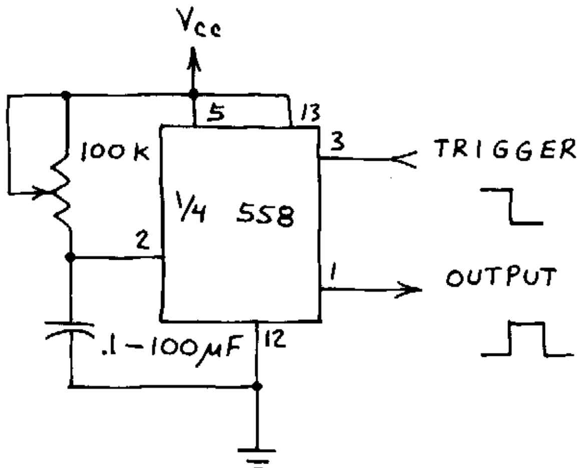
CHANGE C1 AND C4 TO ALTER THE OUTPUT TONES.

QUAD TIMER
558

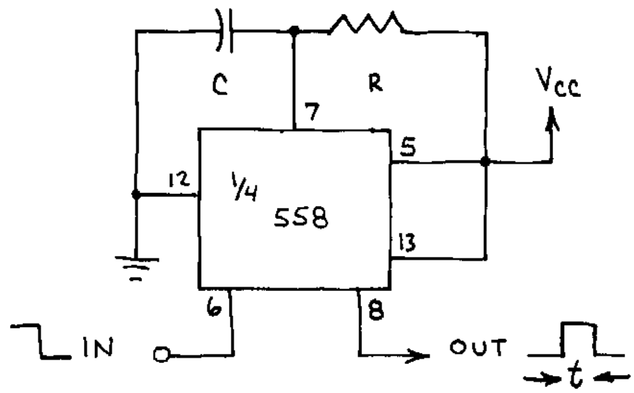


CONTAINS FOUR INDEPENDENT MONOSTABLE TIMERS. EACH TIMER IS SIMILAR TO PART OF A 555 TIMER. ASTABLE OPERATION POSSIBLE WITH ONE TIMER. V_{cc} = +4.5 TO 18 VOLTS. CONTROL AND RESET PINS ARE COMMON.

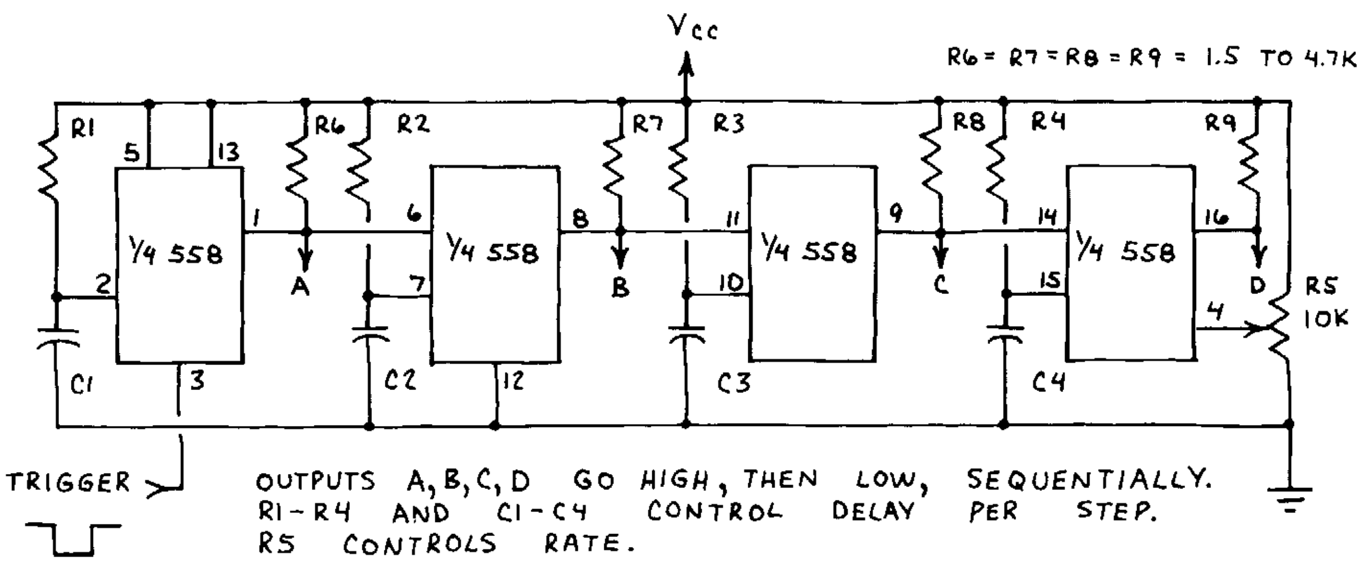
BASIC TIMER



ONE-SHOT



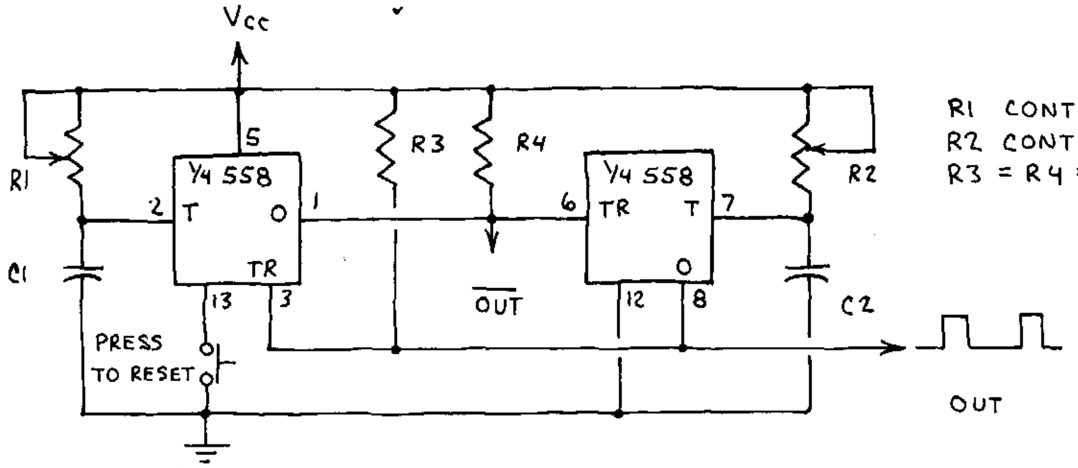
PROGRAMMABLE SEQUENCER



OUTPUTS A, B, C, D GO HIGH, THEN LOW, SEQUENTIALLY. R1-R4 AND C1-C4 CONTROL DELAY PER STEP. R5 CONTROLS RATE.

QUAD TIMER (CONTINUED)
558

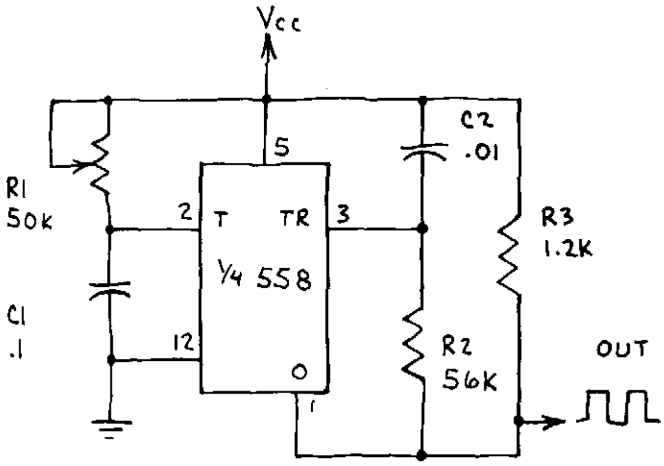
FULLY ADJUSTABLE PULSE GENERATOR



R1 CONTROLS PULSE RATE.
R2 CONTROLS PULSE WIDTH.
R3 = R4 = 1.5 TO 4.7K.

VERY USEFUL CIRCUIT! PULSE RATE AND WIDTH TOTALLY INDEPENDENT. SEE BELOW FOR MORE INFORMATION

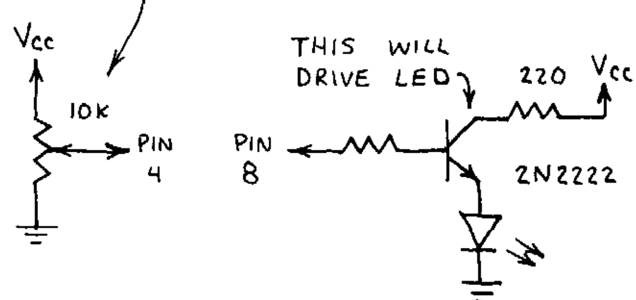
SIMPLE OSCILLATOR



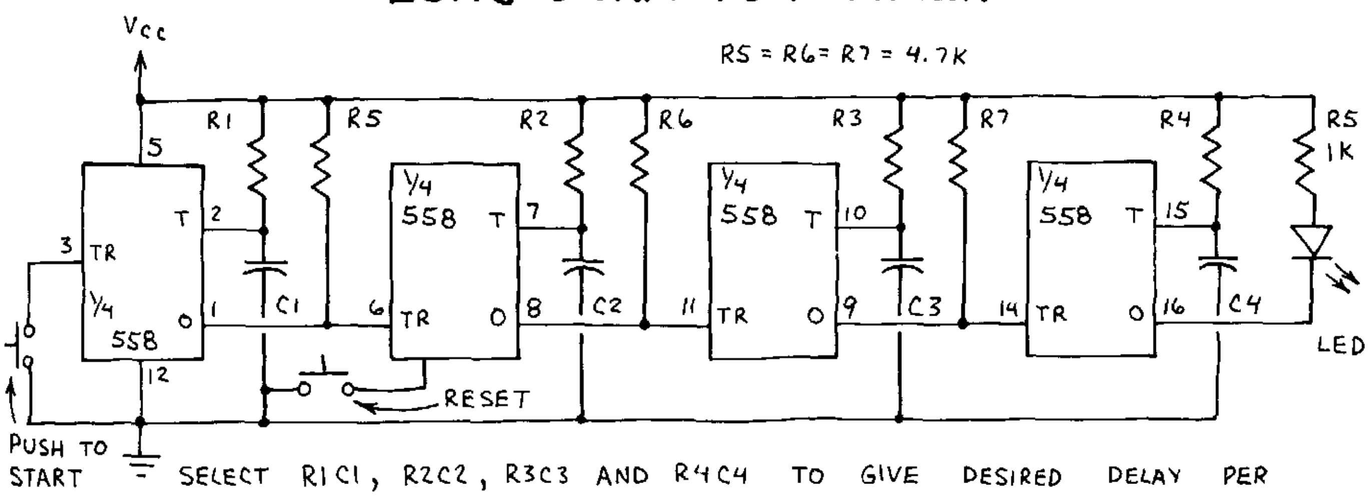
R1 CONTROLS FREQUENCY

FIXED DUTY CYCLE PULSER

SEE ABOVE CIRCUIT. ADD THIS VOLTAGE DIVIDER TO KEEP DUTY CYCLE CONSTANT WHEN RATE IS CHANGED



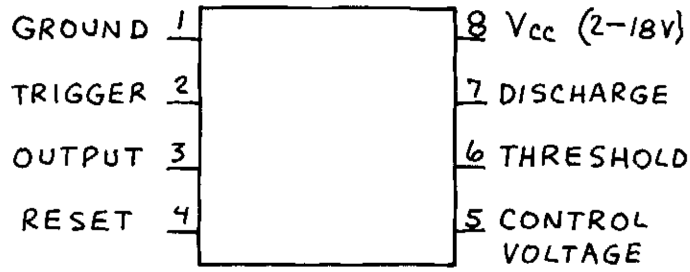
LONG DURATION TIMER



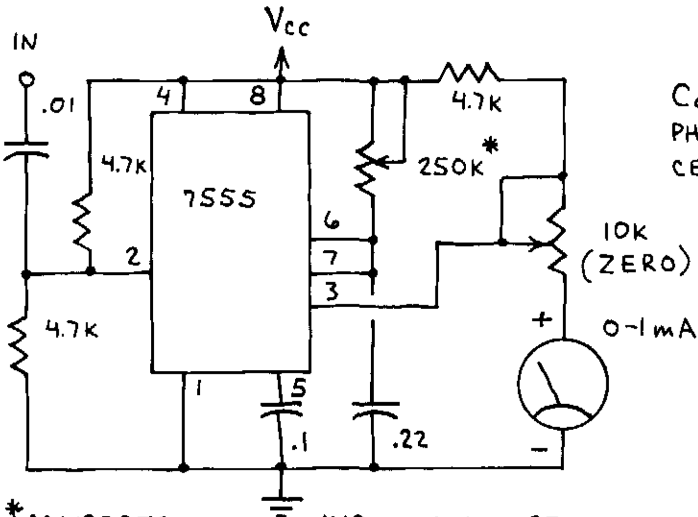
SELECT R1C1, R2C2, R3C3 AND R4C4 TO GIVE DESIRED DELAY PER STAGE. DELAY = R×C. TOTAL DELAY = SUM OF ALL STAGES. LED TURNS OFF AFTER TIME DELAY AND TURNS ON AGAIN.

TIMER
7555

CMOS VERSION OF THE 555. VERY LOW POWER CONSUMPTION. WIDER SUPPLY VOLTAGE RANGE. LONGER TIMING CYCLES. CAUTION: APPLY POWER TO 7555 BEFORE CONNECTING EXTERNAL CIRCUIT.



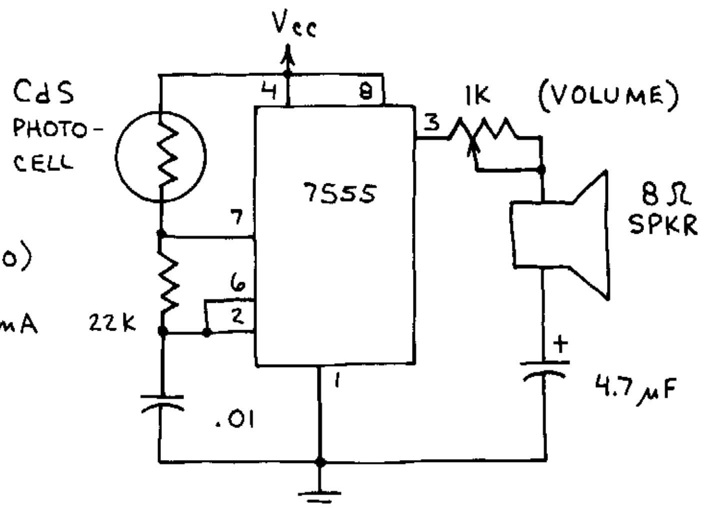
FREQUENCY METER



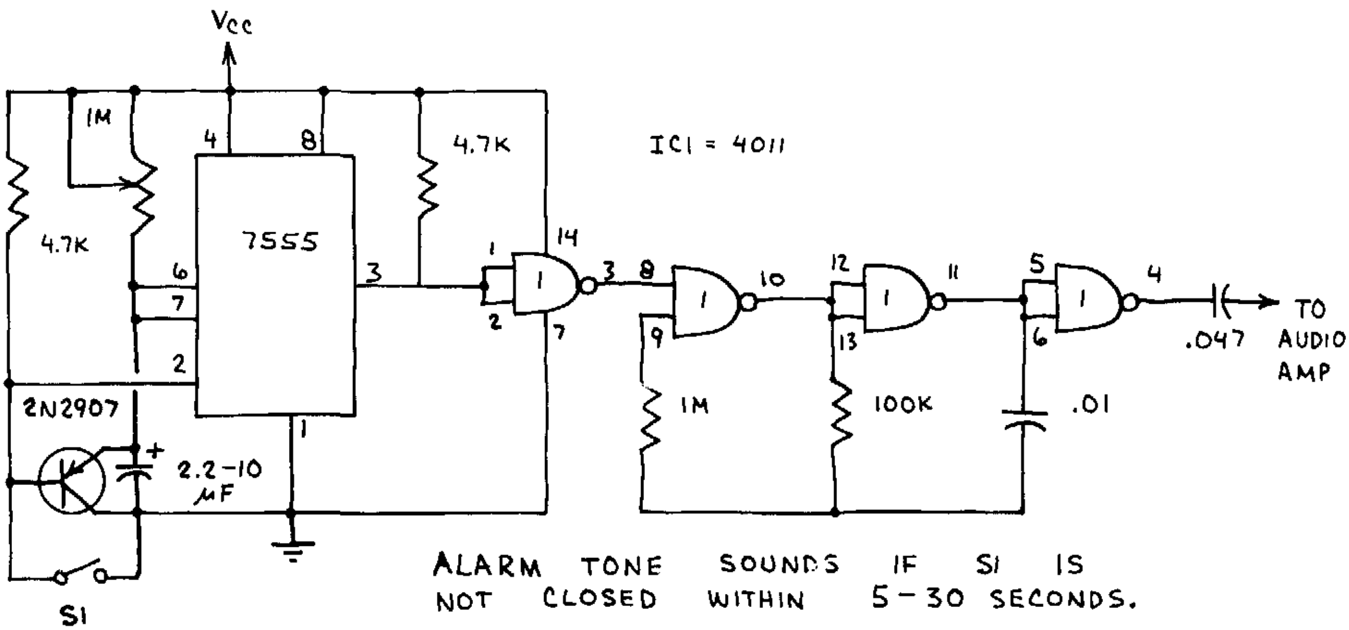
*CALIBRATE

INPUT MUST BE SQUARE WAVE.

LIGHT PROBE FOR BLIND



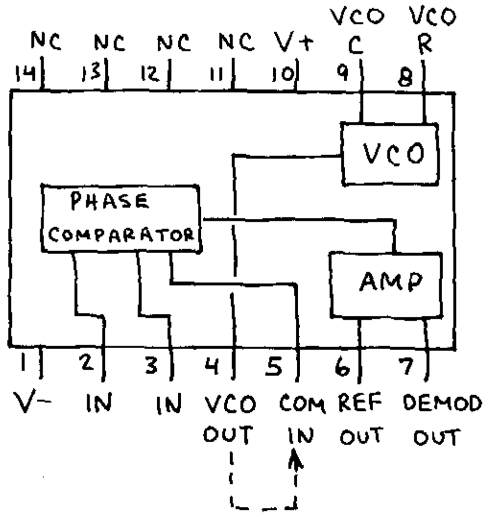
EVENT FAILURE ALARM



ALARM TONE SOUNDS IF S1 IS NOT CLOSED WITHIN 5-30 SECONDS.

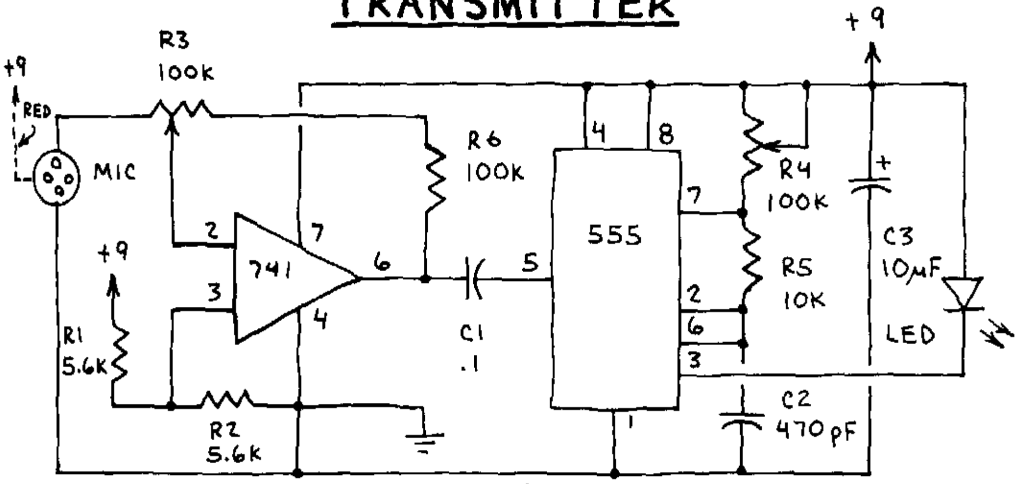
PHASE-LOCKED LOOP
565

SOPHISTICATED ANALOG SYSTEM THAT AUTOMATICALLY TRACKS A FLUCTUATING INPUT SIGNAL. VOLTAGE CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR (VCO) FREQUENCY IS CONTROLLED BY OUTPUT VOLTAGE FROM PHASE COMPARATOR. THIS CAUSES VCO FREQUENCY TO MOVE TOWARD INPUT SIGNAL. THE COMPARATOR VOLTAGE OUTPUT IS AMPLIFIED AND AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNICATIONS APPLICATIONS ... AS SHOWN BELOW.



PULSE-FREQUENCY-MODULATED INFRARED COMMUNICATOR

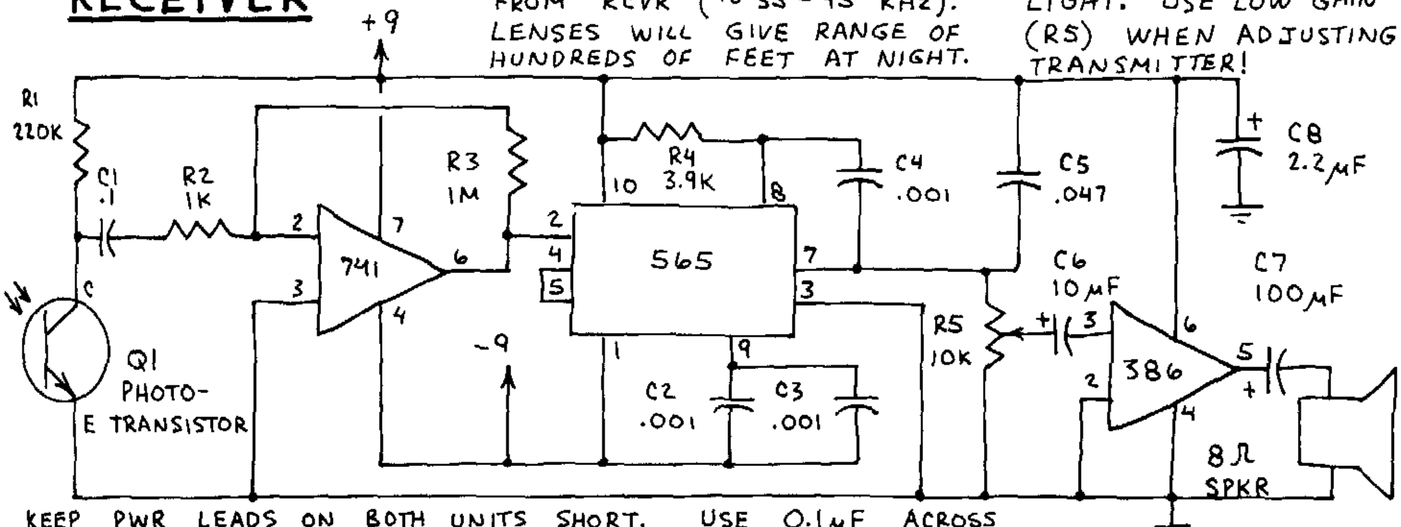
TRANSMITTER



TRANSMITTER: R3 CONTROLS GAIN. R4 CONTROLS CARRIER FREQUENCY. FOR INITIAL TESTS, REMOVE MIC AND CONNECT TRANSISTOR RADIO PHONE OUTPUT TO R3 VIA 4.7 μF AND GND. USE LOW VOLUME SETTING. R3 MUST BE 100K.
RECEIVER: R5 CONTROLS GAIN. C2 AND C3 GIVE VCO CENTER FREQUENCY OF ~40.6 KHz. SHIELD Q1 WITH TUBE TO BLOCK EXTERNAL LIGHT. USE LOW GAIN (R5) WHEN ADJUSTING TRANSMITTER!

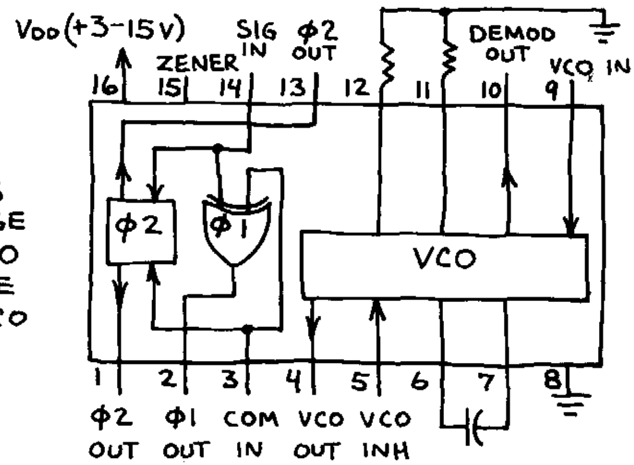
OPERATION: POINT LED AT Q1. APPLY POWER AND ADJUST R4 IN XMTR UNTIL GOOD QUALITY SOUND HEARD FROM RCVR (~35-45 KHz). LENSES WILL GIVE RANGE OF HUNDREDS OF FEET AT NIGHT.

RECEIVER



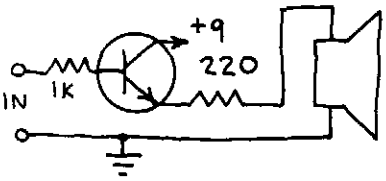
KEEP PWR LEADS ON BOTH UNITS SHORT. USE 0.1μF ACROSS PWR CONNECTIONS (AT CHIPS) IF OSCILLATION OCCURS. HAVE FUN.

PHASE-LOCKED LOOP (PLL) 4046



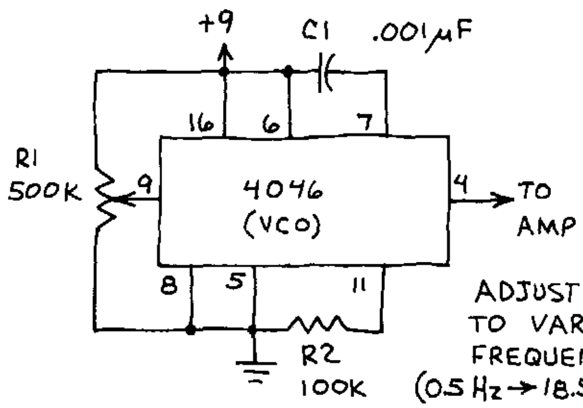
EXCEPTIONALLY VERSATILE CHIP. CONTAINS TWO PHASE COMPARATORS AND VOLTAGE CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR (VCO). USE VCO AND ONE PHASE COMPARATOR TO MAKE PLL. CIRCUITS ON <u>THIS</u> PAGE USE VCO ONLY.

SPEAKER AMPLIFIER*



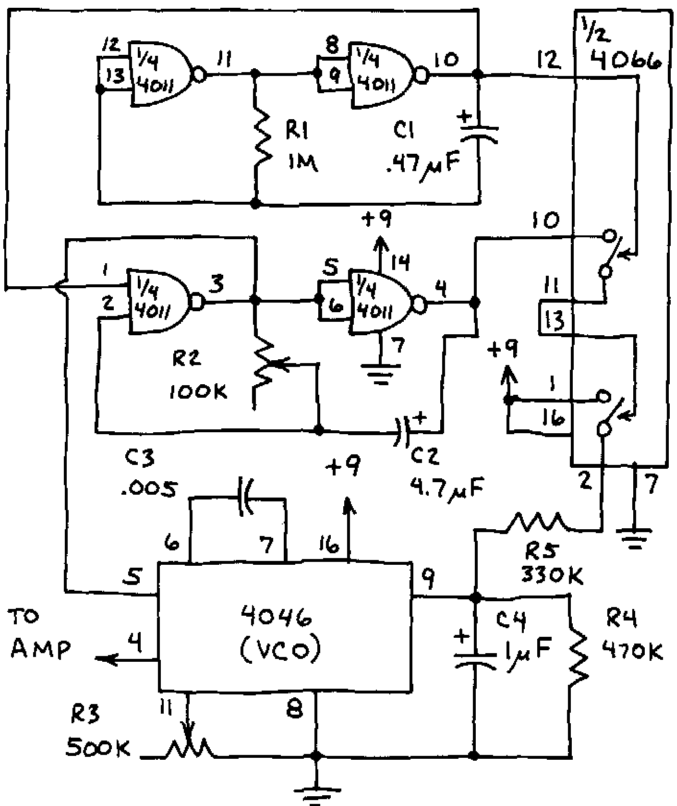
*USE WITH CIRCUITS ON THIS PAGE.

TUNABLE OSCILLATOR



ADJUST R1 TO VARY FREQUENCY (0.5 Hz → 18.5 KHz)

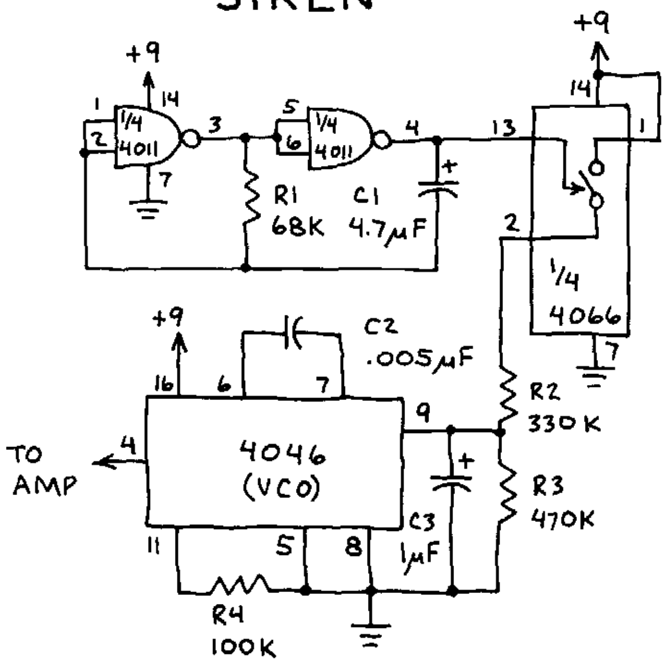
CHIRP BURST SEQUENCER



R2: ADJUST FOR 1-4 CHIRPS PER CYCLE. CHIRPS WILL HAVE DIFFERENT FREQUENCIES.

R3: CONTROLS PITCH OF CHIRPS. FOR TONES INSTEAD OF CHIRPS, CONNECT TO PIN 12 INSTEAD OF PIN 11.

SIREN

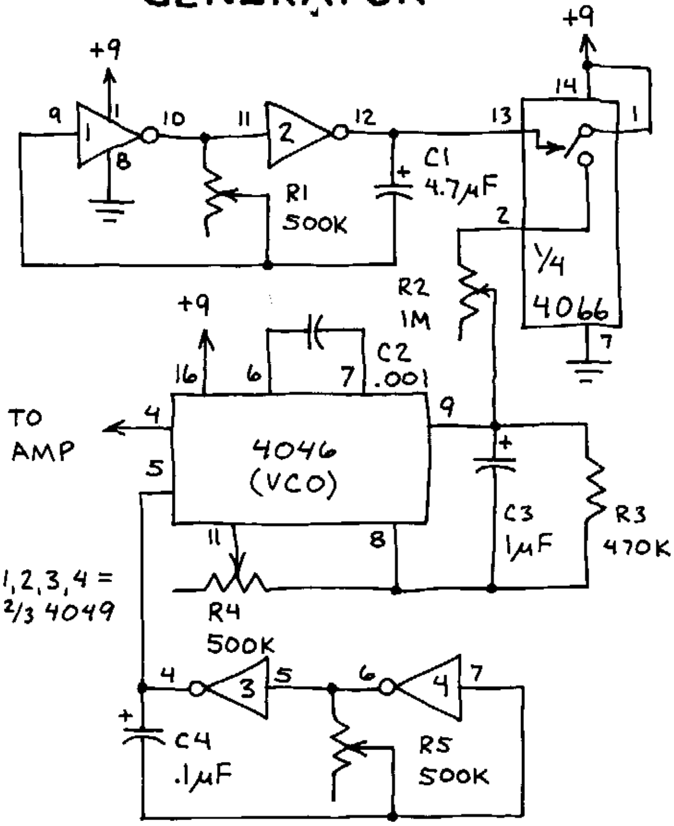


CHANGE R1 OR C1 TO ALTER CYCLE TIME.
CHANGE R4 OR C2 TO ALTER FREQUENCY.
CHANGE R3 OR C3 TO ALTER WAIL.

PHASE LOCKED LOOP (CONTINUED)

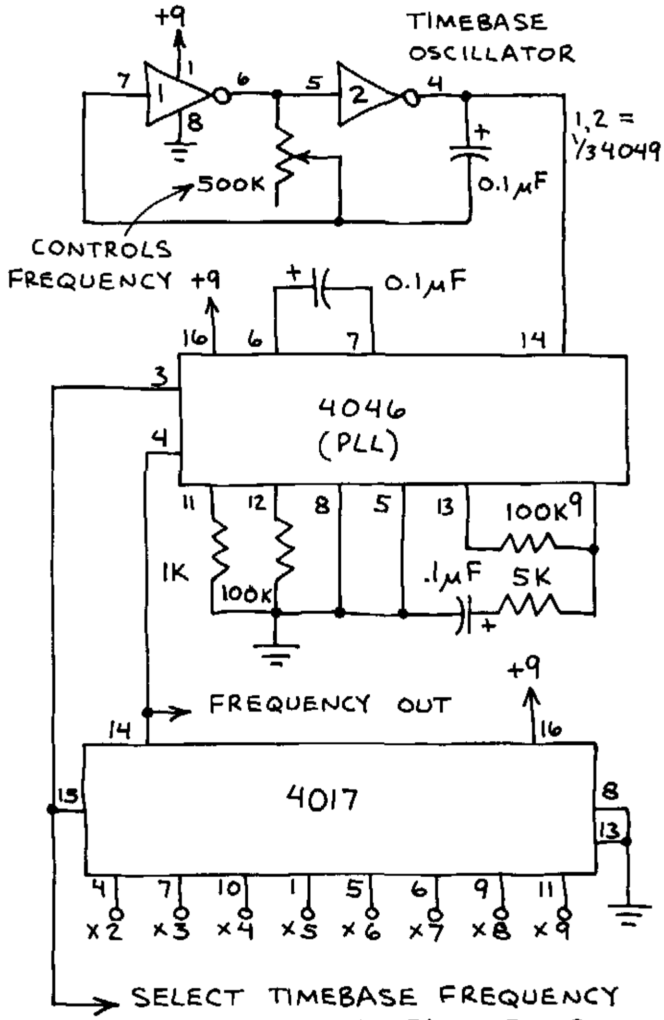
4046

SOUND EFFECTS GENERATOR



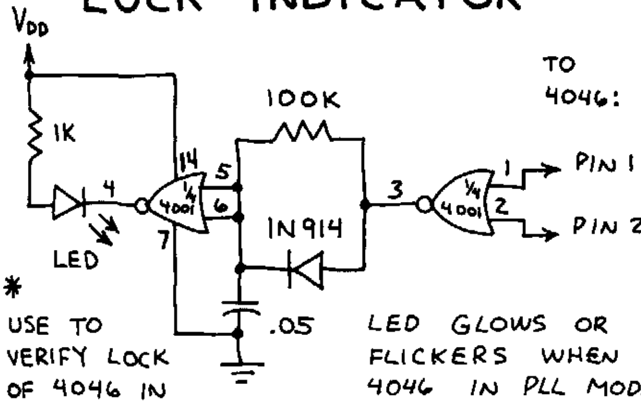
PRODUCES FASCINATING VARIETY OF UNDULATING AND CHOPPED TONES. R1 CONTROLS CYCLE TIME. R2 CONTROLS DELAY TIME. R4 CONTROLS FREQUENCY RANGE. R5 CONTROLS CHOPPING RATE. CHANGING R5'S SETTING GIVES MOST DRAMATIC RESULTS.

FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER



SELECT TIMEBASE FREQUENCY MULTIPLICATION FACTOR. SET TIMEBASE TO ~100 Hz.

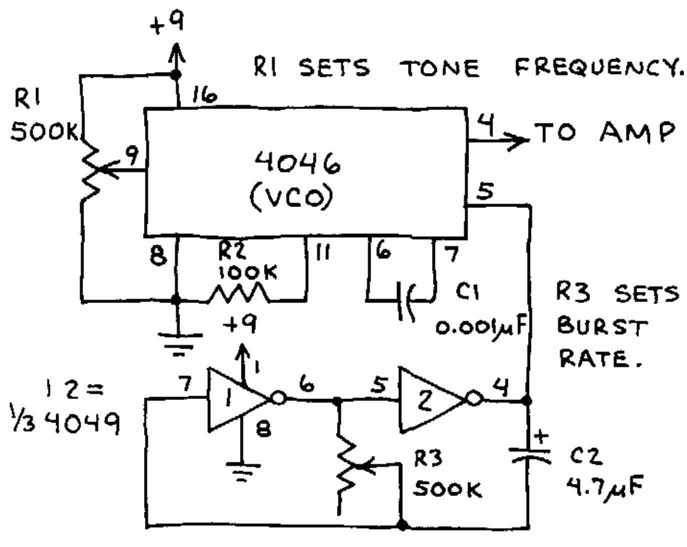
LOCK INDICATOR *



* USE TO VERIFY LOCK OF 4046 IN PLL MODE.

LED GLOWS OR FLICKERS WHEN 4046 IN PLL MODE IS OUT OF LOCK.

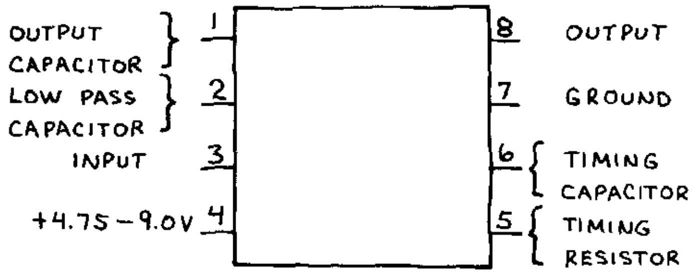
TONE BURST GENERATOR



R1 SETS TONE FREQUENCY.

R3 SETS BURST RATE.

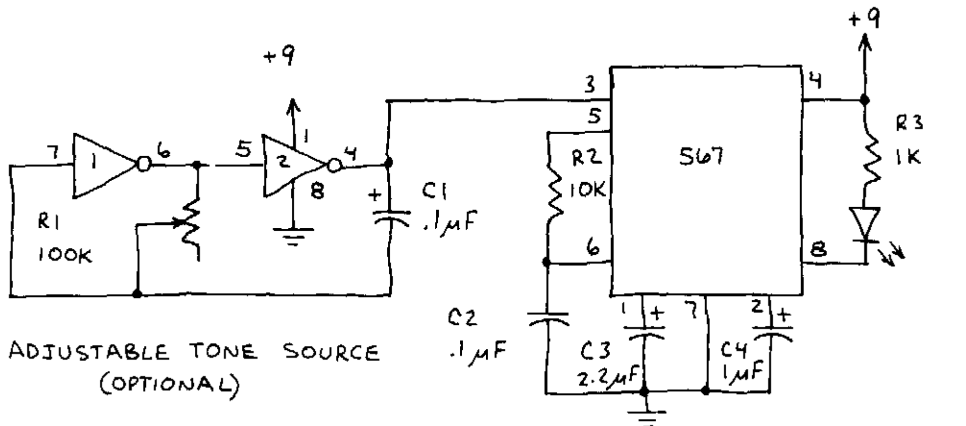
TONE DECODER
567



CONTAINS A PHASE-LOCKED LOOP. PIN 8 GOES LOW WHEN THE INPUT FREQUENCY MATCHES THE CHIP'S CENTER FREQUENCY (f_o). THE LATTER FREQUENCY IS SET BY THE TIMING RESISTOR AND CAPACITOR (R AND C) AND IS (1.1) ÷ (RC). R SHOULD BE BETWEEN 2K – 20K. THE 567 CAN BE ADJUSTED TO DETECT ANY INPUT BETWEEN 0.01 Hz TO 500KHz. NOTE: 1 SECOND OR MORE MAY BE REQUIRED FOR THE 567 TO LOCK ON TO LOW FREQUENCY INPUTS! SEE THIS CHIP'S SPECIFICATIONS FOR MORE INFORMATION.

THE VALUE IN MICROFARADS OF THE LOW PASS CAPACITOR SHOULD BE n / f_o WHERE n RANGES BETWEEN 1300 (FOR UP TO 14% f_o DETECTION BANDWIDTH) TO 62,000 (UP TO 2% f_o DETECTION BANDWIDTH). THE OUTPUT CAPACITOR SHOULD HAVE ABOUT TWICE THE CAPACITANCE OF THE LOW PASS FILTER CAPACITOR.

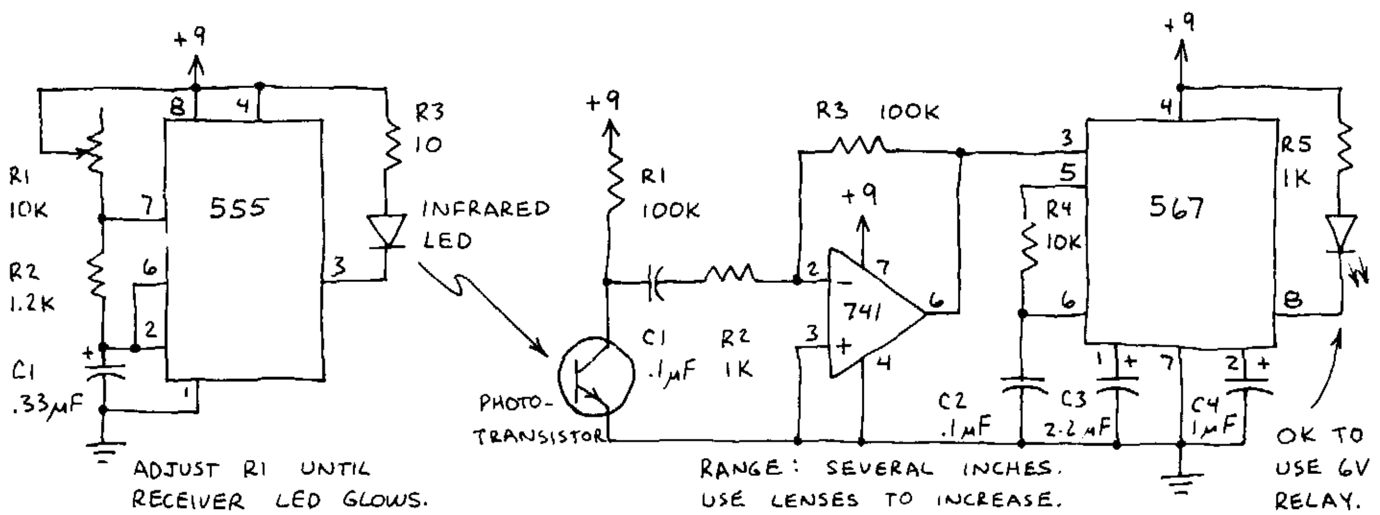
BASIC TONE DETECTOR CIRCUIT



THIS CIRCUIT IS HANDY FOR LEARNING TONE DECODER BASICS. THE 567 PORTION CAN BE USED IN MANY DIFFERENT APPLICATIONS (SEE BELOW). THE PREDICTED f_o IS 1.1 KHz. THE TEST CIRCUIT f_o WAS 1.3KHz.

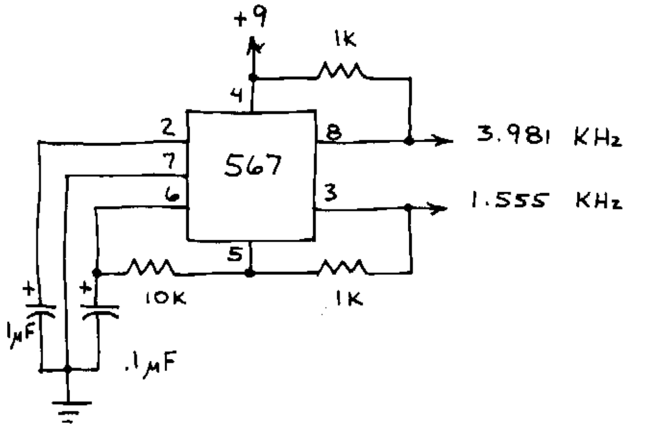
INFRARED REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM

TRANSMITTER   RECEIVER

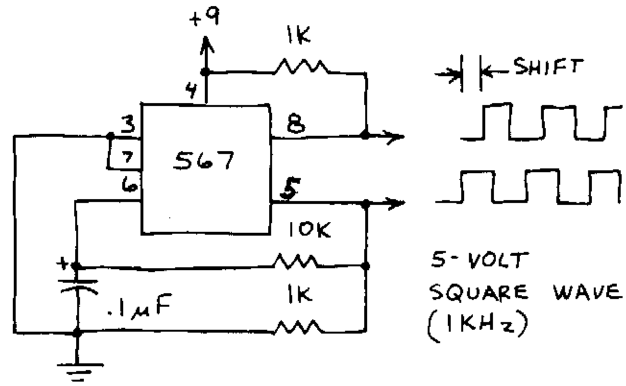


TONE DECODER (CONTINUED)
567

2-FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR



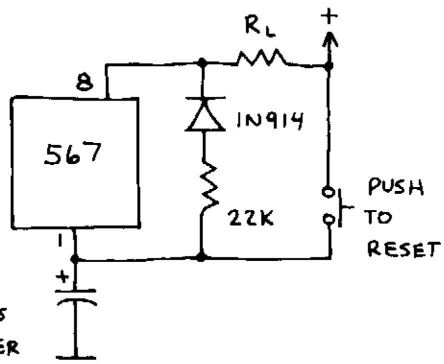
2-PHASE OSCILLATOR



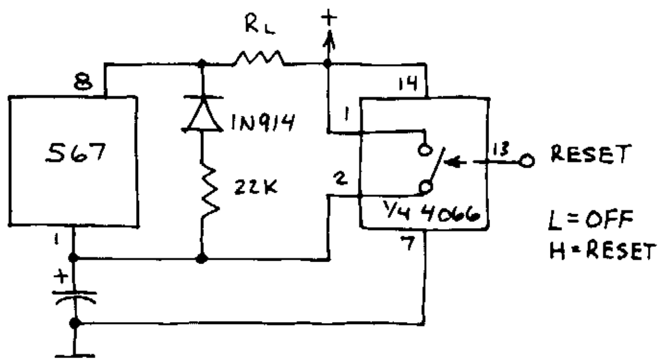
LATCHING THE 567 OUTPUT *

BOTH CIRCUITS SHOW ONLY THE LATCH COMPONENTS. R_L IS THE LOAD (LED, RELAY, ETC.).

*OUTPUT STAYS ON EVEN AFTER INPUT TONE IS REMOVED.

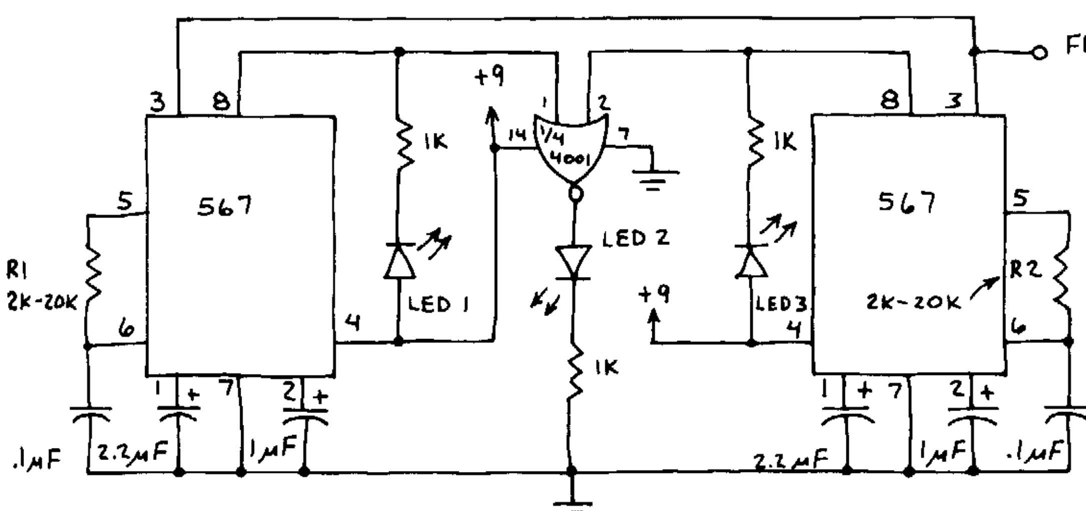


MANUAL RESET



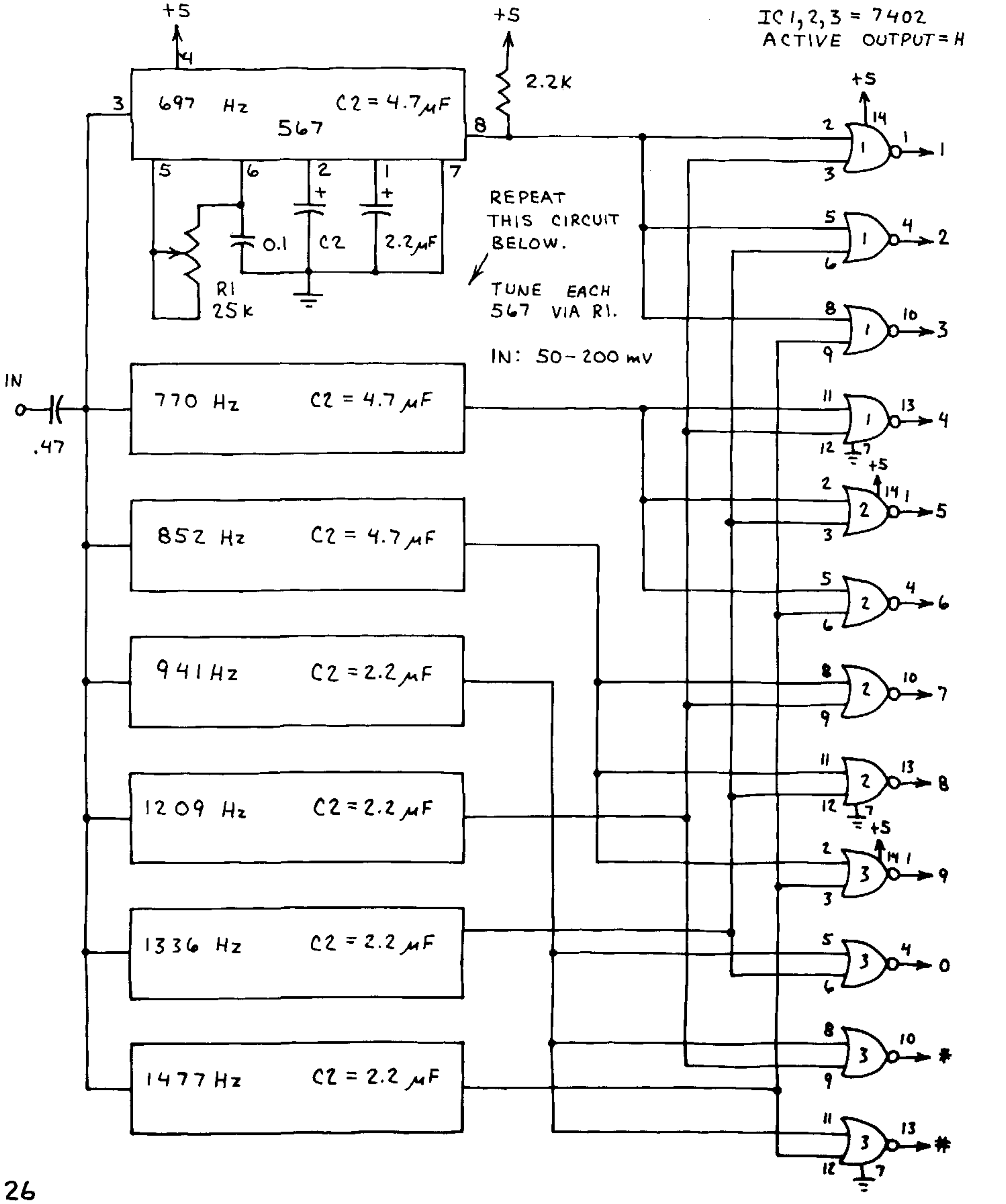
LOGIC RESET

NARROW BAND FREQUENCY DETECTOR



ADJUST R1 AND R2 TO RESPOND TO CLOSELY SPACED FREQUENCIES. LEDs 1 AND 3 WILL GLOW IF FREQUENCY IS HIGH OR LOW. LED 2 WILL GLOW WHEN THE INPUT FREQUENCY IS CENTERED.

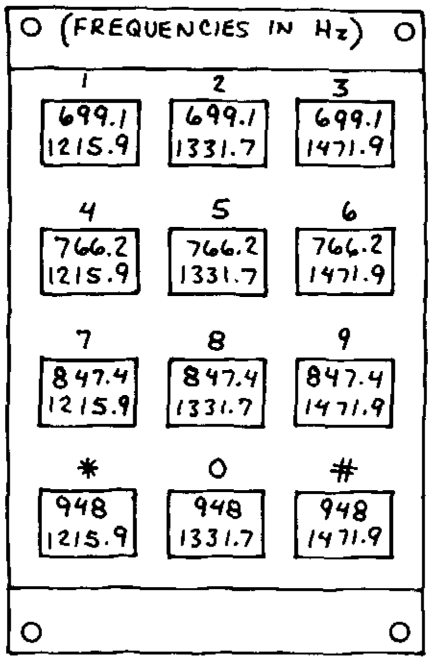
TOUCH-TONE® DECODER



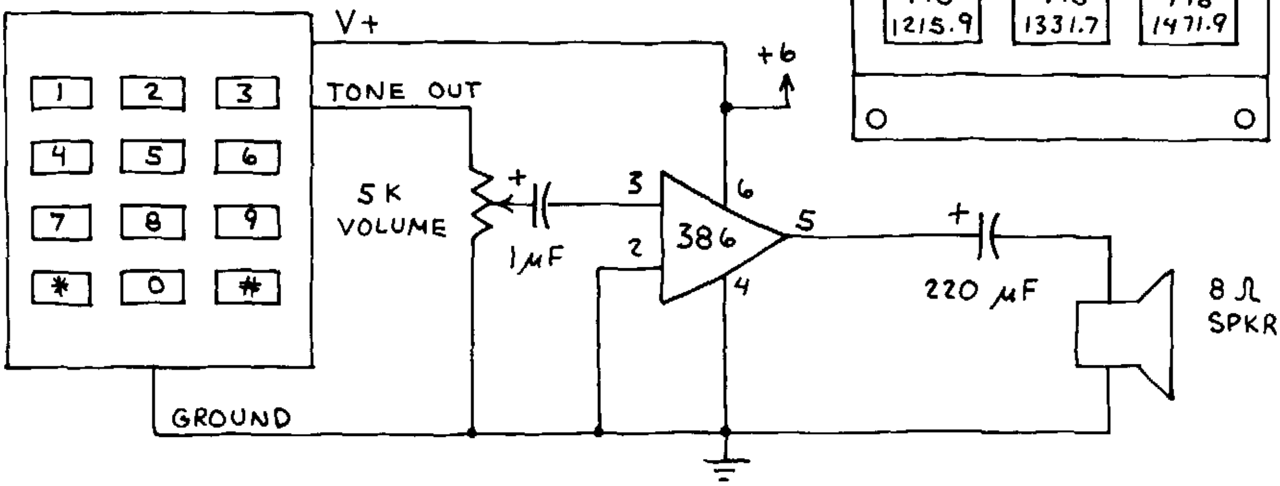
12-KEY PUSHBUTTON TONE MODULE
CEX-4000

GENERATES THE 12 STANDARD TELEPHONE TONE DIALING FREQUENCY PAIRS. V+ SHOULD NOT EXCEED 6 VOLTS. REQUIRES 3.58 MHz CRYSTAL. OK TO USE FROM 1 TO 12 KEYS FOR REMOTE CONTROL.

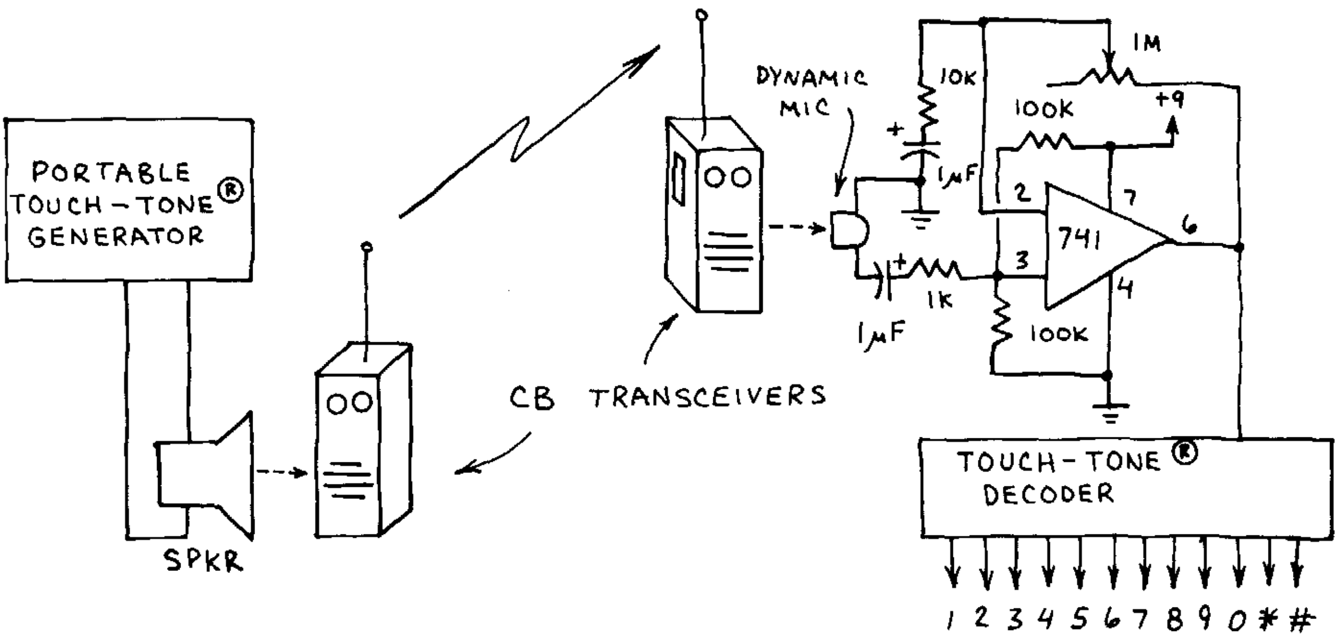
TOUCH-TONE® IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF AT+T.



PORTABLE TOUCH-TONE® GENERATOR

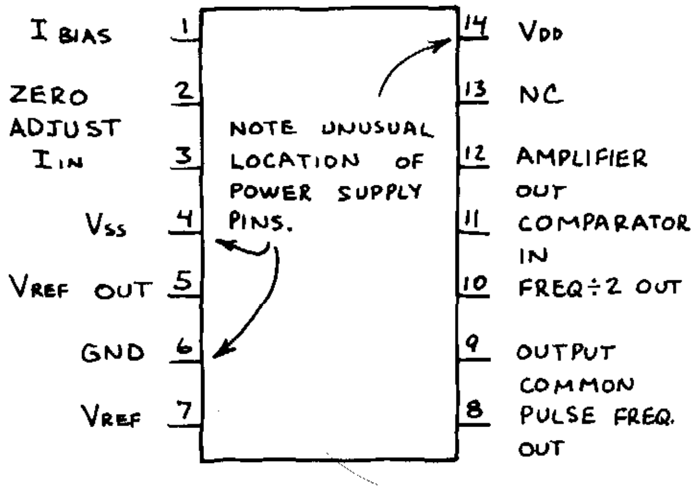


REMOTE CONTROL



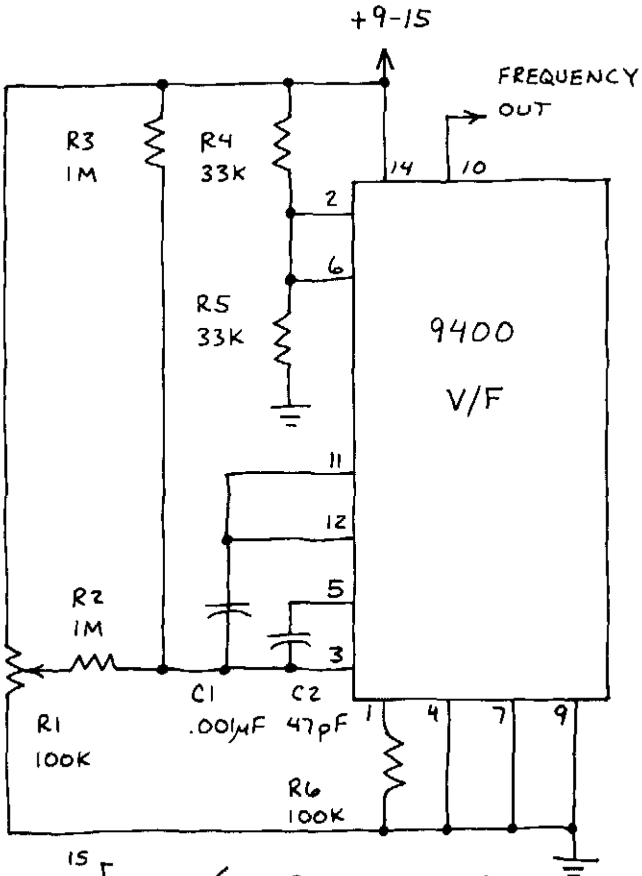
VOLTAGE-TO-FREQUENCY FREQUENCY-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER 9400

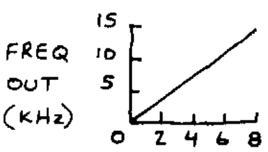
IN VOLTAGE-TO-FREQUENCY (V-F) MODE, AN INPUT VOLTAGE WHICH HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO A CURRENT BY A RESISTOR AT PIN 3 IS TRANSFORMED INTO A PROPORTIONAL FREQUENCY. IN FREQUENCY-TO-VOLTAGE MODE A FREQUENCY AT PIN 11 IS CONVERTED INTO A PROPORTIONAL VOLTAGE. THIS CHIP CAN BE OPERATED FROM A SINGLE OR DUAL POLARITY POWER SUPPLY.



CAUTION: THIS CHIP INCORPORATES BOTH BIPOLAR AND CMOS CIRCUITRY. THEREFORE CMOS HANDLING PRECAUTIONS MUST BE FOLLOWED TO AVOID PERMANENT DAMAGE.

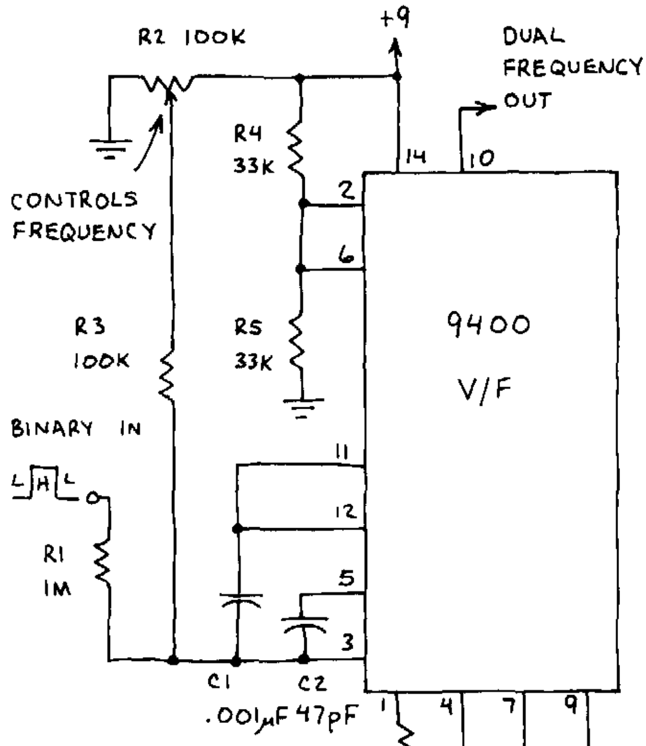
BASIC V/F CONVERTER





R1- OPTIONAL (USE TO SUPPLY INPUT VOLTAGE DURING TESTS).

FSK* DATA TRANSMITTER



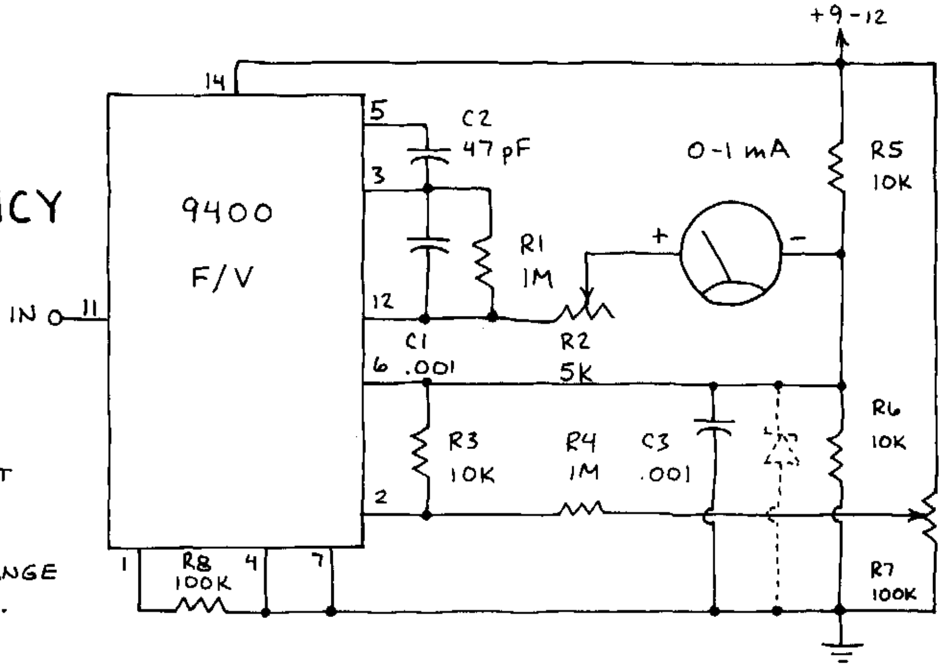
C2	OUTPUT (Hz) L IN	H IN
47pF	3943	17,671
.1µF	1000	1665

R2 CONTROLS OUTPUT.

*FREQUENCY SHIFT KEYING. USE TO SEND BINARY OVER WIRE OR RADIO.

VOLTAGE-TO-FREQUENCY (CONTINUED)
FREQUENCY-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER
9400

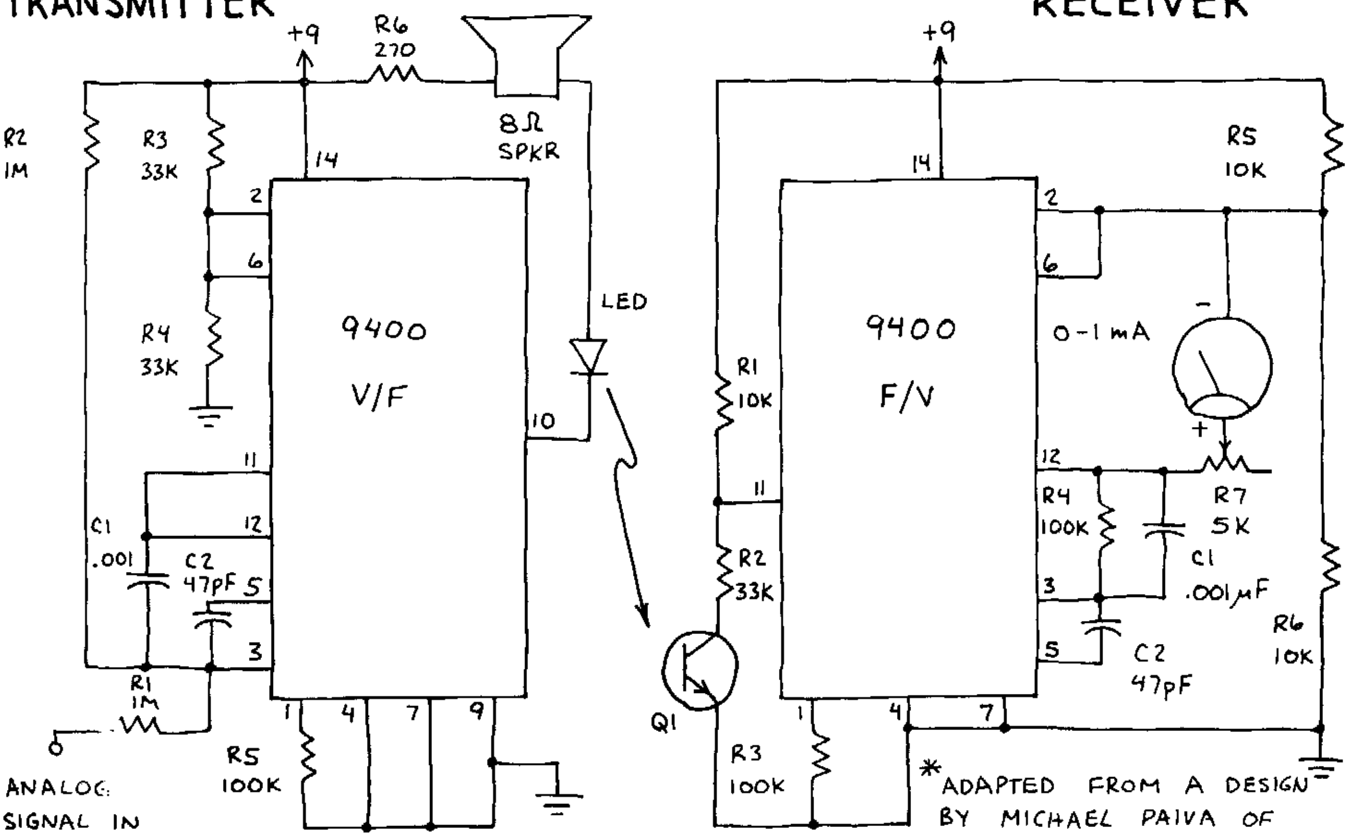
AUDIO FREQUENCY METER



INPUT FREQUENCY MUST CROSS 0 VOLT. WORKS UP TO 25 KHz. R2 IS ZERO ADJUST FOR METER. ADJUST R7 TO GIVE MAXIMUM READING AT 25 KHz IN. FOR MORE STABILITY, CHANGE R6 TO 6-V ZENER DIODE.

ANALOG DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM*

TRANSMITTER RECEIVER

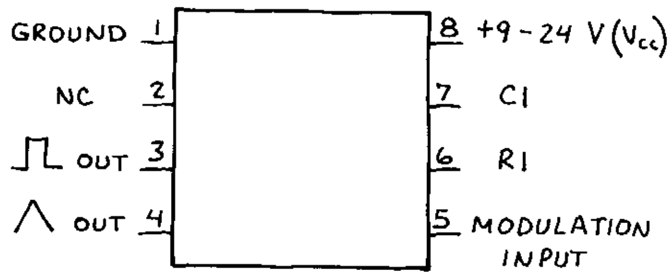


*ADAPTED FROM A DESIGN BY MICHAEL PAIVA OF TELEDYNE.

THE SPKR IS OPTIONAL BUT MAY PROVE HELPFULL DURING INITIAL TESTING. USE AN INFRARED LED. Q1 CAN BE THE PHOTOTRANSISTOR SUPPLIED WITH THE LED. R7 IN THE RECEIVER IS ZERO ADJUST.

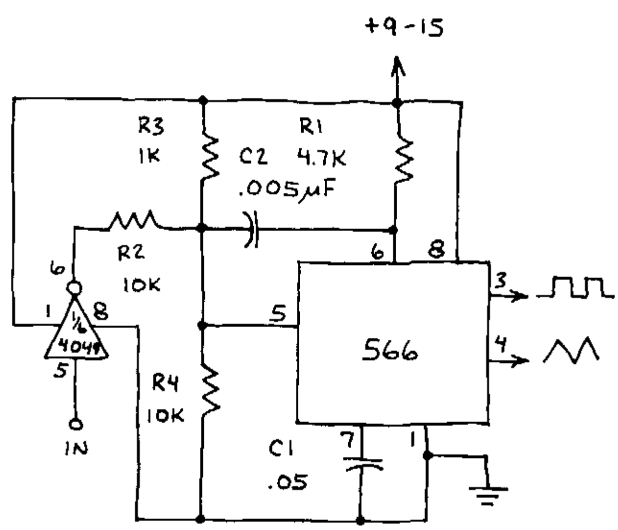
VOLTAGE CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR (VCO) 566

VERY STABLE, EASY TO USE TRIANGLE AND SQUARE WAVE OUTPUTS. R1 AND C1 CONTROL CENTER FREQUENCY. VOLTAGE AT PIN 5 VARIES FREQUENCY. IMPORTANT: OUTPUT WAVE DOES NOT FALL TO 0 VOLT! AT 12 VOLTS (PIN 8), FOR EXAMPLE, TRIANGLE OUTPUT CYCLES BETWEEN +4 AND +6 VOLTS. SQUARE OUTPUT CYCLES BETWEEN +6 AND +11.5 VOLTS.



$$\text{CENTER FREQUENCY} = \frac{2\,(V_{cc} - \text{INPUT VOLTS})}{R1\,C1\,V_{cc}}$$

FSK GENERATOR*



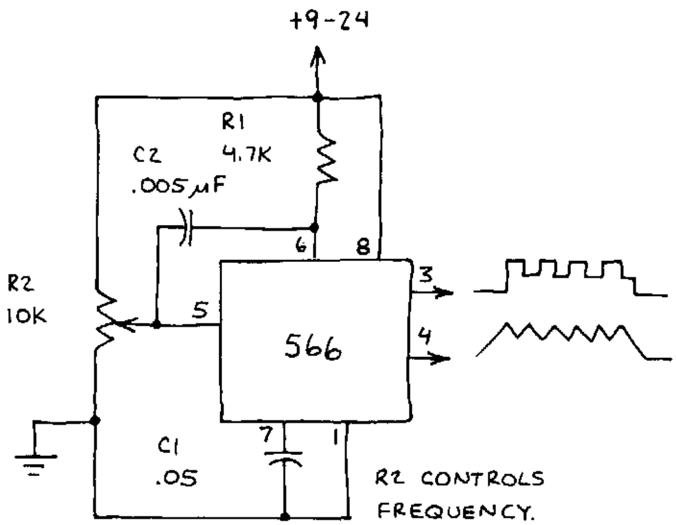
*FSK MEANS FREQUENCY SHIFT KEYING.

IN	OUTPUT
L	1.5 KHz
H	3.0 KHz

USE TO TRANSMIT BINARY DATA OVER TELEPHONE LINES OR STORE BINARY DATA ON MAGNETIC TAPE.

V_{cc} = 9 VOLTS.

FUNCTION GENERATOR



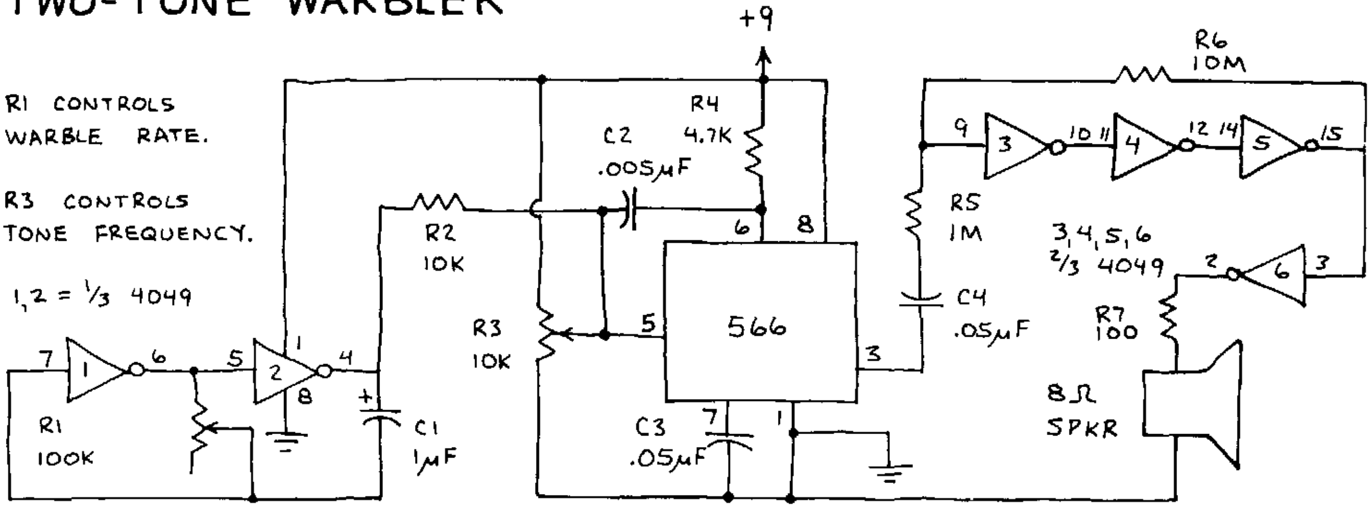
R2 CONTROLS FREQUENCY.

TWO-TONE WARBLER

R1 CONTROLS WARBLE RATE.

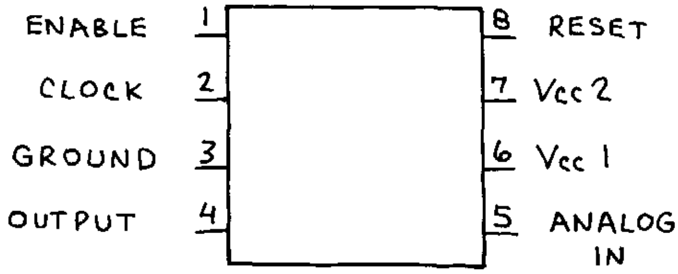
R3 CONTROLS TONE FREQUENCY.

1,2 = 1/3 4049



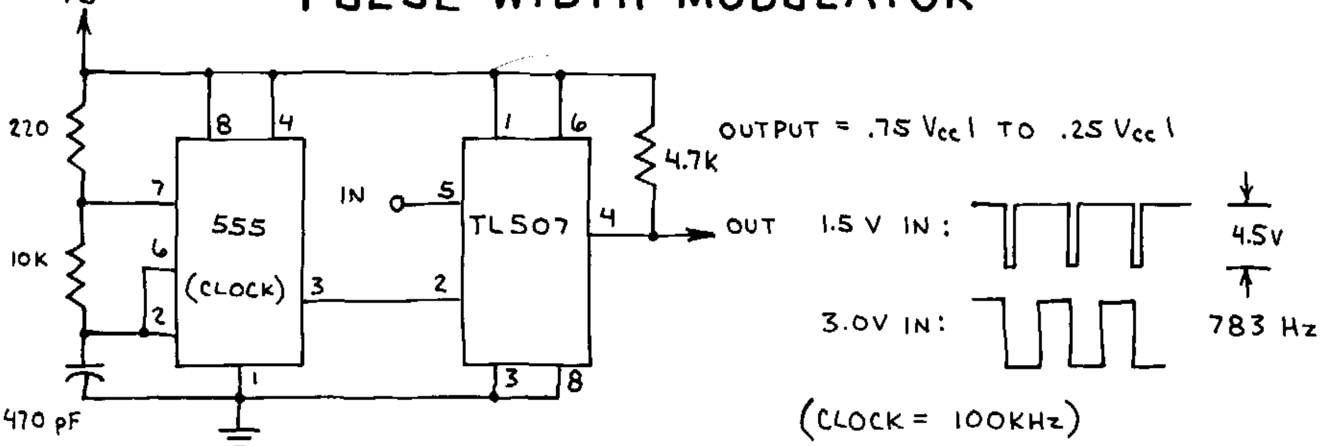
ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER TL507

PROVIDES ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION FOR MICROPROCESSORS. CAN PROVIDE 4-BIT OR 8-BIT OUTPUT WITH EXTERNAL COUNTER PLUS STEERING LOGIC. MAKES GOOD PULSE WIDTH MODULATOR. NOTE: USE $V_{cc}1$ OR $V_{cc}2$.

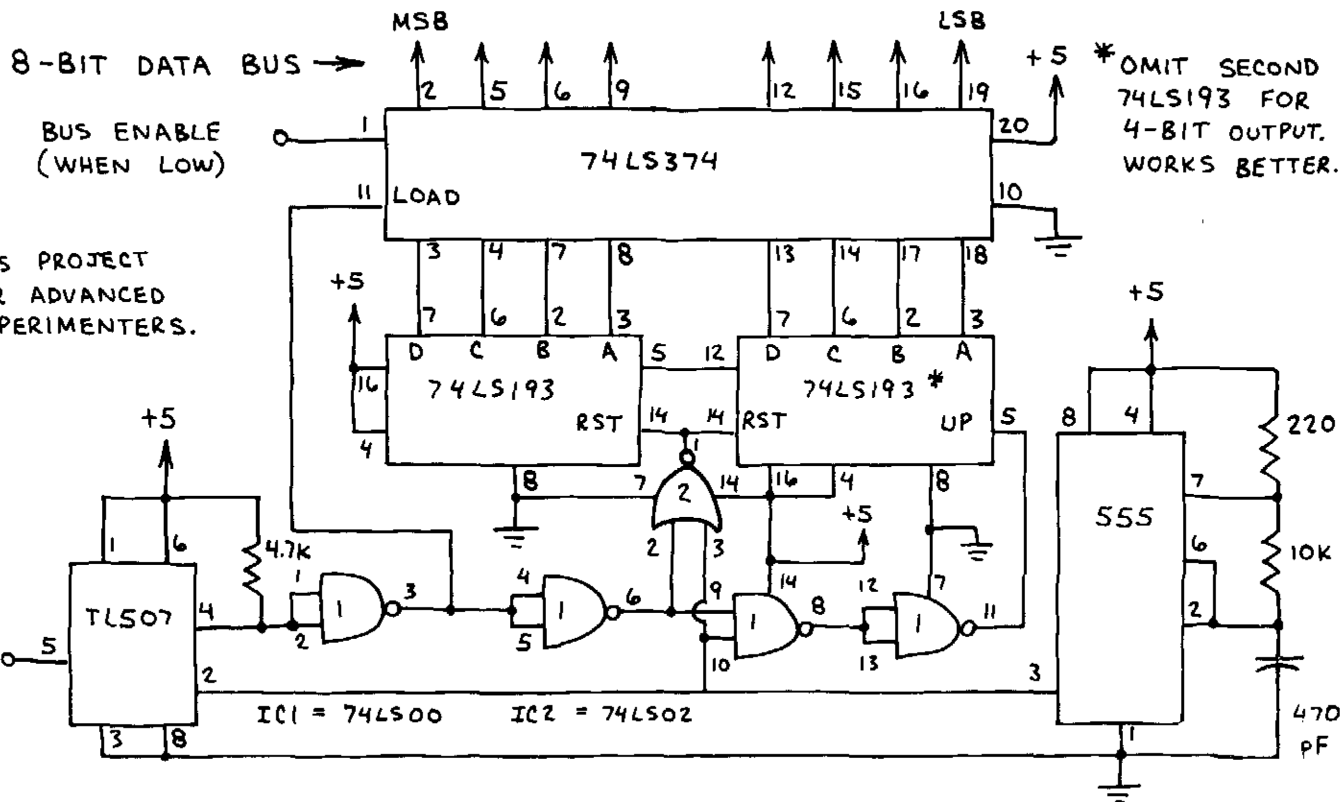


$V_{cc}1$ — 3.5 TO 6 VOLTS
$V_{cc}2$ — 8 TO 18 VOLTS

PULSE WIDTH MODULATOR



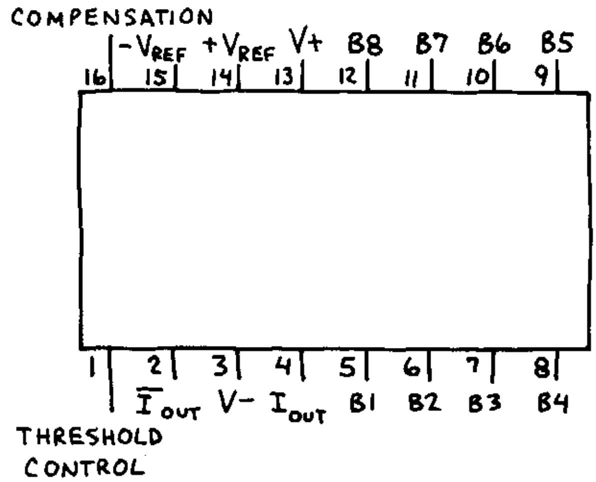
8-BIT ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER



*OMIT SECOND 74LS193 FOR 4-BIT OUTPUT. WORKS BETTER.

THIS PROJECT FOR ADVANCED EXPERIMENTERS.

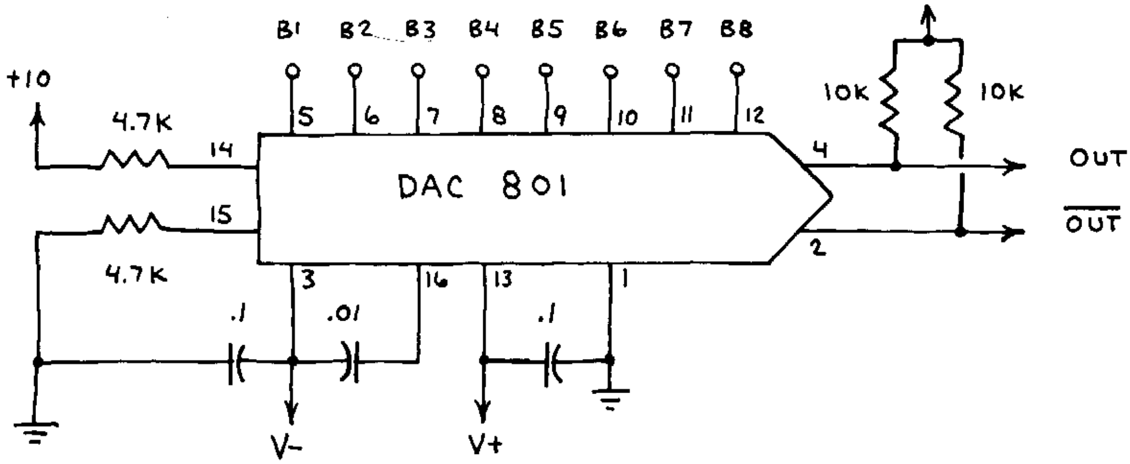
8-BIT DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER DAC 801



PROVIDES VERY FAST 8-BIT DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERSION. WILL ACCEPT TTL LEVELS AT INPUTS B1 TO B8. CAN PROVIDE ± OUTPUT. USE TO INTERFACE MICROCOMPUTER TO ANALOG DEVICES.

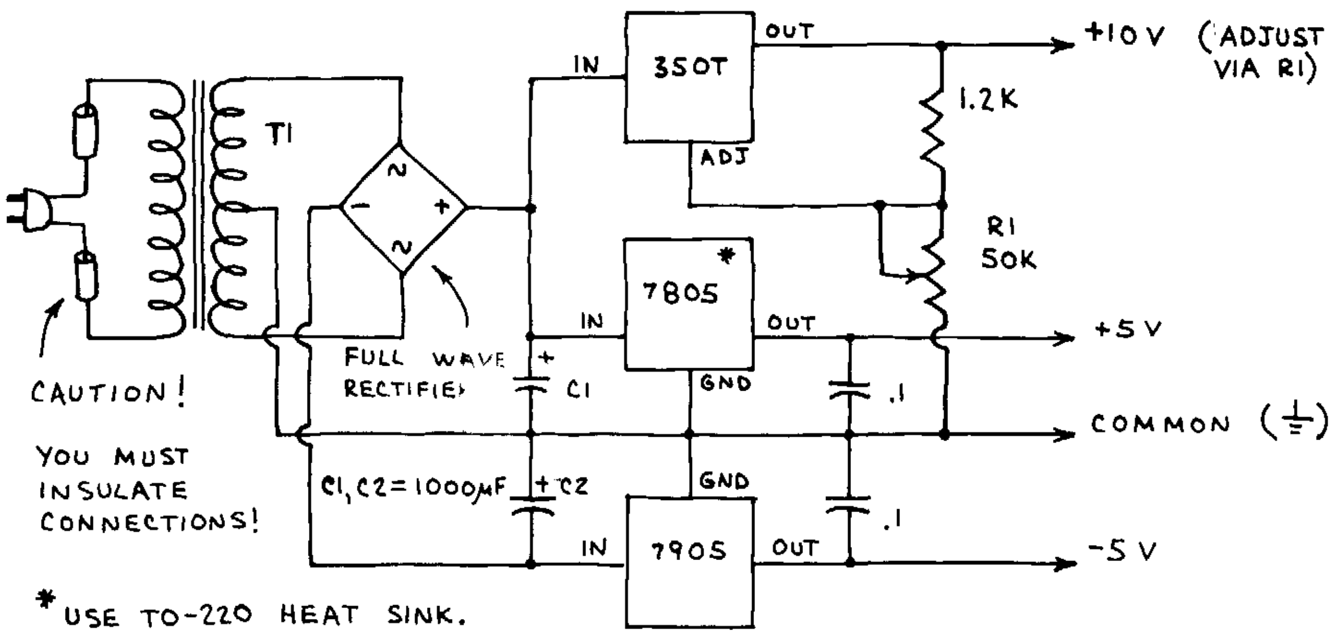
B1 – MOST SIGNIFICANT BIT.
B8 – LEAST SIGNIFICANT BIT.
V± – ±4.5 TO 18 V.

8-BIT DAC



DAC 801 POWER SUPPLY

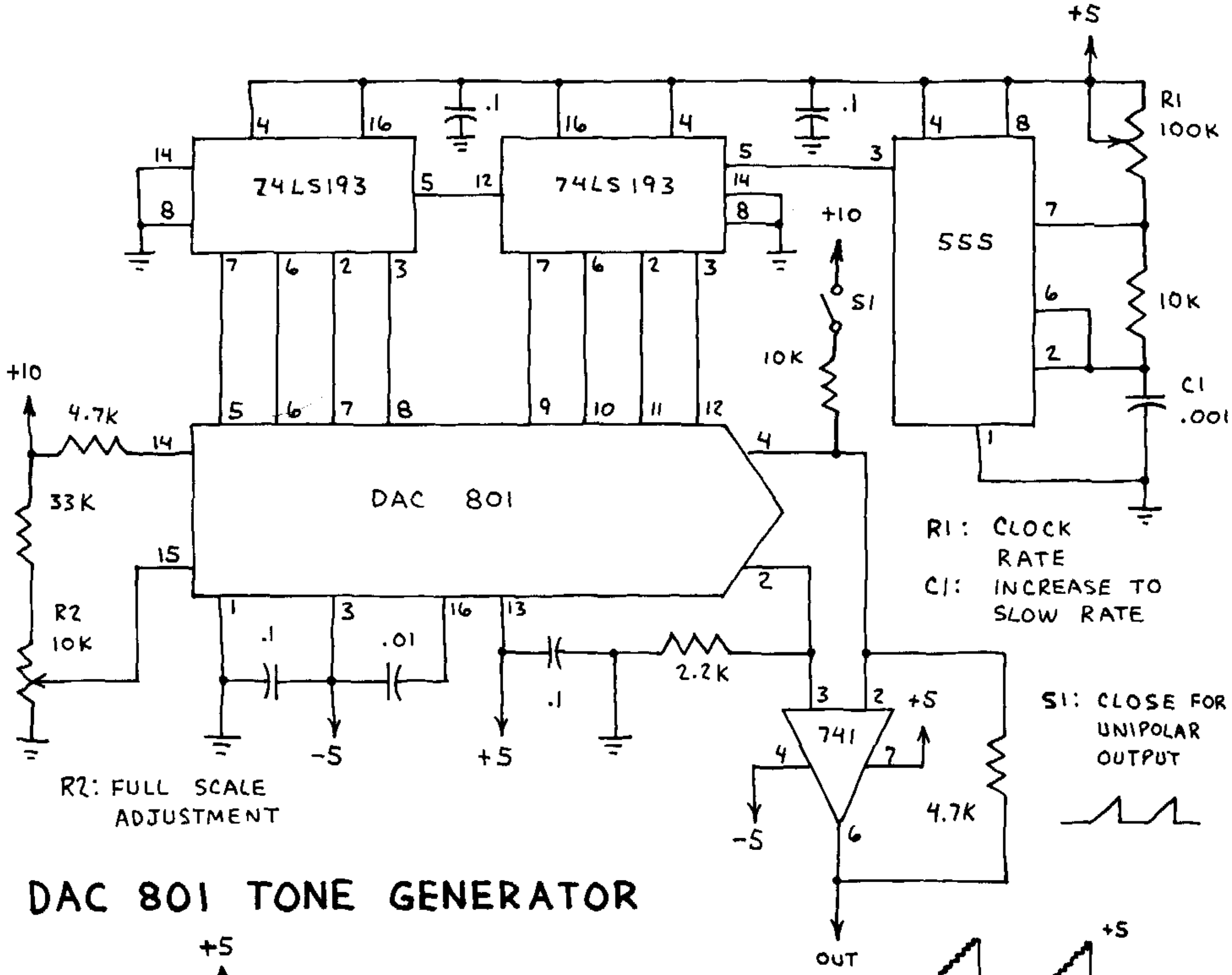
T1: 120VAC / 25.2 VAC CT

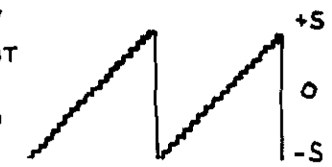


*USE TO-220 HEAT SINK.

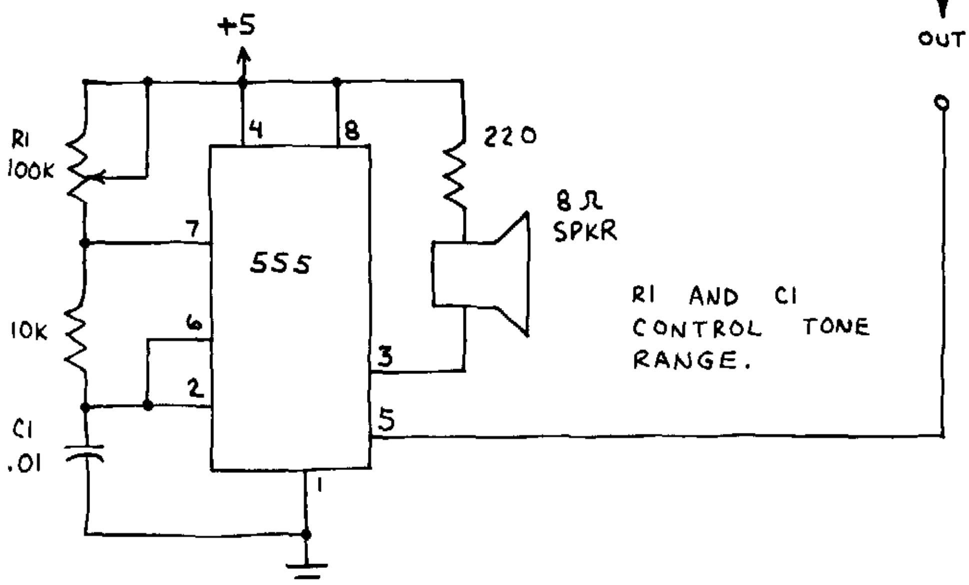
8-BIT DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER DAC 801 (CONTINUED)

256-STEP STAIRCASE GENERATOR





DAC 801 TONE GENERATOR

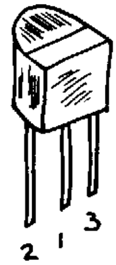


CHANGE OR OMIT ONE OR MORE INPUTS TO DAC 801 TO MAKE UNIQUE WAVEFORMS.

NOTE: +10V REFERENCE CAN BE +5 TO +10V IN NON-PRECISION ROLES (e.g. TONE GENERATION).

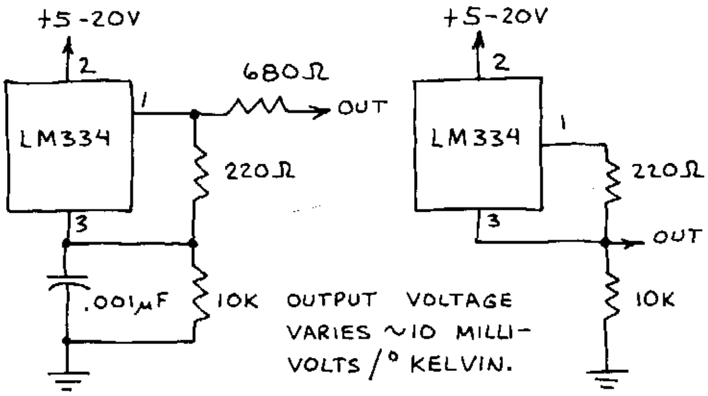
TEMPERATURE SENSOR AND ADJUSTABLE CURRENT SOURCE LM334

VERSATILE 3-LEAD COMPONENT THAT LOOKS MORE LIKE A TRANSISTOR THAN AN IC. CAN BE USED AS A TEMPERATURE SENSOR, CURRENT SOURCE FOR LEDs AND OTHER COMPONENTS OR CIRCUITS, VOLTAGE REFERENCE, ETC.

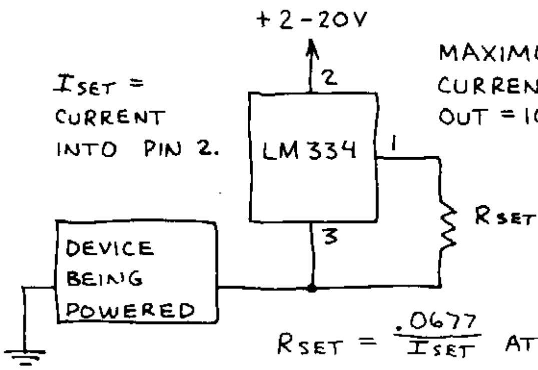


1 = R
2 = +V
3 = -V (GND)

BASIC THERMOMETERS

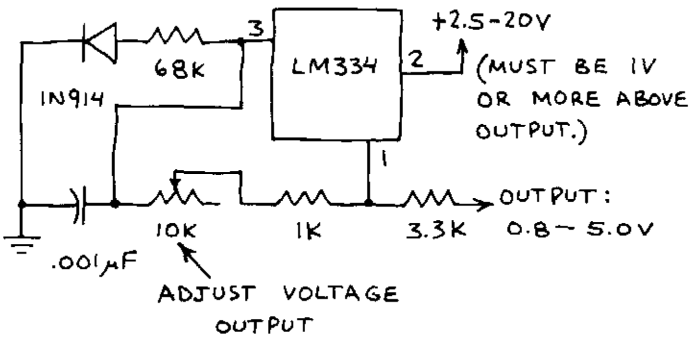


BASIC CURRENT SOURCE

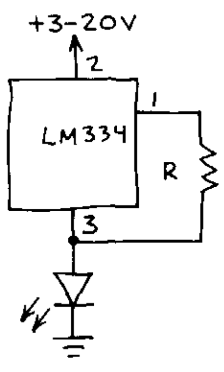


$R_{SET} = \frac{.0677}{I_{SET}}$ AT 25°C.

VOLTAGE REFERENCE



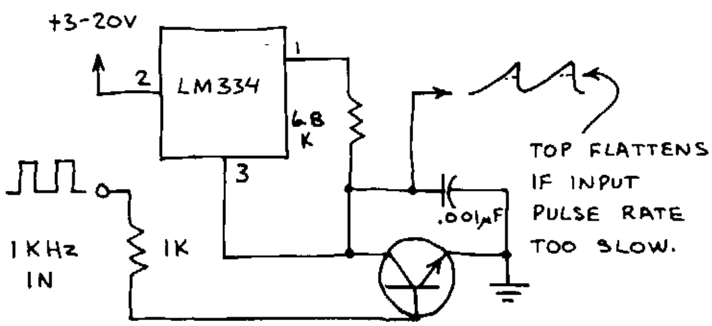
CALIBRATED LED



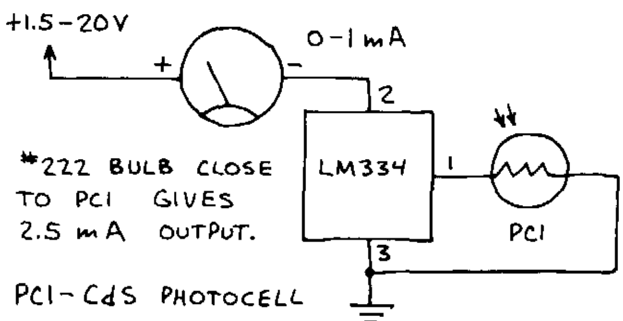
R	LED CURRENT
10 Ω	6.4 mA
15 Ω	4.3 mA

CONSTANT LED OUTPUT FOR ANY INPUT BETWEEN 3-20 VOLTS.

RAMP GENERATOR



LIGHT METER

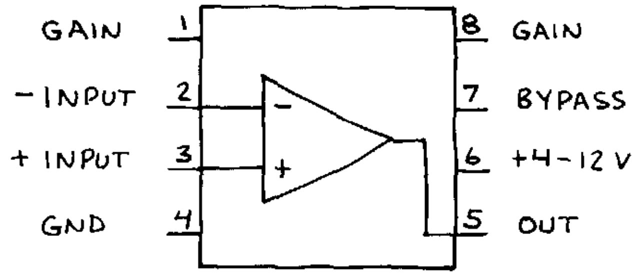


*222 BULB CLOSE TO PC1 GIVES 2.5 mA OUTPUT.

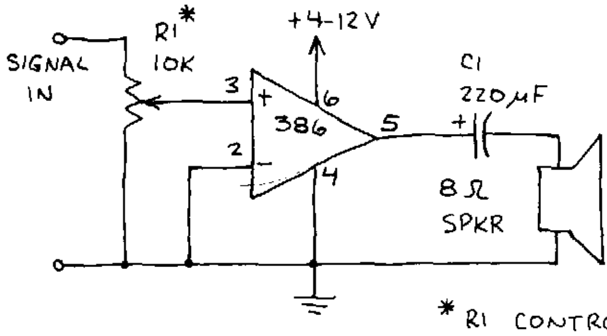
PC1 - CdS PHOTOCELL

POWER AMPLIFIER
LM386

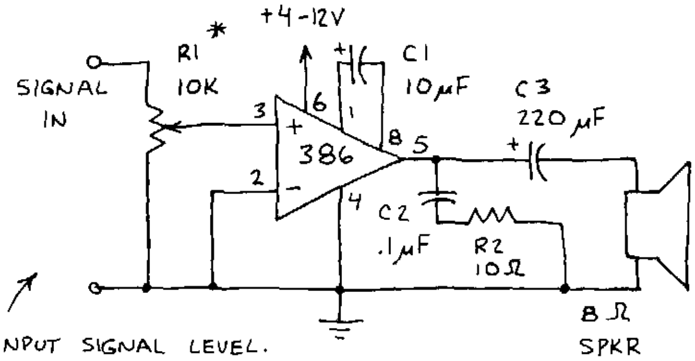
DESIGNED MAINLY FOR LOW VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION. WILL DRIVE DIRECTLY AN 8-OHM SPEAKER. GAIN FIXED AT 20 BUT CAN BE INCREASED TO ANY VALUE UP TO 200.



X20 AMPLIFIER

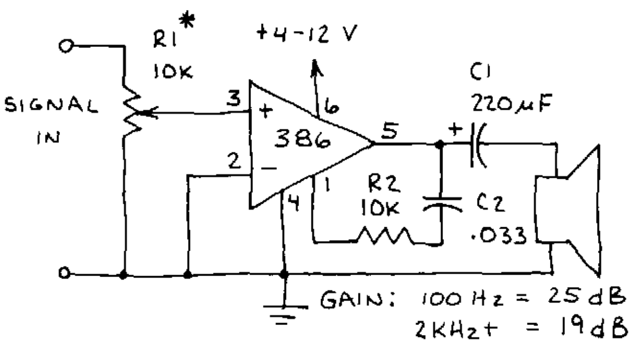


X200 AMPLIFIER



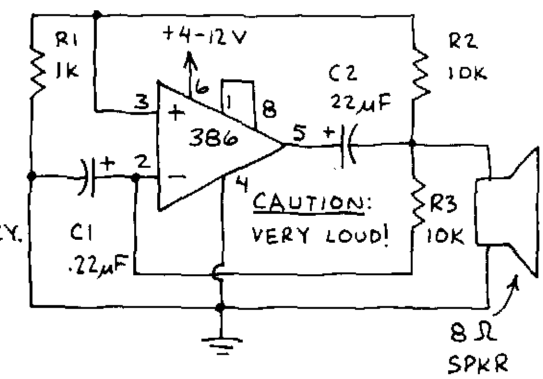
* R1 CONTROLS INPUT SIGNAL LEVEL.

BASS BOOSTER



AUDIBLE ALARM

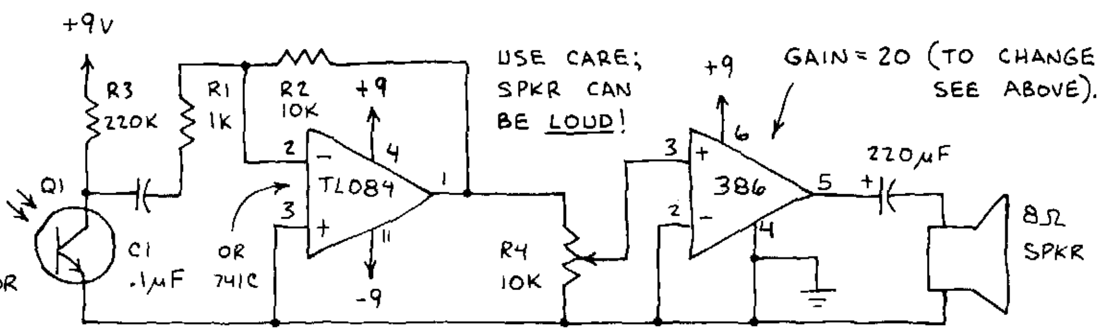
TONE FREQ: 2.1 KHz. REDUCE C1 TO INCREASE FREQUENCY.



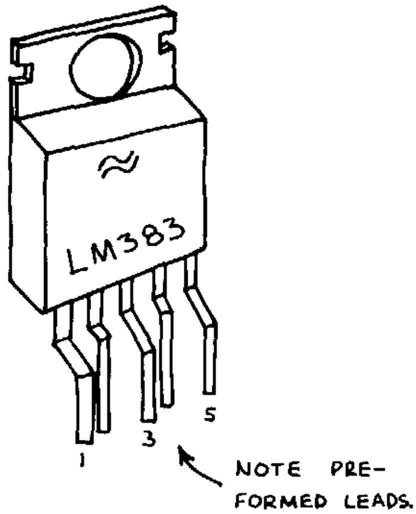
HIGH GAIN POWER AMPLIFIER

CIRCUIT SHOWN IS VERY SENSITIVE LIGHT WAVE RECEIVER. OK TO USE OTHER OP-AMPS FOR THE TL084.

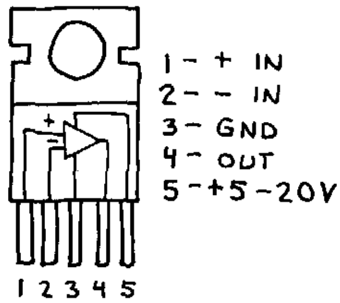
Q1 − PHOTOTRANSISTOR



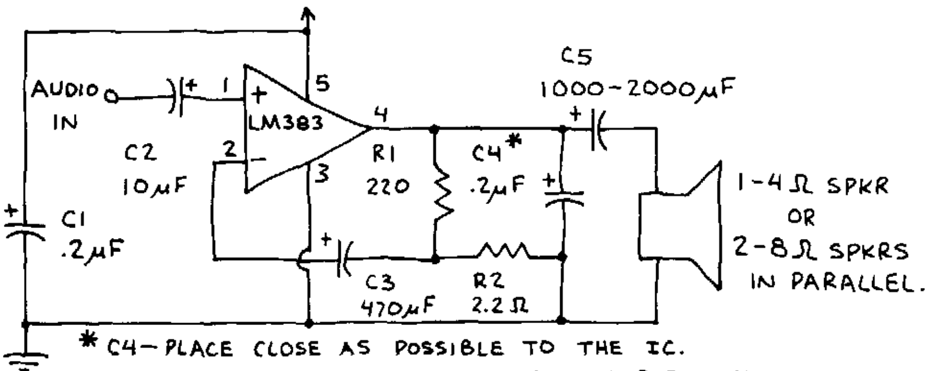
8-WATT POWER AMPLIFIER LM383 / TDA2002



POWER AMPLIFIER DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR AUTOMOTIVE APPLICATIONS — BUT IDEAL FOR ANY AUDIO AMPLIFICATION SYSTEM. DESIGNED TO DRIVE A 4-OHM LOAD (EQUIVALENT TO A SINGLE 4-OHM SPEAKER OR TWO 8-OHM SPEAKERS IN PARALLEL). THIS CHIP CONTAINS THERMAL SHUTDOWN CIRCUITRY TO PROTECT ITSELF FROM EXCESSIVE LOADING. THIS WILL CAUSE SEVERE DISTORTION DURING OVERLOAD CONDITIONS. YOU MUST USE AN APPROPRIATE HEAT SINK. SPREAD SOME HEAT SINK COMPOUND ON THE LM383 TAB BEFORE ATTACHING THE HEAT SINK.



8-WATT AMPLIFIER

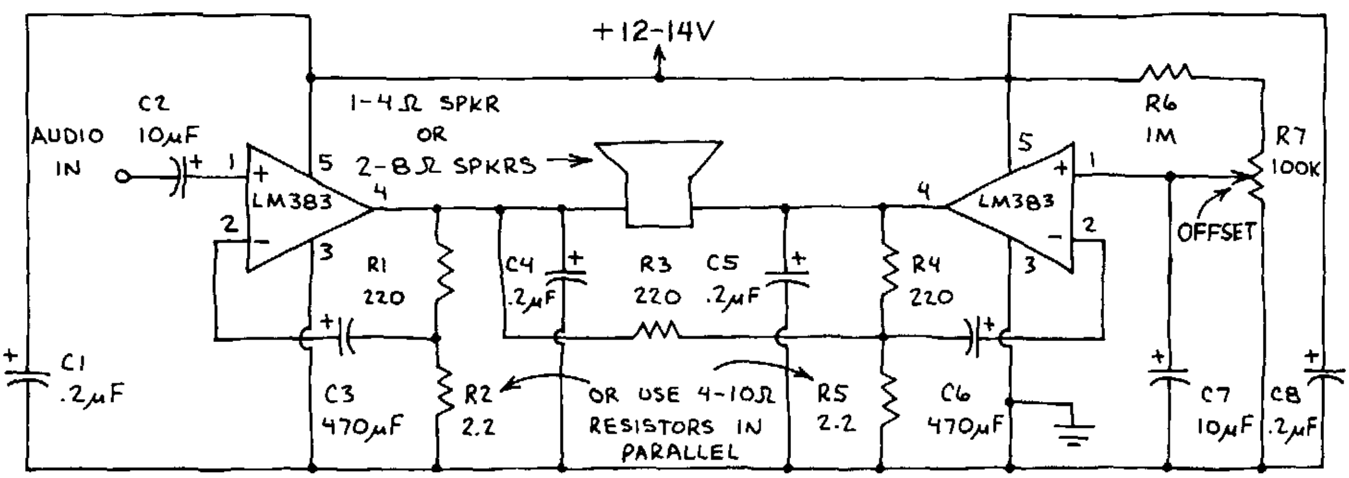


* C4 – PLACE CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THE IC.
R2 – OK TO USE 4-10Ω RESISTORS IN PARALLEL.

OPERATION:

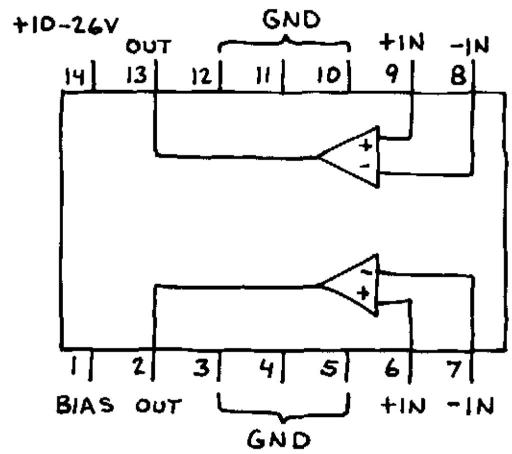
1. USE HEAT SINK.
2. REDUCE POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE TO 6-9 VOLTS (AS IN CIRCUIT BELOW) IF SEVERE DISTORTION OCCURS.
3. DON'T APPLY EXCESSIVE INPUT SIGNAL.

16-WATT BRIDGE AMPLIFIER



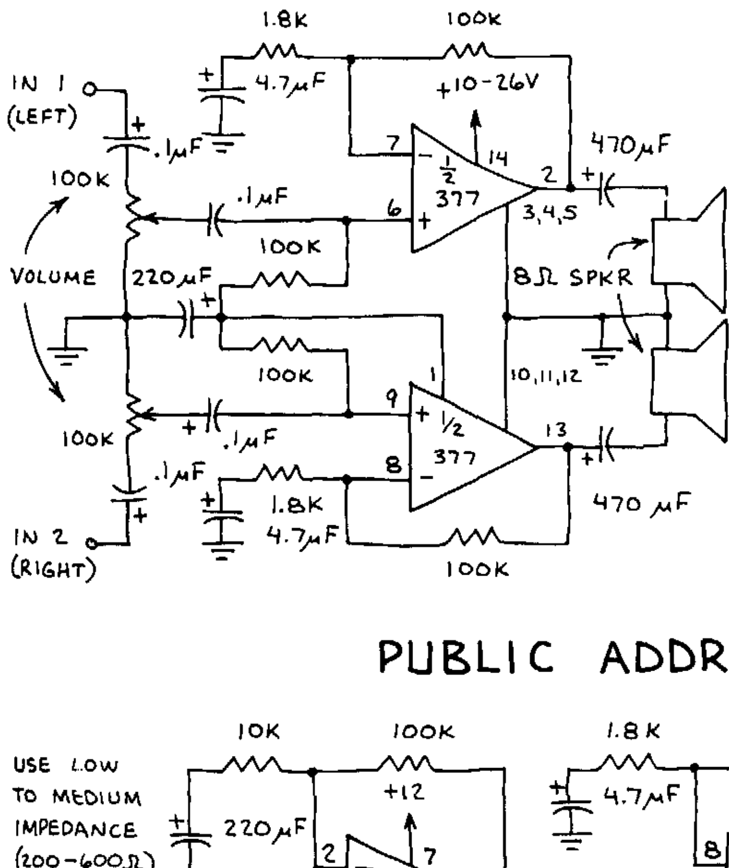
DUAL 2-WATT AMPLIFIER LM1877/LM377

HIGH QUALITY, EASY TO USE POWER AMPLIFIER. IDEAL FOR DO-IT-YOURSELF STEREO, P.A. SYSTEMS, INTERCOMS, ETC. AUTOMATIC THERMAL SHUTDOWN PROTECTS AGAINST OVERHEATING. 70 dB CHANNEL SEPARATION MEANS VIRTUALLY NO CROSSTALK. ONLY 3 MICROVOLTS NOISE INPUT. HEATSINKING: UNNECESSARY IN MANY APPLICATIONS SINCE AVERAGE POWER IS USUALLY WELL BELOW BRIEF PEAKS. IN ANY CASE, PINS 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 AND 12 SHOULD BE CONNECTED TOGETHER. IF LOAD EXCEEDS DEVICE RATING, THERMAL SHUTDOWN WILL OCCUR.... AND WILL CAUSE SEVERE DISTORTION. USE HEATSINK (UP TO 10 SQUARE INCHES OF COPPER FOIL ON PC BOARD OR METAL FIN) IF THIS OCCURS.

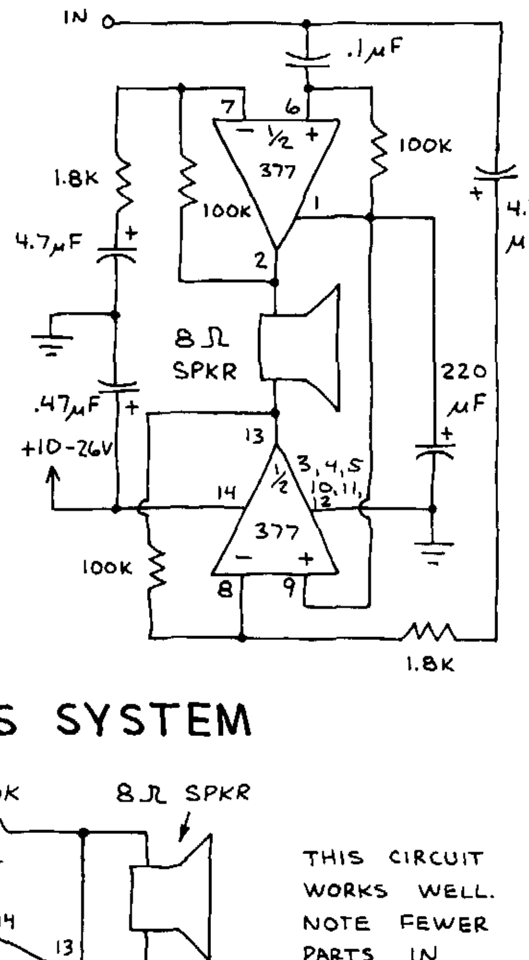


NOTE: GND PINS SHOULD BE HEAT SUNK FOR MAXIMUM POWER.

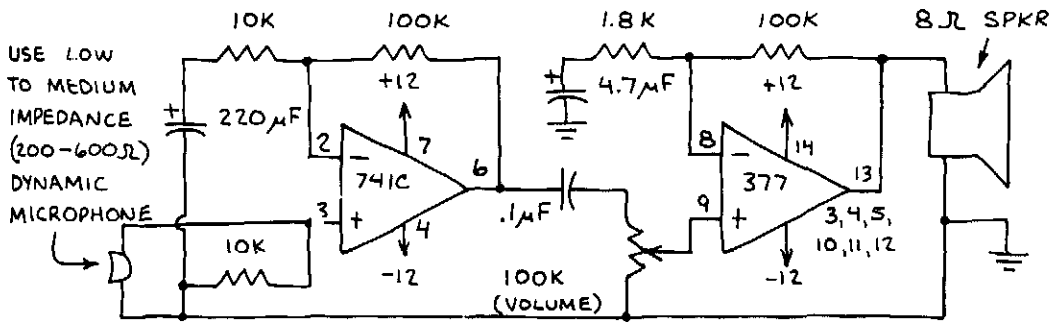
STEREO AMPLIFIER



4-WATT AMPLIFIER



PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM

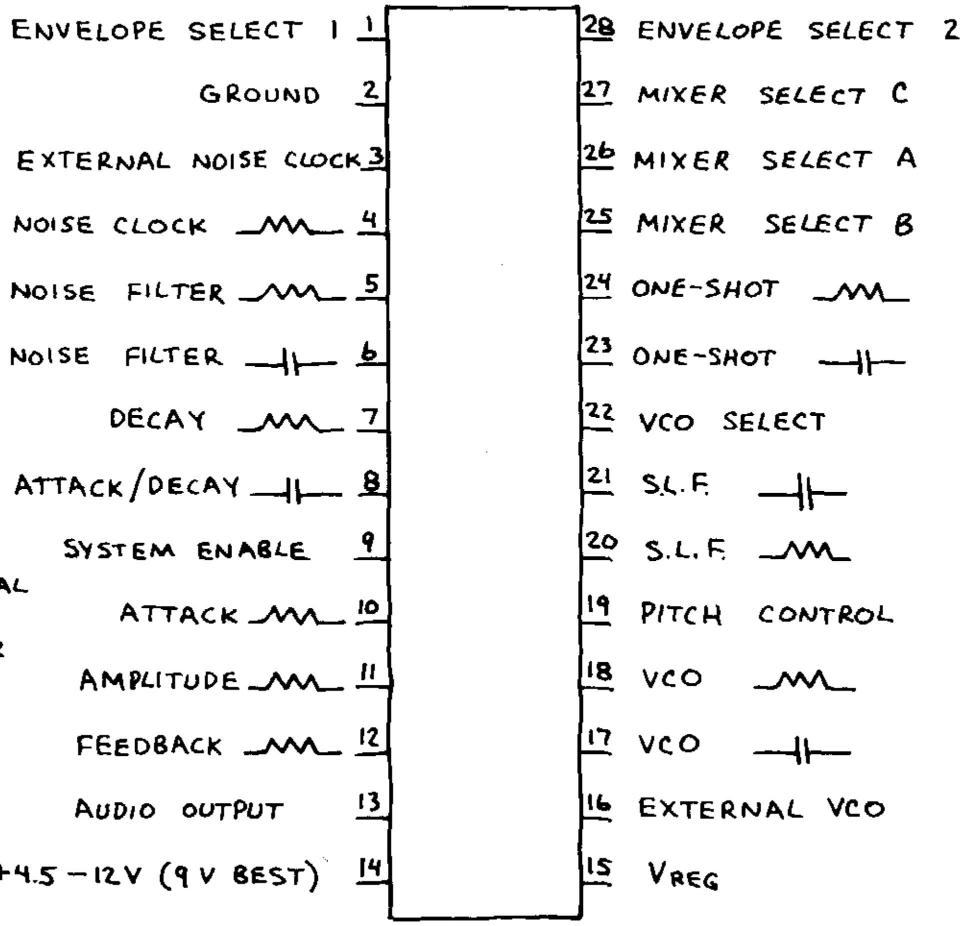


THIS CIRCUIT WORKS WELL. NOTE FEWER PARTS IN LM1877 / LM377 STAGE... THANKS TO SPLIT POWER SUPPLY.

COMPLEX SOUND GENERATOR
SN76477N

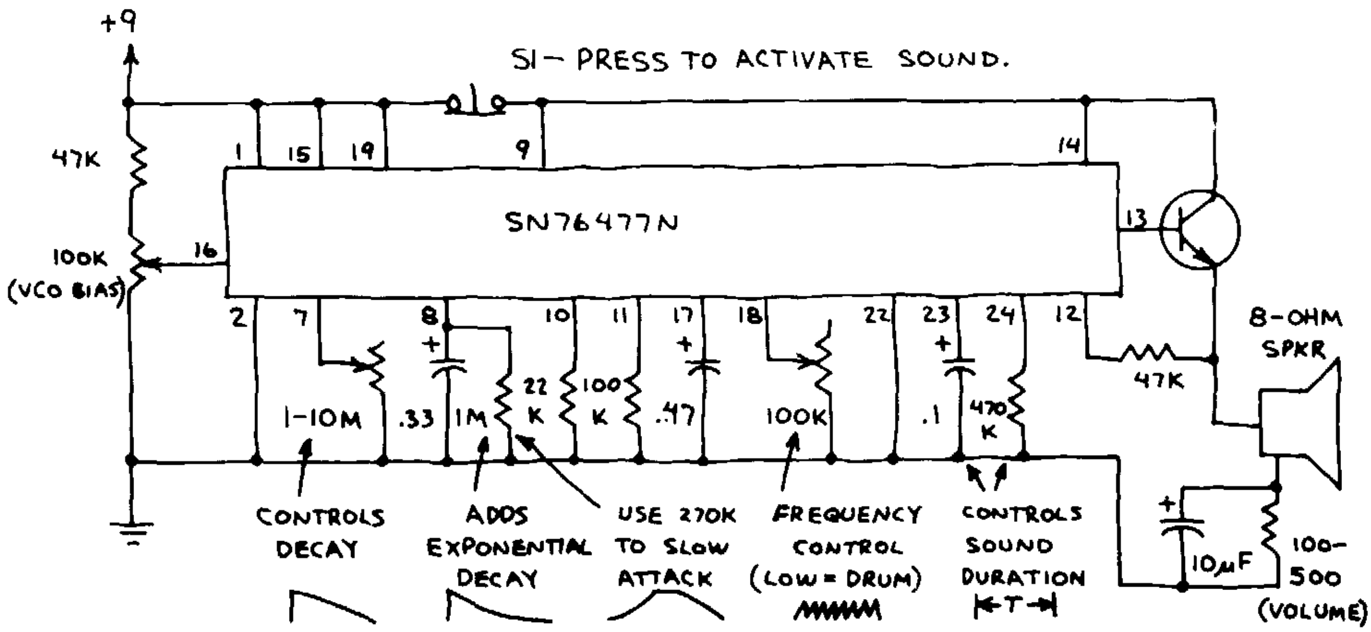
NOTE: THE SN76488 INCLUDES BUILT-IN SPEAKER AMPLIFIER. THE SN76477 DOES NOT.

INCORPORATES S.L.F. (SUPER LOW FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR), VCO (VOLTAGE CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR), NOISE GENERATOR AND A MIXER THAT ALLOWS THE OUTPUTS FROM ONE OR MORE OF THE ABOVE TO BE COMBINED. CAN BE OPERATED TOGETHER WITH APPROPRIATE RESISTORS AND CAPACITORS TO PRODUCE MANY KINDS OF SOUNDS. CAN BE CONTROLLED BY EXTERNAL LOGIC. SEE DATA SUPPLIED WITH CHIP FOR MORE INFO.

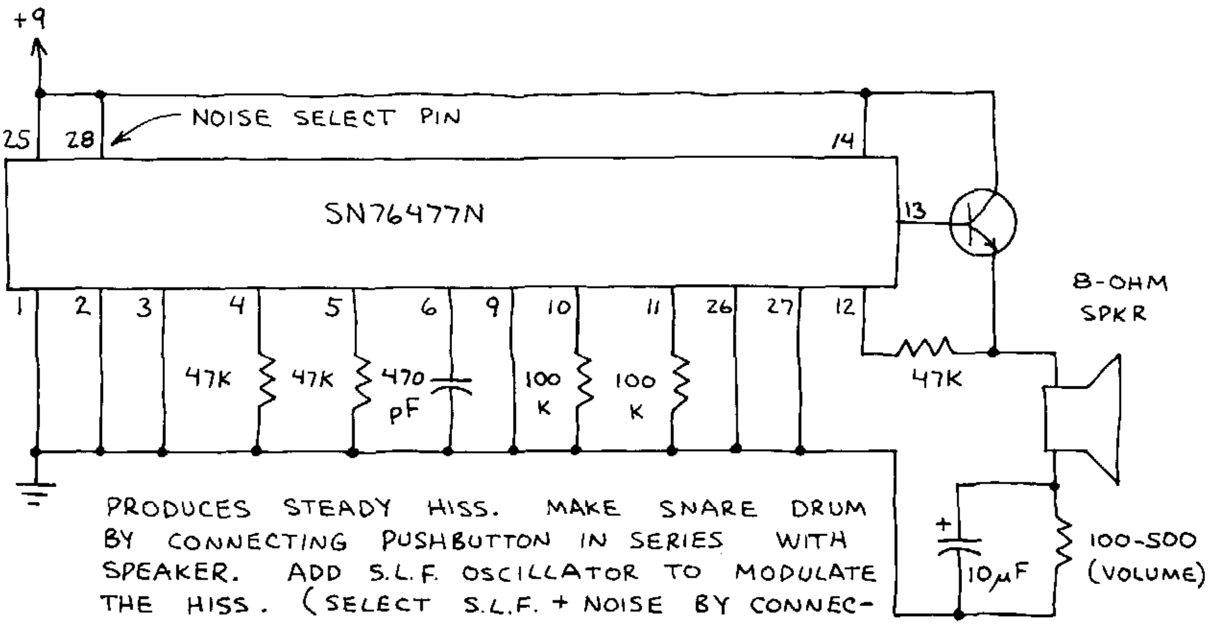


THIS CHIP IS EASY TO USE IF YOU FOLLOW DATA SHEET INSTRUCTIONS.

PERCUSSION SYNTHESIZER

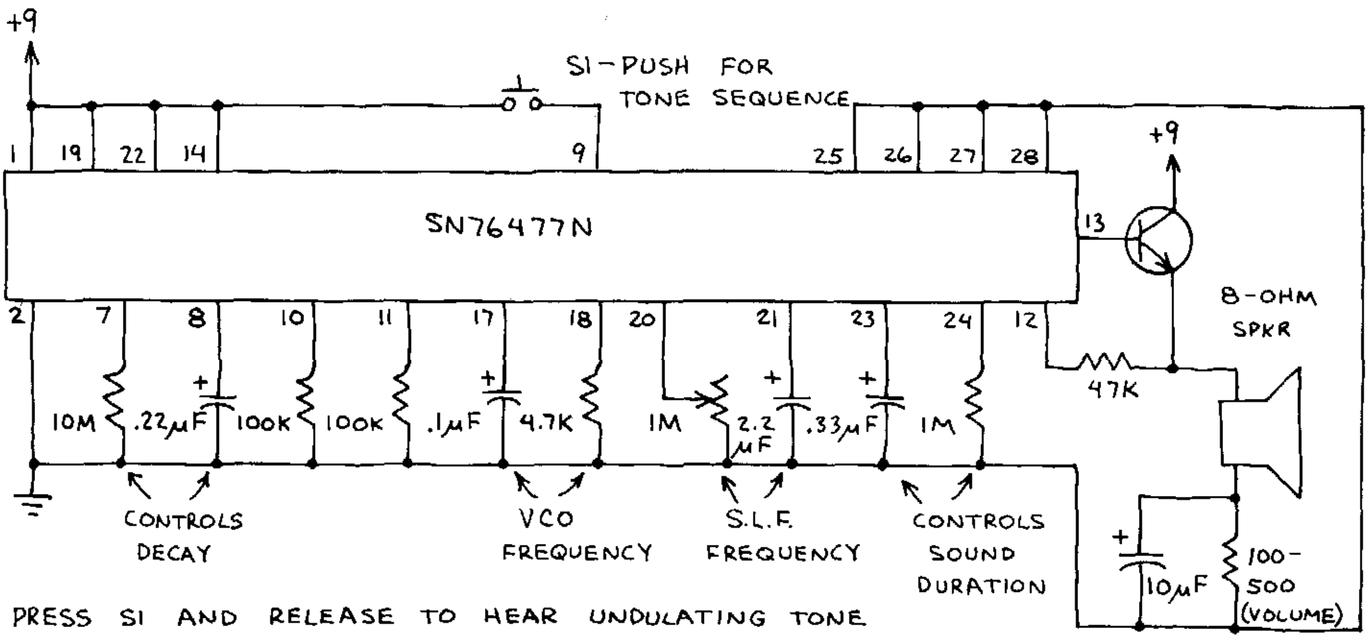


NOISE GENERATOR



PRODUCES STEADY HISS. MAKE SNARE DRUM BY CONNECTING PUSHBUTTON IN SERIES WITH SPEAKER. ADD S.L.F. OSCILLATOR TO MODULATE THE HISS. (SELECT S.L.F. + NOISE BY CONNECTING PINS 25 AND 26 TO GND AND PIN 27 TO +9V. ADD 1M POT FROM PIN 20 TO GND AND 1μF CAPACITOR FROM PIN 21 TO GND.) SOUNDS LIKE STEAM TRAIN OR PROPELLER AIRCRAFT DEPENDING ON ADJUSTMENT OF 1M POT.

UNIVERSAL UP-DOWN TONE GENERATOR



PRESS S1 AND RELEASE TO HEAR UNDULATING TONE THAT GRADUALLY DECAYS AND STOPS. CHANGE VCO AND S.L.F. COMPONENTS FOR MANY DIFFERENT SOUND EFFECTS RANGING FROM SIREN TO SCIENCE FICTION MOVIE SOUNDS. FOR CONTINUOUS SOUND, OMIT COMPONENTS AT PINS 7, 8, 23, 24 AND GROUND PIN 9.

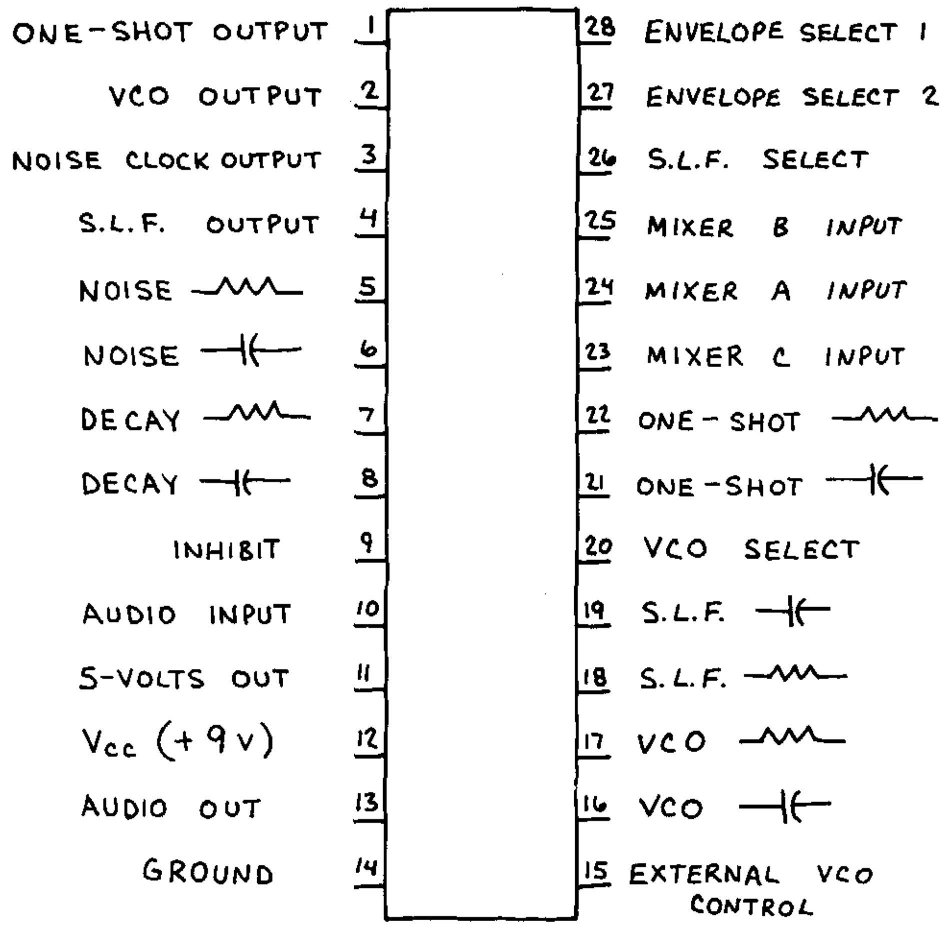
COMPLEX SOUND GENERATOR
SN76488N

MODIFIED VERSION OF SN76477N. INCLUDES BUILT-IN AMPLIFIER FOR DIRECT SPEAKER DRIVE. NOTE THAT SN76488N AND SN76477N HAVE DIFFERENT PINOUTS.

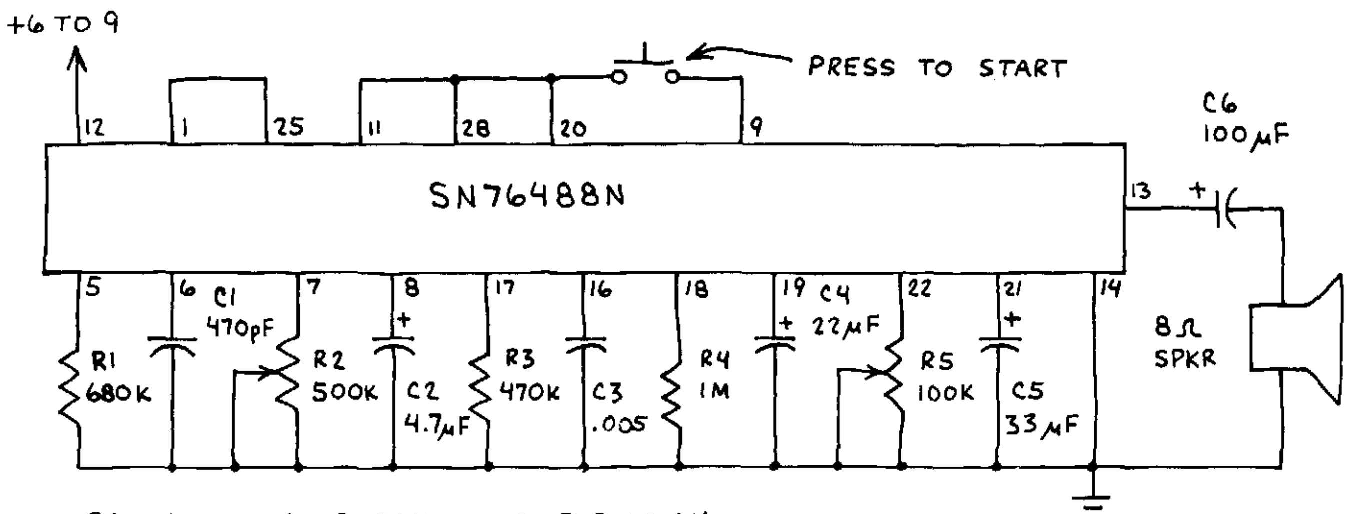
MANY DIFFERENT SOUNDS CAN BE CREATED. FOR BEST RESULTS, STUDY CAREFULLY THE TECHNICAL DATA SUPPLIED WITH CHIP.

VERY EASY TO DEVISE YOUR OWN UNIQUE SOUNDS!

NOTE: SOUND OUTPUT MAY CHANGE AS Vcc GOES FROM +6 TO +9 V.



BOMB DROP PLUS EXPLOSION

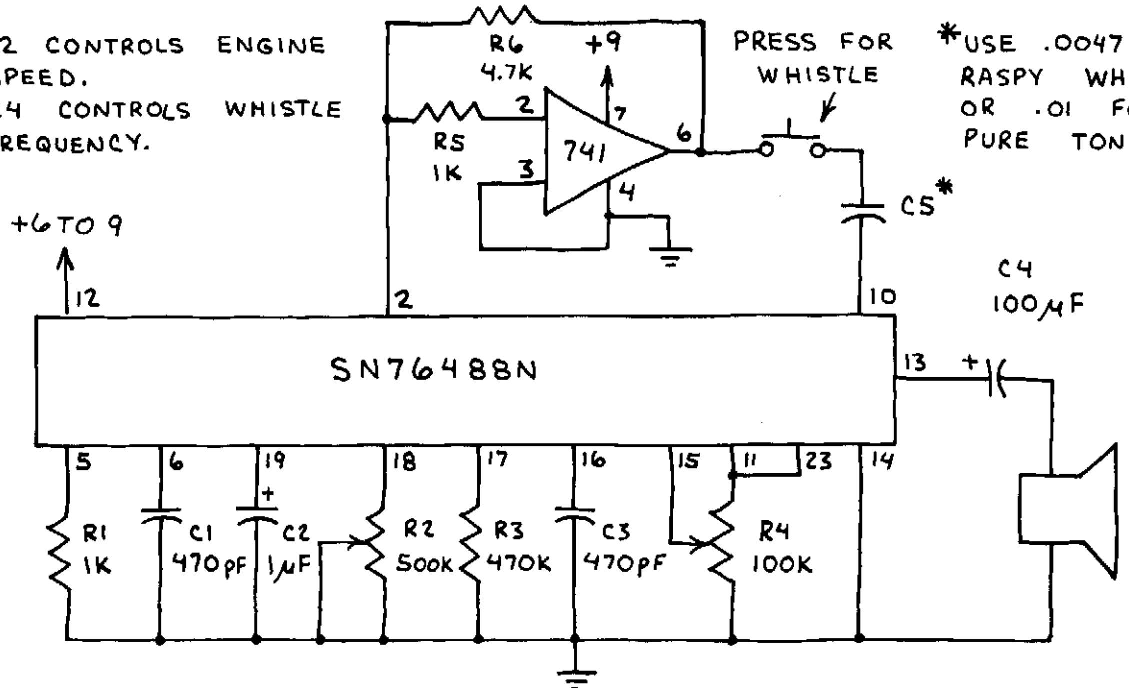


R2 CONTROLS DURATION OF EXPLOSION.
R5 CONTROLS ALTITUDE.

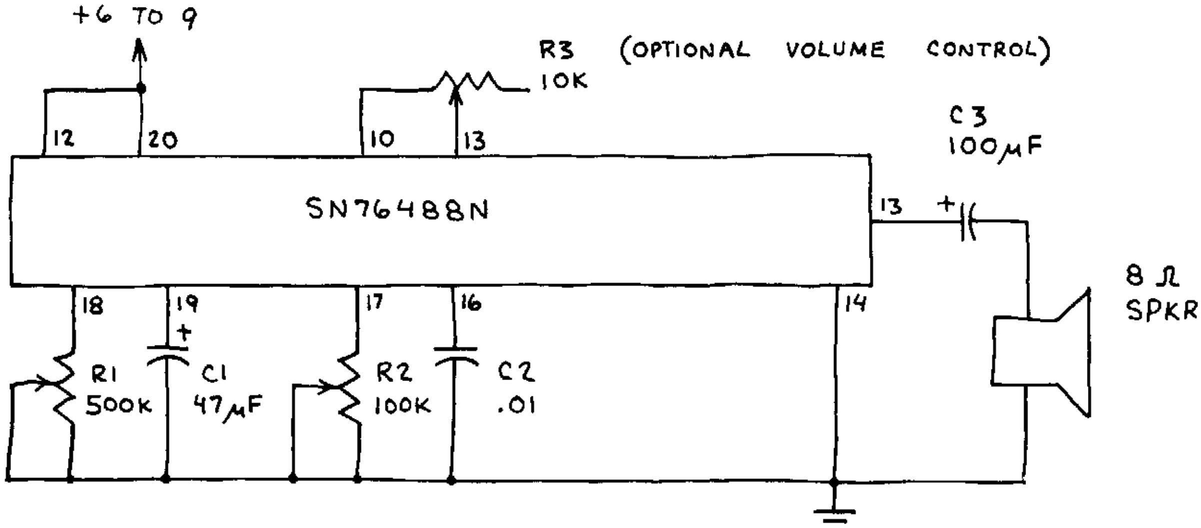
IMPROVED STEAM ENGINE AND WHISTLE

R2 CONTROLS ENGINE SPEED.
R4 CONTROLS WHISTLE FREQUENCY.

*USE .0047 FOR RASPY WHISTLE OR .01 FOR PURE TONE.



THE ULTIMATE SIREN

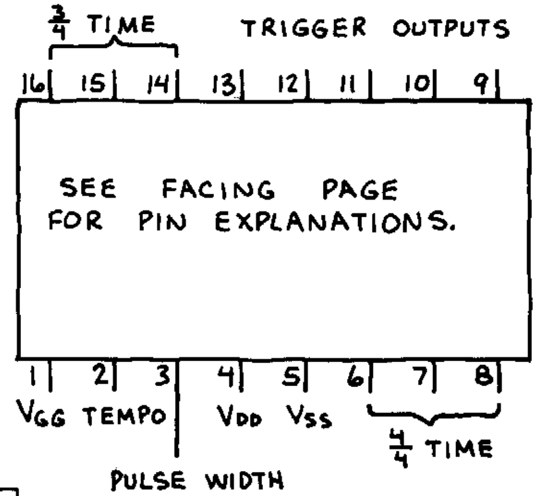


R1 CONTROLS CYCLE RATE.
R2 CONTROLS FREQUENCY.

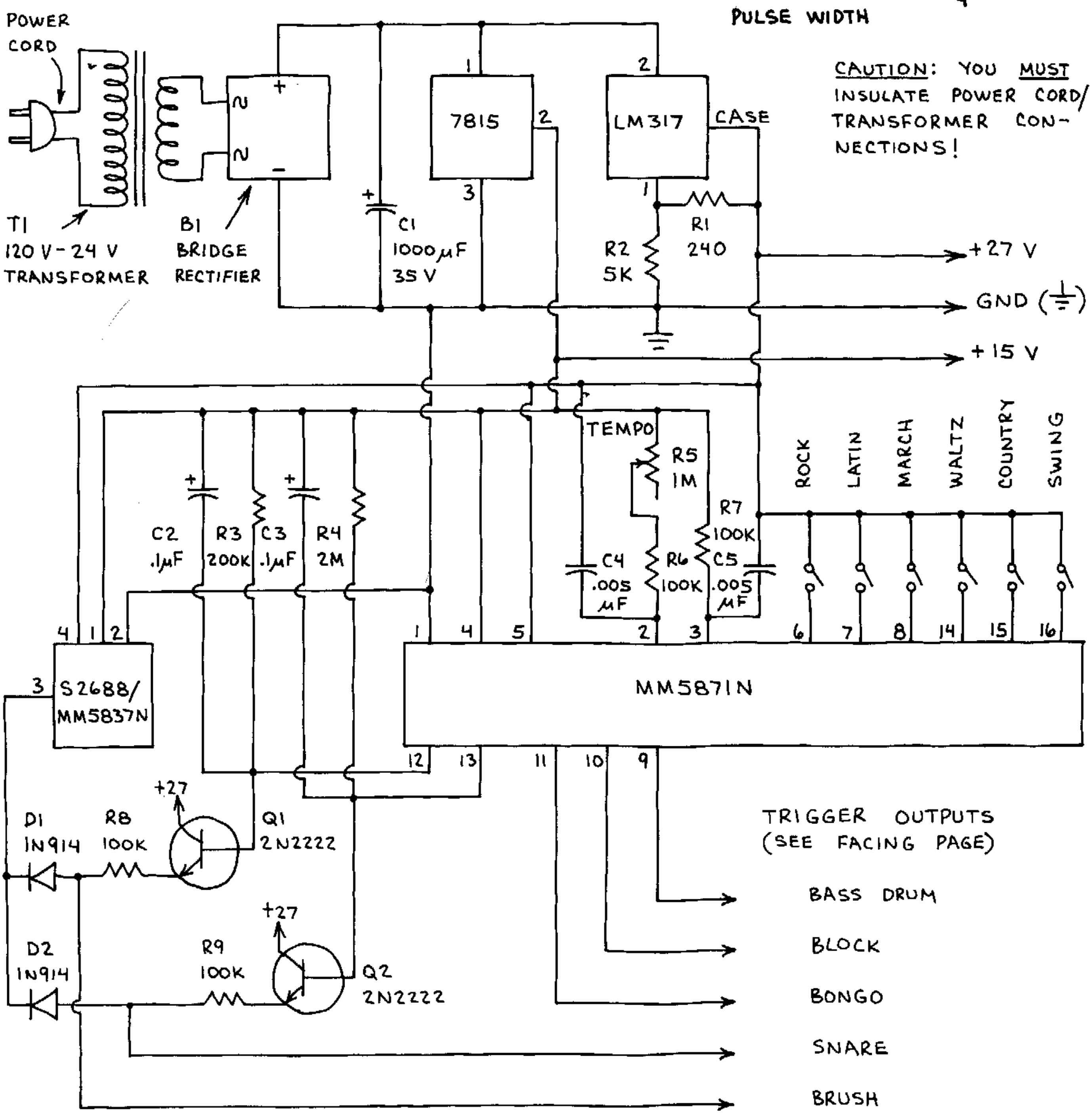
ADJUST R1 FOR HIGH RESISTANCE TO GIVE ULTRA SLOW SIREN.

RHYTHM PATTERN GENERATOR
MM5871

PRODUCES SIX DIFFERENT RHYTHM PATTERNS AND TRIGGERS FIVE DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS. ADJUSTABLE TEMPO. COMPLICATED TO USE, BUT WELL WORTH THE EFFORT.



RHYTHM BOX



CAUTION: YOU MUST INSULATE POWER CORD/ TRANSFORMER CONNECTIONS!

RHYTHM PATTERN GENERATOR (CONTINUED)
MM5871

PERCUSSION SYNTHESIZERS:

OK TO TUNE BY MAKING SLIGHT CHANGES TO RC COMPONENTS.

MM5871 PIN EXPLANATIONS:

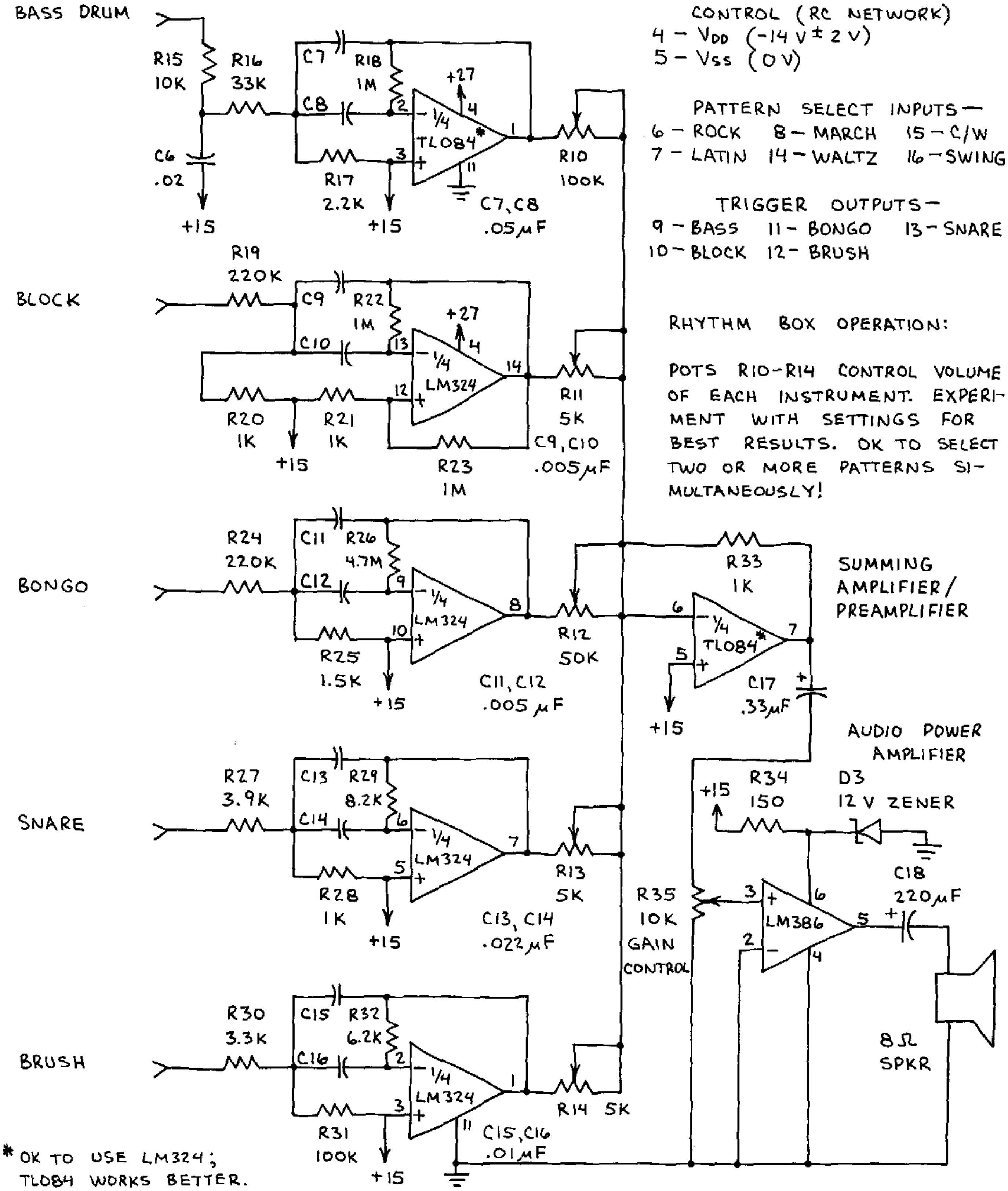
1 – V_{GG} (−27V ± 2V)
2 – TEMPO CONTROL (RC NETWORK)
3 – TRIGGER OUTPUT PULSE WIDTH CONTROL (RC NETWORK)
4 – V_{DD} (−14V ± 2V)
5 – V_{SS} (0V)

PATTERN SELECT INPUTS –
6 – ROCK 8 – MARCH 15 – C/W
7 – LATIN 14 – WALTZ 16 – SWING

TRIGGER OUTPUTS –
9 – BASS 11 – BONGO 13 – SNARE
10 – BLOCK 12 – BRUSH

RHYTHM BOX OPERATION:

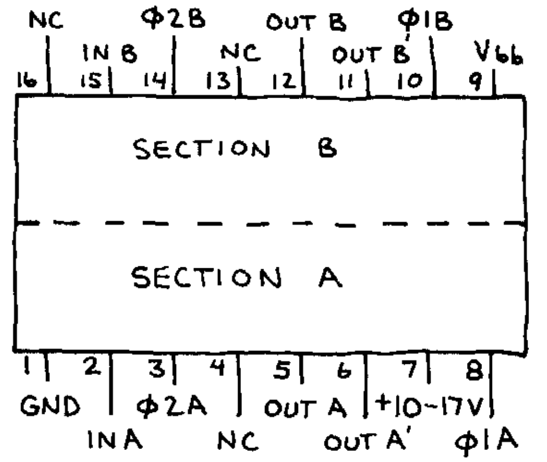
POTS R10–R14 CONTROL VOLUME OF EACH INSTRUMENT. EXPERIMENT WITH SETTINGS FOR BEST RESULTS. OK TO SELECT TWO OR MORE PATTERNS SIMULTANEOUSLY!



*OK TO USE LM324; TLO84 WORKS BETTER.

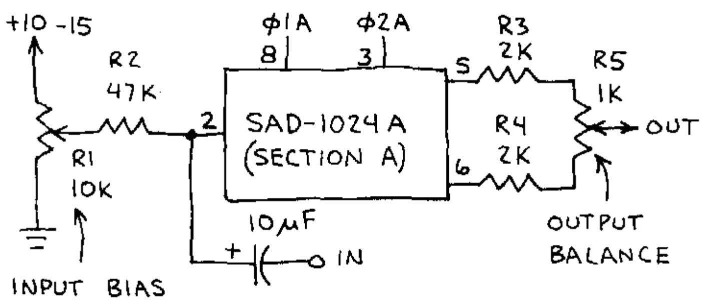
DUAL ANALOG DELAY LINE SAD-1024A

CONTAINS TWO INDEPENDENT 512 STAGE SERIAL ANALOG DELAY (SAD) LINES (ALSO CALLED ANALOG SHIFT REGISTERS). OK TO USE EACH 512 STAGE SAD SEPARATELY OR IN SERIES. ANALOG DELAYS OF UP TO ½ SECOND CAN BE ACHIEVED. A 2-PHASE CLOCK IS REQUIRED TO DRIVE INPUTS φ1 AND φ2. INPUT DATA RIDES THROUGH THE SAD ON ALTERNATING CLOCK PULSES AND APPEAR AT THE TWO OUTPUTS AFTER PASSING THROUGH ALL 512 STAGES. CONNECT V_{bb} TO V_{DD} (PIN 7) OR, FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS, TO 1 VOLT BELOW V_{DD}. THIS CHIP CAN BE TRICKY TO USE SINCE SEVERAL EXTERNAL ADJUSTMENTS ARE REQUIRED. CIRCUITS ON THIS PAGE EXPLAIN OPERATING REQUIREMENTS WHILE A COMPLETE CIRCUIT IS SHOWN ON FACING PAGE.

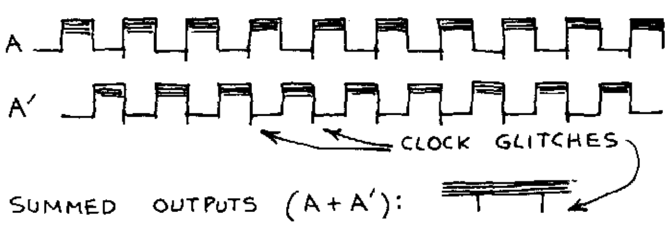


CAUTION: THIS NMOS CHIP IS VULNERABLE TO DAMAGE FROM STATIC DISCHARGE! FOLLOW CMOS HANDLING PROCEDURES.

SAD IN/OUT CONTROLS

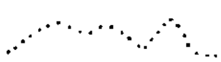


ADJUST R1 (INPUT BIAS) FOR OPTIMUM AUDIO OUTPUT. OUTPUTS APPEAR LIKE THIS ON A SCOPE:

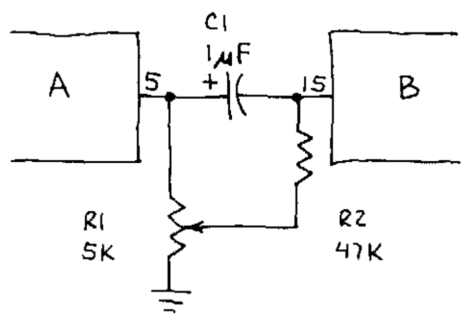


SUMMED OUTPUTS (A + A'):

SET SCOPE TO VISUALIZE INPUT SIGNAL (COMPRESSING CLOCK RATE):

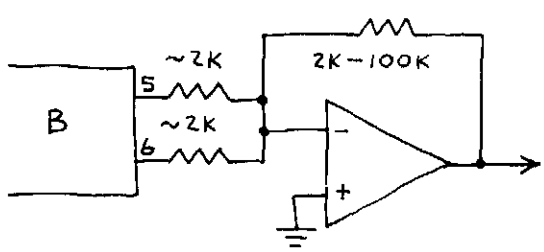


SERIAL OPERATION



R1 CONTROLS BIAS TO SECTION B. NOTE THAT ONLY ONE OUTPUT OF A IS CONNECTED TO INPUT OF B.

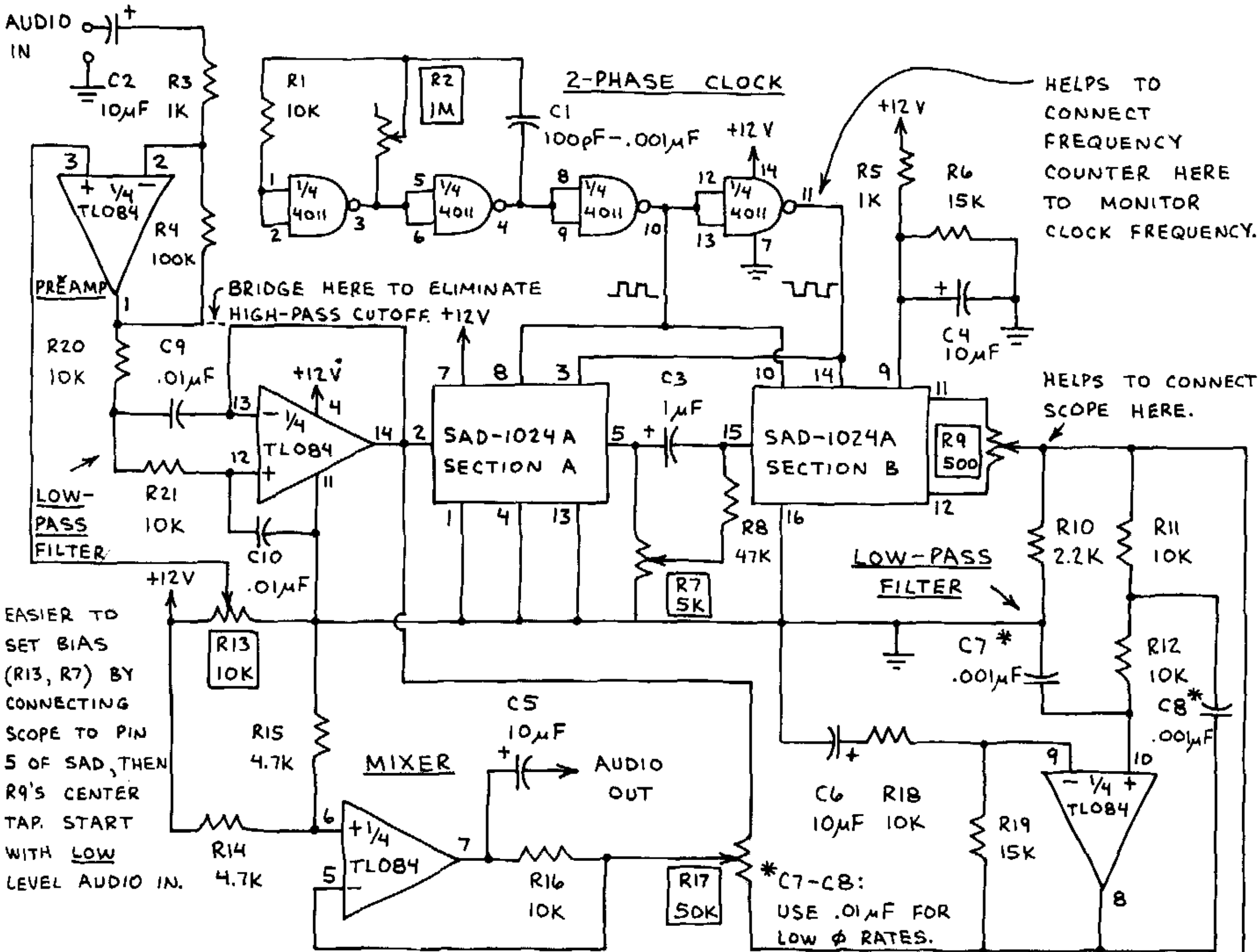
OUTPUT SUMMER



ANY OP-AMP CAN BE USED, BUT LOW NOISE FET INPUT TYPES ARE BEST.

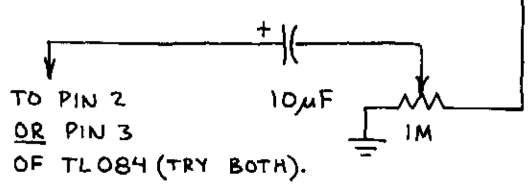
DUAL ANALOG DELAY LINE (CONTINUED)
SAD-1024A

ADJUSTABLE FLANGER OR PHASER



ADJUST CIRCUIT FOR DESIRED EFFECT BY CONNECTING TRANSISTOR RADIO TO AUDIO INPUT. TUNE RADIO TO A TALK SHOW FOR BEST RESULTS. R13 AND R7 CONTROL BIAS TO SECTIONS A AND B OF THE SAD. R9 BALANCES THE SAD OUTPUTS. R2 CONTROLS THE CLOCK RATE. R17 IS THE MAIN BALANCE CONTROL. IT CONTROLS THE RELATIVE AMPLITUDES OF THE ORIGINAL AND DELAYED SIGNAL APPLIED TO THE MIXER. CONNECT THE OUTPUT TO A POWER AMPLIFIER. YOU MUST ADJUST BIAS CONTROLS PROPERLY FOR BEST RESULTS. SET R2 FOR LOW FREQUENCIES (3-8KHz) FOR SINGLE ECHO. USE HIGHER CLOCK FREQUENCIES (20-100 KHz) FOR HOLLOW, SWISHY SOUNDS. NOTE: THIS CIRCUIT IS NOT FOR BEGINNERS.

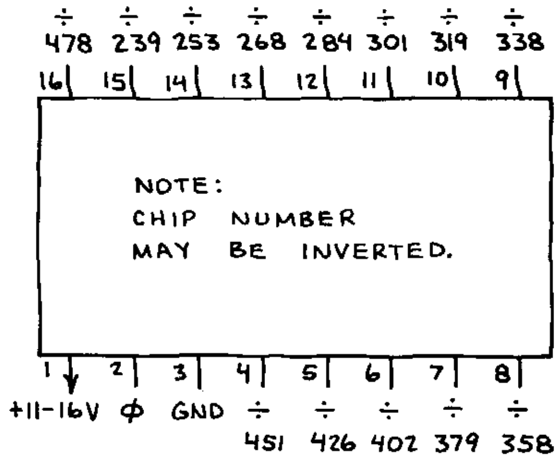
REVERBERATOR



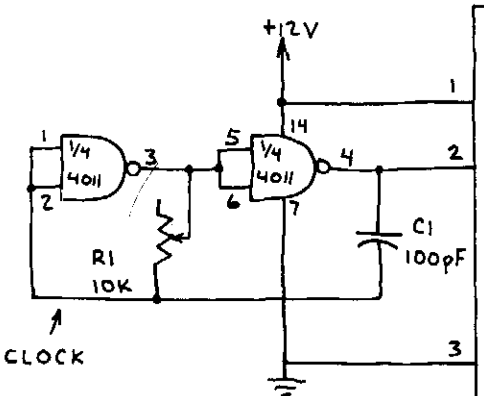
ADD THIS FEEDBACK CIRCUIT FOR UNUSUAL REVERBERATION EFFECTS. SLOW CLOCK FREQUENCIES GIVE MOST STRIKING REVERBERATIONS. TRY 5-20 KHz. FASTER CLOCK (20-100 KHz) AND CAREFUL ADJUSTMENT GIVES ROBOT-LIKE SOUND USED IN SOME SCIENCE FICTION MOVIES.

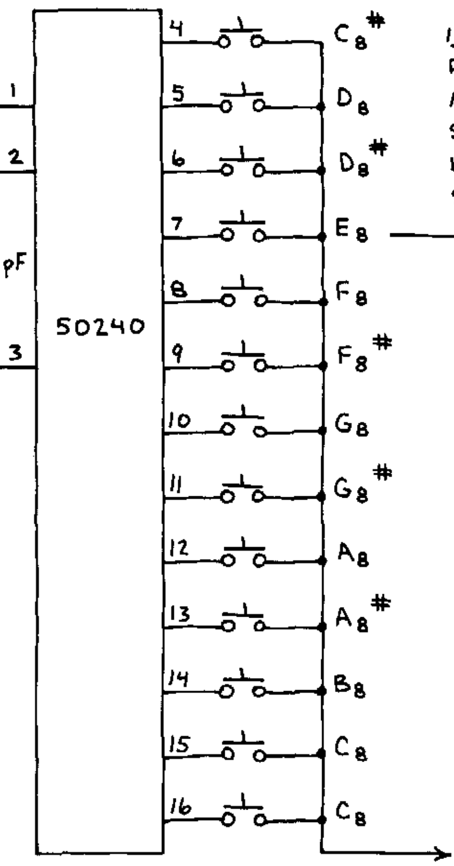
TOP OCTAVE SYNTHESIZER S50240

THIS PMOS CHIP ACCEPTS AN INPUT FREQUENCY (Φ) AND THEN DIVIDES IT INTO A FULL OCTAVE PLUS ONE NOTE ON THE EQUALLY TEMPERED SCALE. THIS CHIP IS IDEAL FOR MUSIC SYNTHESIZERS, ORGANS, ETC. FOR TOP OCTAVE OPERATION, Φ SHOULD BE 2.00024 MHz; LOWER FREQUENCIES GIVE LOWER OCTAVES.



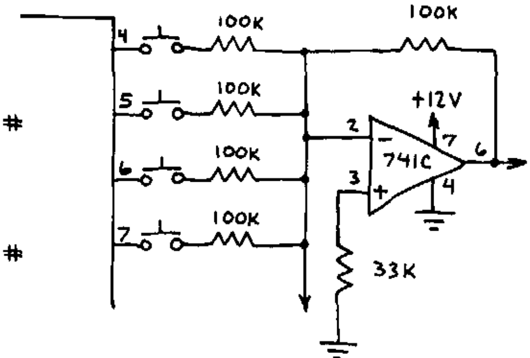
ADJUSTABLE OCTAVE SYNTHESIZER



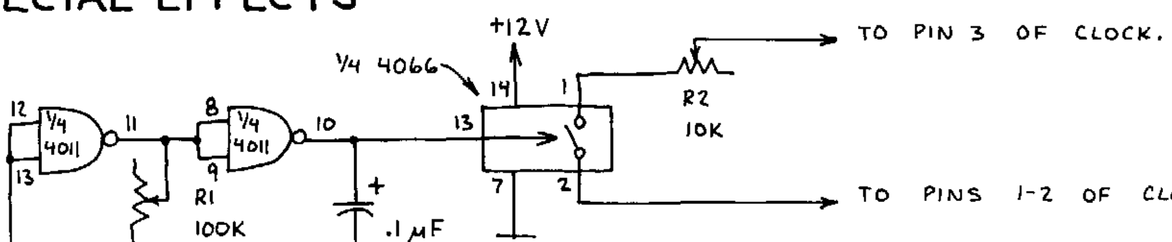


FOR TOP OCTAVE, ADJUST R1 FOR CLOCK FREQUENCY OF 2.00024 MHz. FOR NEXT LOWER OCTAVE, USE 1.00012 MHz CLOCK FREQUENCY.

IMPORTANT: PRESS ONLY ONE SWITCH AT ANY TIME. TO OBTAIN SIMULTANEOUS TONES (CHORDS), USE AN OP-AMP MIXER OR SUMMING AMPLIFIER LIKE THIS:



SPECIAL EFFECTS

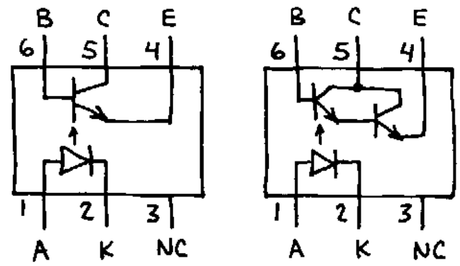


THIS PRODUCES BAGPIPE AND OTHER UNUSUAL SOUNDS. ADJUST R1 TO VARY INTERRUPTION RATE.

OPTOCOUPLERS

TIL 111 - PHOTOTRANSISTOR
TIL 119 - PHOTODARLINGTON

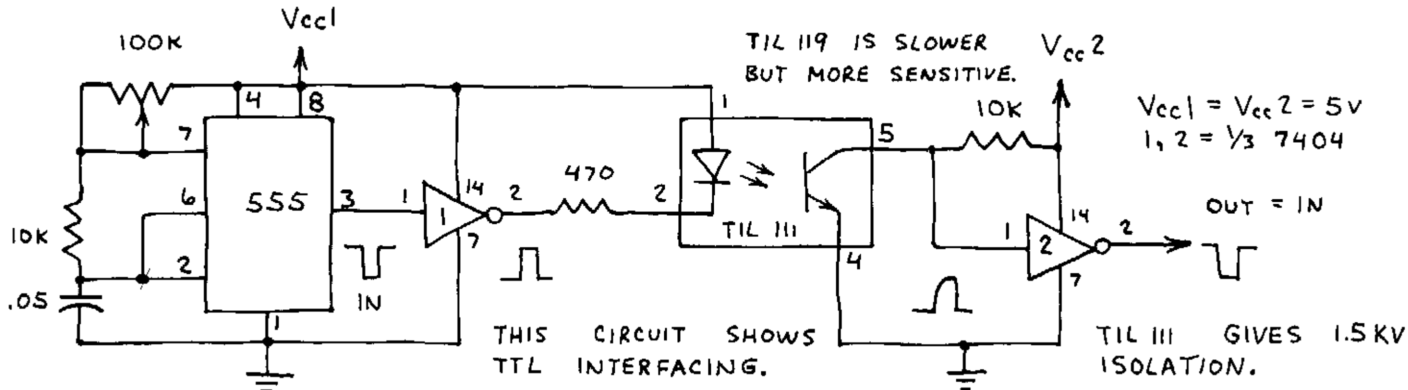
INFRARED LED TURNS ON PHOTOTRANSISTOR WHEN LED IS FORWARD BIASED. USE TO REDUCE ELECTRICAL NOISE AND SHOCK HAZARD. IDEAL FOR ISOLATING AND INTERFACING MICROCOMPUTER BUS LINES.



TIL 111 TIL 119

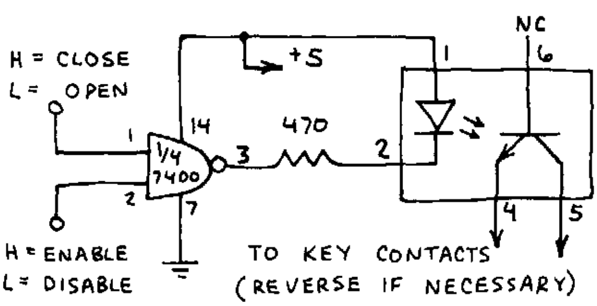
USE TIL 119 WHEN INPUT SIGNAL IS SMALL.

TIL111 / TIL119 TEST CIRCUIT

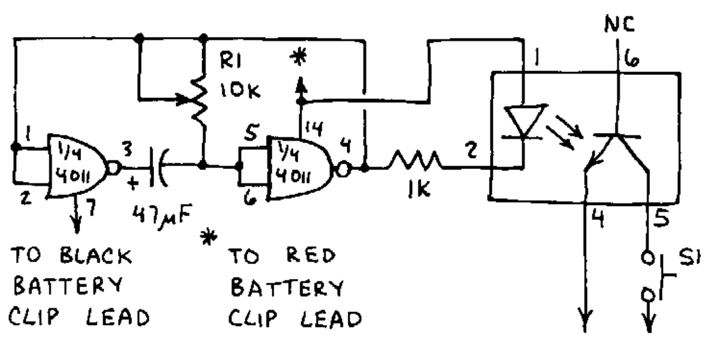


CALCULATOR / COMPUTER INTERFACING

KEYBOARD INPUT



CALCULATOR TIMER



TO [=] KEY CONTACTS

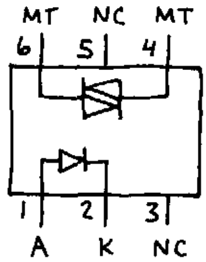
IMPORTANT: THESE CIRCUITS MAY VOID YOUR CALCULATOR'S WARRANTY. I HAVE USED BOTH WITH A LOW COST CALCULATOR WITH LED READOUT. SEE POPULAR ELECTRONICS, DEC 1979 (PP. 85-87) FOR DETAILS. ALWAYS FOLLOW MOS HANDLING PROCEDURES WHEN WORKING WITH CALCULATORS! IF NOT, YOU MAY DAMAGE THE UNIT'S PROCESSING CHIP.

TO OPERATE:

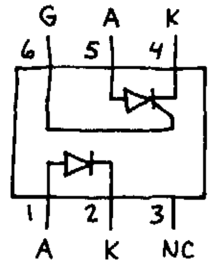
1. SET R1 TO GIVE 10 Hz FREQUENCY.
2. ENTER [.] [1] [+]
3. PRESS S1 FOR TIMING PERIOD.
4. READ TIME TO TENTH SECOND FROM DISPLAY.

NOTE: THIS SHOWS CMOS INTERFACE.

OPTOCOUPLERS
MOC3010 – SCR
SCS11C3 – TRIAC



MOC 3010

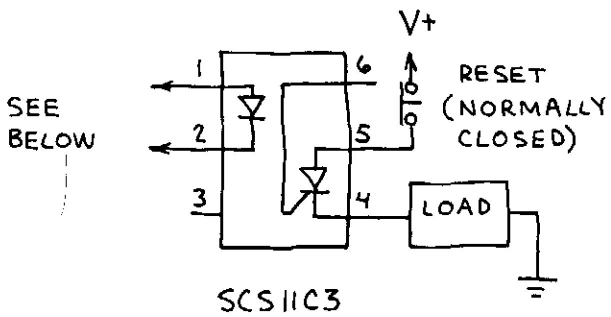


SCS 11C3

INFRARED LED SWITCHES TRIAC (MOC 3010) OR SCR (SCS 11C3). MOC 3010 WILL SWITCH 120 VOLTS AC AT 100 mA. SCS 11C3 WILL SWITCH 200 VOLTS DC AT 300 mA.

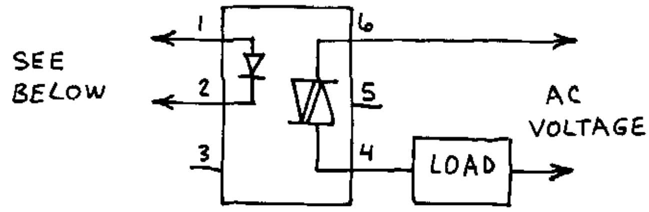
CALCULATOR OUTPUT PORTS

SCR (DC) PORT



SCS11C3

TRIAC (AC) PORT



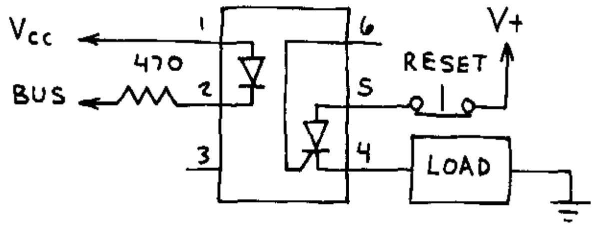
MOC3010

CONNECT PINS 1 AND 2 TO DECIMAL POINT OF LOWEST ORDER READOUT DIGIT. BE SURE TO OBSERVE POLARITY. USE ONLY WITH CALCULATOR HAVING LED READOUT. TYPICAL OPERATION: KEY IN NUMBER WHICH PLACES DECIMAL ANYWHERE BUT FINAL DIGIT. THEN PRESS $\boxed{-}$ $\boxed{1}$ $\boxed{.}$ $\boxed{0}$. NUMBER IN DISPLAY WILL BE DECREMENTED EACH TIME $\boxed{=}$ IS PRESSED. WHEN COUNT REACHES 0, DECIMAL MOVES TO LAST DIGIT AND ACTUATES OUTPUT PORT. FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE POPULAR ELECTRONICS, DEC. 1979 (PP. 86–87). SOME CALCULATORS WILL REQUIRE DIFFERENT KEYSTROKE SEQUENCE.

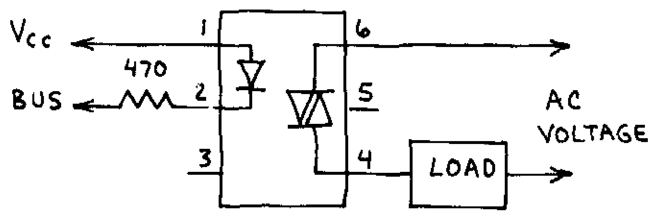
IMPORTANT: THESE CIRCUITS MAY VOID THE WARRANTY OF YOUR CALCULATOR OR COMPUTER. FOLLOW MOS HANDLING PROCEDURES TO AVOID DAMAGING CALCULATOR OR COMPUTER. COMPUTER PORTS DESIGNED TO INTERFACE WITH TTL OR LS BUS LINES.

THE LOAD FOR ALL THESE CIRCUITS MAY BE LAMP, MOTOR OR OTHER DEVICE WHICH DOES NOT EXCEED RATING OF OPTOCOUPLER.

COMPUTER OUTPUT PORTS

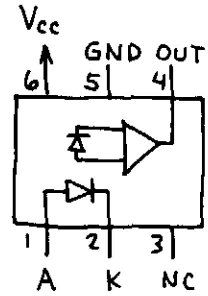


SCS11C3 – DC PORT



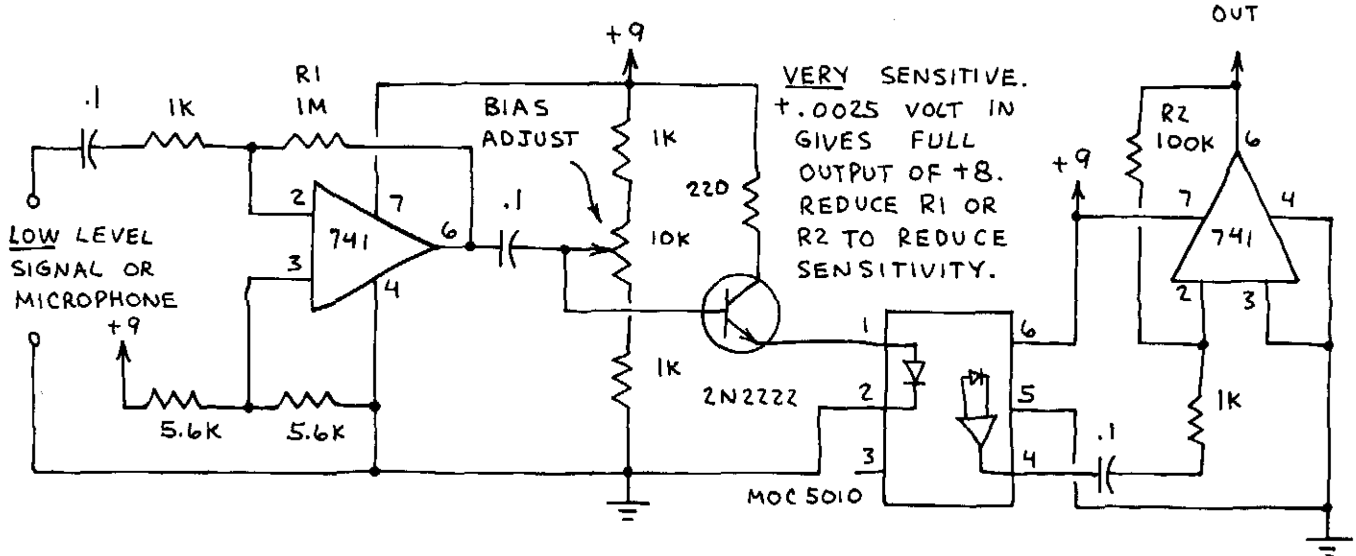
MOC 3010 – AC PORT

OPTOCOUPLER
MOC5010 LINEAR AMPLIFIER

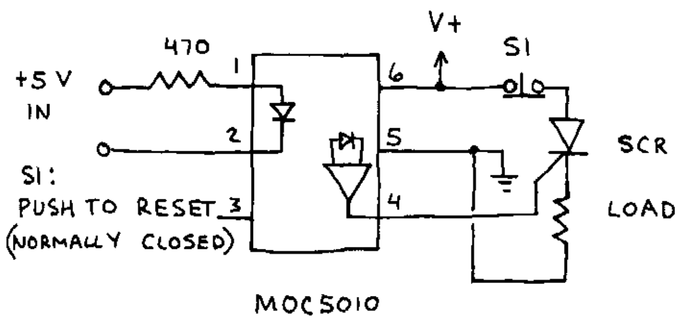


CONVERTS CURRENT FLOW THROUGH LED INTO OUTPUT VOLTAGE. IDEAL FOR TELEPHONE LINE COUPLING AND VARIOUS AUDIO APPLICATIONS.

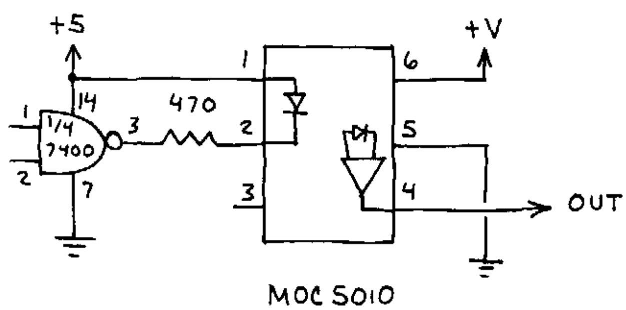
ISOLATED ANALOG DATA LINK



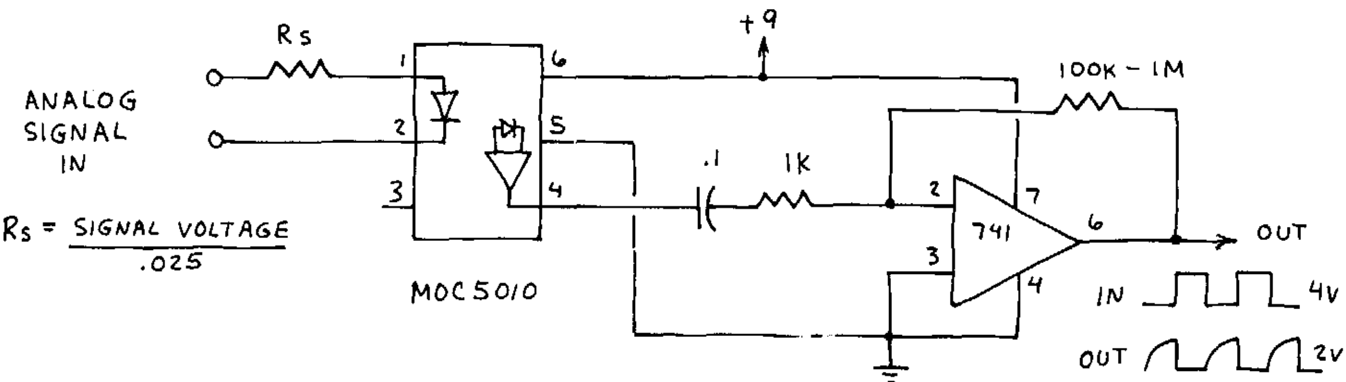
SCR DRIVER



TTL INTERFACING



AC SIGNAL ISOLATOR



$R_S = \frac{\text{SIGNAL VOLTAGE}}{.025}$

NOTES

NOTES

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT INDEX

TTL/LS

NOTE: TTL and LS chips are generally interchangeable. LS chips consume less power than TTL equivalents. Use LS chips for battery-powered circuits.

CMOS/MOS

NOTE: The Linear index includes some CMOS/MOS chips.

LINEAR

INDEX OF CIRCUIT APPLICATIONS

$19.95 [U.S.]
Price May Vary Outside U.S.

Electronics

Over 750,000 Forrest Mims Fans Can't Be Wrong!

That's right, previous editions of *The Forrest Mims Engineer's Notebook* have sold over 750,000 copies worldwide. Continuing in that winning tradition, this updated edition is a goldmine of integrated circuit applications and ideas!

This isn't like any other book about IC applications. Forrest has carefully hand-drawn and hand-lettered the pages to recreate the "feel" of one of his actual laboratory notebooks. He has built and tested each circuit in this book. Forrest also includes numerous tips on parts substitutions, possible modifications, and circuit operation. The result is a practical, no-nonsense guide based on his years of intensive hands-on experience with IC circuits.

You'll find a wide array of proven circuit designs in this book, ranging from simple digital logic networks and amplifiers to rhythm pattern generators, tone decoders, temperature sensors, digital to analog converters, counters, bus transceivers, and many other useful circuit ideas. Each comes complete with IC pin numbers, values for other components, and supply voltages clearly indicated.

Over the years, *The Forrest Mims Engineer's Notebook* has been an essential reference for professional design engineers, educators, technicians, students, circuit hobbyists, or anyone else who needs concise, accurate information on different chip applications. This is one book that won't sit on the bookshelf—it will find a permanent place next to the logic probe, multimeter, and breadboard in your electronics lab!

LLH
Technology Publishing
Route 2, Box 99M
Eagle Rock, Virginia 24085

ISBN 1-878707-03-5
51995
9 781878 707031