

Quad 2-Input Exclusive NOR Gate

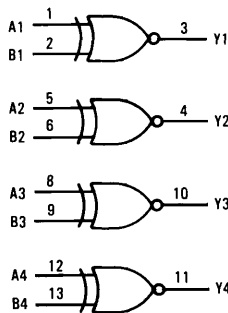
High-Performance Silicon-Gate CMOS

The MC54/74HC7266 is identical in pinout to the LS266 and the HC266. The HC7266 has standard CMOS outputs instead of open-drain outputs.

The device inputs are compatible with standard CMOS outputs; with pullup resistors, they are compatible with LSTTL outputs.

- Output Drive Capability: 10 LSTTL Loads
- Outputs Directly Interface to CMOS, NMOS, and TTL
- Operating Voltage Range: 2 to 6 V
- Low Input Current: 1 μ A
- High Noise Immunity Characteristic of CMOS Devices
- In Compliance with the Requirements Defined by JEDEC Standard No. 7A
- Chip Complexity: 56 FETs or 14 Equivalent Gates

LOGIC DIAGRAM

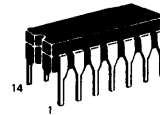


PIN 14 = V_{CC}
 PIN 7 = GND

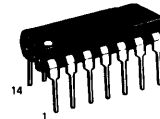
$$Y = \overline{A \oplus B}$$

$$= AB + \overline{A} \overline{B}$$

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J SUFFIX
CERAMIC
CASE 632-08



N SUFFIX
PLASTIC
CASE 646-06



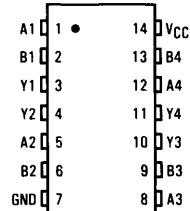
D SUFFIX
SOIC
CASE 751A-02

ORDERING INFORMATION

MC74HCXXXXN	Plastic
MC54HCXXXXJ	Ceramic
MC74HCXXXXD	SOIC

$T_A = -55^\circ$ to 125°C for all packages.
 Dimensions in Chapter 6.

PIN ASSIGNMENT



FUNCTION TABLE

Inputs		Output
A	B	Y
L	L	H
L	H	L
H	L	L
H	H	H

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MAXIMUM RATINGS*

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	DC Supply Voltage (Referenced to GND)	- 0.5 to + 7.0	V
V_{in}	DC Input Voltage (Referenced to GND)	- 1.5 to $V_{CC} + 1.5$	V
V_{out}	DC Output Voltage (Referenced to GND)	- 0.5 to $V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
I_{in}	DC Input Current, per Pin	± 20	mA
I_{out}	DC Output Current, per Pin	± 25	mA
I_{CC}	DC Supply Current, V_{CC} and GND Pins	± 50	mA
P_D	Power Dissipation in Still Air, Plastic or Ceramic DIP† SOIC Package†	750 500	mW
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature	- 65 to + 150	°C
T_L	Lead Temperature, 1 mm from Case for 10 Seconds (Plastic DIP or SOIC Package) (Ceramic DIP)	260 300	°C

This device contains protection circuitry to guard against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields. However, precautions must be taken to avoid applications of any voltage higher than maximum rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. For proper operation, V_{in} and V_{out} should be constrained to the range $GND \leq (V_{in} \text{ or } V_{out}) \leq V_{CC}$. Unused inputs must always be tied to an appropriate logic voltage level (e.g., either GND or V_{CC}). Unused outputs must be left open.

*Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur.

Functional operation should be restricted to the Recommended Operating Conditions.

†Derating - Plastic DIP: - 10 mW/°C from 65° to 125°C

Ceramic DIP: - 10 mW/°C from 100° to 125°C

SOIC Package: - 7 mW/°C from 65° to 125°C

For high frequency or heavy load considerations, see Chapter 4.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit	
V _{CC}	DC Supply Voltage (Referenced to GND)	2.0	6.0	V	
V _{in} , V _{out}	DC Input Voltage, Output Voltage (Referenced to GND)	0	V _{CC}	V	
T _A	Operating Temperature, All Package Types	- 55	+ 125	°C	
t _r , t _f	Input Rise and Fall Time (Figure 1)	V _{CC} = 2.0 V V _{CC} = 4.5 V V _{CC} = 6.0 V	0 0 0	1000 500 400	ns

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Voltages Referenced to GND)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	V_{CC} V	Guaranteed Limit			Unit
				25°C to - 55°C	$\leq 85^\circ\text{C}$	$\leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	
V_{IH}	Minimum High-Level Input Voltage	$V_{out} = 0.1 \text{ V or } V_{CC} - 0.1 \text{ V}$ $ I_{out} \leq 20 \mu\text{A}$	2.0 4.5 6.0	1.5 3.15 4.2	1.5 3.15 4.2	1.5 3.15 4.2	V
V_{IL}	Maximum Low-Level Input Voltage	$V_{out} = 0.1 \text{ V or } V_{CC} - 0.1 \text{ V}$ $ I_{out} \leq 20 \mu\text{A}$	2.0 4.5 6.0	0.3 0.9 1.2	0.3 0.9 1.2	0.3 0.9 1.2	V
V_{OH}	Minimum High-Level Output Voltage	$V_{in} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ $ I_{out} \leq 20 \mu\text{A}$	2.0 4.5 6.0	1.9 4.4 5.9	1.9 4.4 5.9	1.9 4.4 5.9	V
		$V_{in} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ $ I_{out} \leq 4.0 \text{ mA}$ $ I_{out} \leq 5.2 \text{ mA}$	4.5 6.0 6.0	3.98 5.48 5.48	3.84 5.34 5.34	3.70 5.20 5.20	V
V_{OL}	Maximum Low-Level Output Voltage	$V_{in} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ $ I_{out} \leq 20 \mu\text{A}$	2.0 4.5 6.0	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	V
		$V_{in} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ $ I_{out} \leq 4.0 \text{ mA}$ $ I_{out} \leq 5.2 \text{ mA}$	4.5 6.0 6.0	0.26 0.26 0.26	0.33 0.33 0.33	0.40 0.40 0.40	V
I_{in}	Maximum Input Leakage Current	$V_{in} = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}$	6.0	± 0.1	± 1.0	± 1.0	μA
I_{CC}	Maximum Quiescent Supply Current (per Package)	$V_{in} = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}$ $I_{out} = 0 \mu\text{A}$	6.0	2	20	40	μA

NOTE: Information on typical parametric values can be found in Chapter 4.

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AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($C_L = 50$ pF, Input $t_r = t_f = 6$ ns)

Symbol	Parameter	V _{CC} V	Guaranteed Limit			Unit
			25°C to -55°C	≤ 85°C	≤ 125°C	
t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	Maximum Propagation Delay, Input A or B to Output Y (Figures 1 and 2)	2.0 4.5 6.0	120 24 20	150 30 26	180 36 31	ns
t _{TLH} , t _{THL}	Maximum Output Transition Time, Any Output (Figures 1 and 2)	2.0 4.5 6.0	75 15 13	95 19 16	110 22 19	ns
C _{in}	Maximum Input Capacitance	—	10	10	10	pF

NOTES:

1. For propagation delays with loads other than 50 pF, see Chapter 4.
2. Information on typical parametric values can be found in Chapter 4.

CPD	Power Dissipation Capacitance (Per Gate) Used to determine the no-load dynamic power consumption: $P_D = C_{PD} V_{CC}^2 f + I_{CC} V_{CC}$ For load considerations, see Chapter 4.	Typical @ 25°C, V _{CC} = 5.0 V	pF
		33	

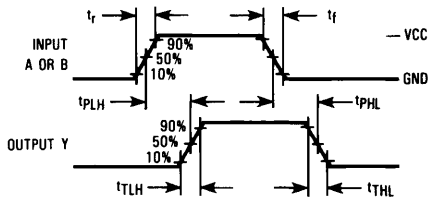
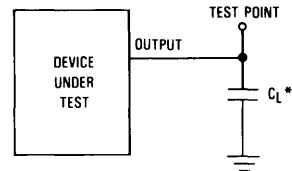


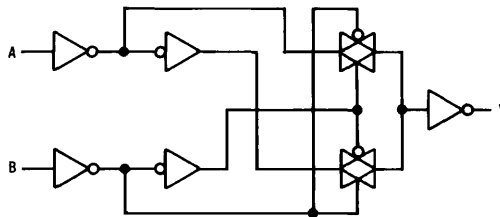
Figure 1. Switching Waveforms



*Includes all probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 2. Test Circuit

LOGIC DETAIL (1/4 of Device)



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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Bi ϕ -L is defined as biphas-level code. Also known as Manchester Code, this technique utilizes binary phase shift keying (PSK). The Bi ϕ -L output shown in Figure 3 carries both data and synchronization information; therefore, separate data and clock lines are not required to transfer information. A positive-going transition in the middle of the bit interval

indicates a logic zero; a negative-going transition indicates a logic one (see Figure 4).

NRZ-L shown in Figure 3 is non-return-to-zero level code. This is simply serial data out of a shift register, such as the HC597.

The Bi ϕ -L signal must be phase coherent (i.e., no glitches). Therefore, NRZ-L and clock transitions must be coincident.

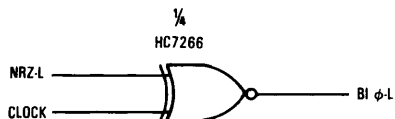


Figure 3. Biphas-Level Encoder (Manchester Encoder)

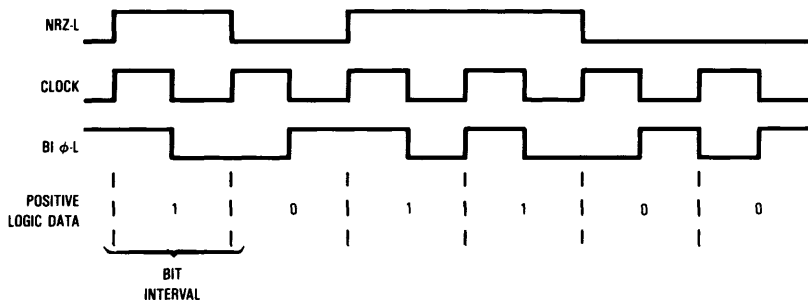


Figure 4. Timing Diagram