### INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

## DATA SHEET

### For a complete data sheet, please also download:

- The IC06 74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Family Specifications
- The IC06 74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Package Information
- The IC06 74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Package Outlines

# 74HC/HCT283 4-bit binary full adder with fast carry

Product specification
File under Integrated Circuits, IC06

December 1990





### 4-bit binary full adder with fast carry

### 74HC/HCT283

#### **FEATURES**

• High-speed 4-bit binary addition

• Cascadable in 4-bit increments

· Fast internal look-ahead carry

· Output capability: standard

I<sub>CC</sub> category: MSI

### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The 74HC/HCT283 are high-speed Si-gate CMOS devices and are pin compatible with low power Schottky TTL (LSTTL). They are specified in compliance with JEDEC standard no. 7A.

The 74HC/HCT283 add two 4-bit binary words ( $A_n$  plus  $B_n$ ) plus the incoming carry. The binary sum appears on the sum outputs ( $\Sigma_1$  to  $\Sigma_4$ ) and the out-going carry ( $C_{OUT}$ ) according to the equation:

$$C_{IN} + (A_1 + B_1) + 2(A_2 + B_2) + 4(A_3 + B_3) + 8(A_4 + B_4) =$$
  
=  $\Sigma_1 + 2\Sigma_2 + 4\Sigma_3 + 8\Sigma_4 + 16C_{OUT}$ 

Where (+) = plus.

Due to the symmetry of the binary add function, the "283" can be used with either all active HIGH operands (positive logic) or all active LOW operands (negative logic); see function table. In case of all active LOW operands the results  $\Sigma_1$  to  $\Sigma_4$  and  $C_{OUT}$  should be interpreted also as active LOW. With active HIGH inputs,  $C_{IN}$  must be held LOW when no "carry in" is intended. Interchanging inputs of equal weight does not affect the operation, thus  $C_{IN},\,A_1,\,B_1$  can be assigned arbitrarily to pins 5, 6, 7, etc.

See the "583" for the BCD version.

#### **QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

GND = 0 V;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C;  $t_r$  =  $t_f$  = 6 ns

CVMDOL	DADAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYP		
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	НС	нст	UNIT
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF; V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V			
	$C_{IN}$ to $\Sigma_1$		16	15	ns
	$C_{IN}$ to $\Sigma_2$		18	21	ns
	$C_{IN}$ to $\Sigma_3$		20	23	ns
	$C_{IN}$ to $\Sigma_4$		23	27	ns
	$A_n$ or $B_n$ to $\Sigma_n$		21	25	ns
	C <sub>IN</sub> to C <sub>OUT</sub>		20	23	ns
	$A_n$ or $B_n$ to $C_{OUT}$		20	24	ns
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance		3.5	3.5	pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance per package	notes 1 and 2	88	92	pF

#### Notes

1.  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu W$ ):

$$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + \sum (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$$
 where:

f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz

f<sub>o</sub> = output frequency in MHz

 $\sum (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_0) = \text{sum of outputs}$ 

C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF

 $V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in V

2. For HC the condition is  $V_I = GND$  to  $V_{CC}$ 

For HCT the condition is  $V_I = GND$  to  $V_{CC} - 1.5 V$ 

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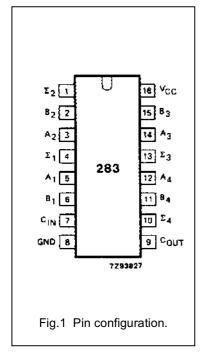
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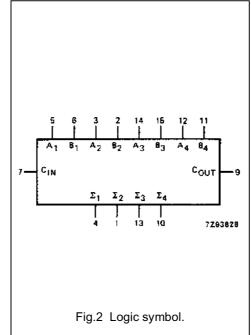
### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

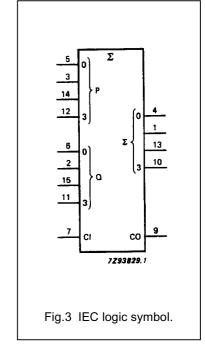
See "74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Package Information".

### **PIN DESCRIPTION**

PIN NO.	SYMBOL	NAME AND FUNCTION
4, 1, 13, 10	$\Sigma_1$ to $\Sigma_4$	sum outputs
5, 3, 14, 12	A <sub>1</sub> to A <sub>4</sub>	A operand inputs
6, 2, 15, 11	B <sub>1</sub> to B <sub>4</sub>	B operand inputs
7	C <sub>IN</sub>	carry input
8	GND	ground (0 V)
9	C <sub>OUT</sub>	carry output
16	V <sub>CC</sub>	positive supply voltage

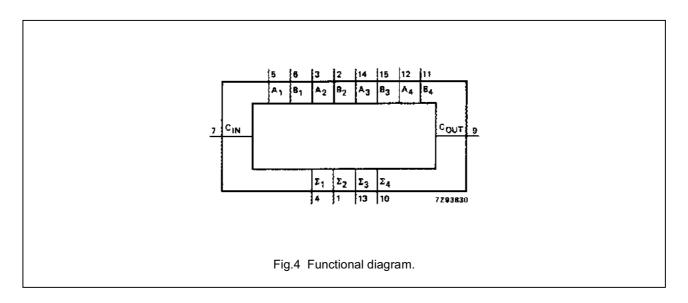






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#### **FUNCTION TABLE**

PINS	C <sub>IN</sub>	<b>A</b> <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	<b>A</b> <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	Σ1	$\Sigma_2$	Σ3	Σ4	C <sub>OUT</sub>	EXAMPLE <sup>(2)</sup>
logic levels	L	L	Н	L	Н	Н	L	L	Н	Н	Н	L	L	Н	
active HIGH	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	(3)
active LOW	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	(4)

#### Note

H = HIGH voltage level
 L = LOW voltage level

### 2. example

1001

1010

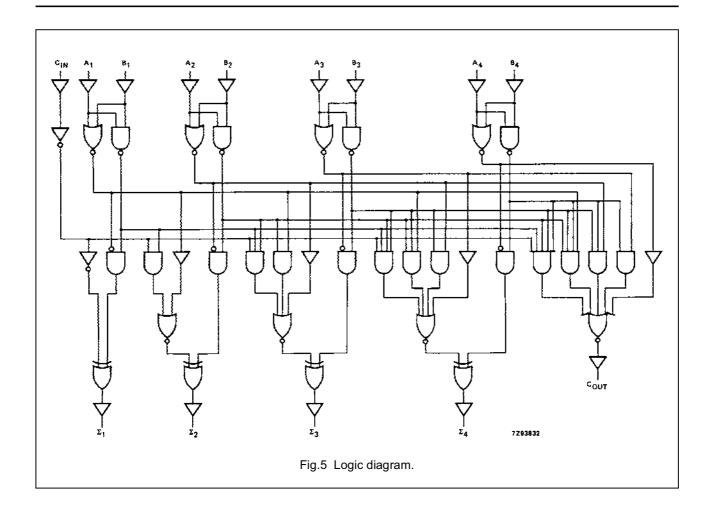
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10011

- 3. for active HIGH, example = (9 + 10 = 19)
- 4. for active LOW, example = (carry + 6 + 5 = 12)

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#### DC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HC

For the DC characteristics see "74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Family Specifications".

Output capability: standard

I<sub>CC</sub> category: MSI

### **AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HC**

GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f = 6 \text{ ns}$ ;  $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ 

		T <sub>amb</sub> (°C)								TEST CONDITIONS	
SYMBOL											WAYEEODIA
	PARAMETER	+25			<b>-40</b>	to +85	-40 t	-40 to +125		V <sub>CC</sub>	WAVEFORMS
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.		(•)	
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay $C_{\text{IN}}$ to $\Sigma_1$		52 19 15	160 32 27		200 40 34		240 48 41	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.6
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay $C_{\text{IN}}$ to $\Sigma_2$		58 21 17	180 36 31		225 45 38		270 54 46	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.6
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay $C_{\text{IN}}$ to $\Sigma_3$		63 23 18	195 39 33		245 49 42		295 59 50	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.6
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay $C_{\text{IN}}$ to $\Sigma_4$		74 27 22	230 46 39		290 58 49		345 69 59	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.6
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay $A_n$ or $B_n$ to $\Sigma_n$		69 25 20	210 42 36		265 53 45		315 63 54	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.6
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay C <sub>IN</sub> to C <sub>OUT</sub>		63 23 18	195 39 33		245 49 42		295 59 50	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.6
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay  A <sub>n</sub> or B <sub>n</sub> to C <sub>OUT</sub>		63 23 18	195 39 33		245 49 42		295 59 50	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.6
t <sub>THL</sub> / t <sub>TLH</sub>	output transition time		19 7 6	75 15 13		95 19 16		110 22 19	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.6

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#### **DC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HCT**

For the DC characteristics see "74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Family Specifications".

Output capability: standard

I<sub>CC</sub> category: MSI

### Note to HCT types

The value of additional quiescent supply current ( $\Delta I_{CC}$ ) for a unit load of 1 is given in the family specifications. To determine  $\Delta I_{CC}$  per input, multiply this value by the unit load coefficient shown in the table below.

INPUT	UNIT LOAD COEFFICIENT
C <sub>IN</sub>	1.50
B <sub>2</sub> , A <sub>2</sub> , A <sub>1</sub>	1.00
B <sub>1</sub>	0.40
B <sub>4</sub> , A <sub>4</sub> , A <sub>3</sub> , B <sub>3</sub>	0.50

### **AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HCT**

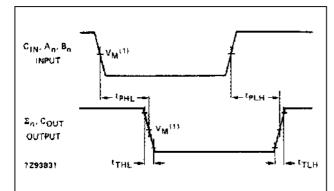
GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f = 6 \text{ ns}$ ;  $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ 

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T <sub>amb</sub> (°C)								TEST CONDITIONS		
		74HCT									MANGEODMO	
		+25			-40 to +85		-40 to +125		UNIT	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	WAVEFORMS	
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.		(-,		
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay $C_{\text{IN}}$ to $\Sigma_1$		18	31		39		47	ns	4.5	Fig.6	
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay $C_{\text{IN}}$ to $\Sigma_2$		25	43		54		65	ns	4.5	Fig.6	
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay $C_{\text{IN}}$ to $\Sigma_3$		27	46		58		69	ns	4.5	Fig.6	
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay $C_{\text{IN}}$ to $\Sigma_4$		31	53		66		80	ns	4.5	Fig.6	
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay $A_n$ or $B_n$ to $\Sigma_n$		29	49		61		74	ns	4.5	Fig.6	
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay C <sub>IN</sub> to C <sub>OUT</sub>		27	46		58		69	ns	4.5	Fig.6	
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay  A <sub>n</sub> or B <sub>n</sub> to C <sub>OUT</sub>		28	48		60		72	ns	4.5	Fig.6	
t <sub>THL</sub> / t <sub>TLH</sub>	output transition time		7	15		19		22	ns	4.5	Fig.6	

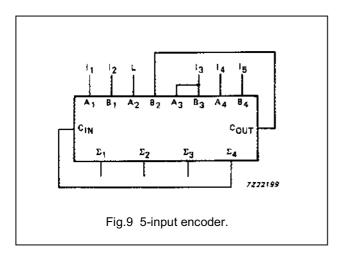
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#### **AC WAVEFORMS**



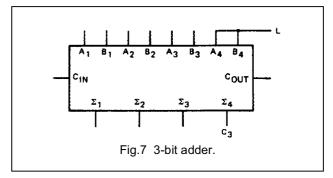
- (1) HC :  $V_M = 50\%$ ;  $V_I = GND$  to  $V_{CC}$ . HCT:  $V_M = 1.3$  V;  $V_I = GND$  to 3 V.
- Fig.6 Waveforms showing the inputs  $(C_{IN}, A_n, B_n)$  to the outputs  $(\sum_n, C_{OUT})$  propagation delays and the output transition times.

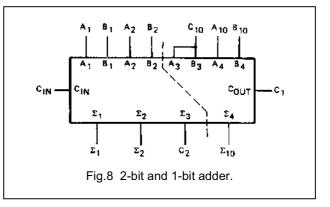


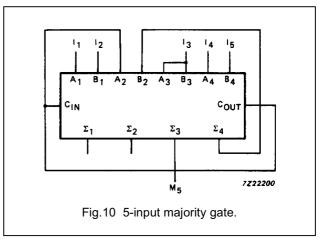
#### Notes to Figs 7 to 10

Figure 7 shows a 3-bit adder using the "283". Tying the operand inputs of the fourth adder (A3, B3) LOW makes  $\Sigma_3$  dependent on, and equal to, the carry from the third adder. Based on the same principle, Figure 8 shows a method of dividing the "283" into a 2-bit and 1-bit adder. The third stage adder (A2, B2,  $\Sigma_2$ ) is used simply as means of transferring the carry into the fourth stage (via A2 and B2) and transferring the carry from the second stage on  $\Sigma_2$ . Note that as long as long as A2 and B2 are the same, HIGH or LOW, they do not influence  $\Sigma_2$ . Similarly, when A2 and B2 are the same, the carry into the third stage does not influence the carry out of the third stage. Figure 9 shows a method of implementing a 5-input encoder, where the

#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**







inputs are equally weighted. The outputs  $\Sigma$   $_0,$   $\Sigma_1$  and  $\Sigma$   $_2$  produce a binary number equal to the number inputs (I $_1$  to I $_5$ ) that are HIGH. Figure 10 shows a method of implementing a 5-input majority gate. When three or more inputs (I $_1$  to I $_5$ ) are HIGH, the output M $_5$  is HIGH.

### **PACKAGE OUTLINES**

See "74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Package Outlines".