

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note)
If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.
Supply Voltage
7 V
Input Voltage 5.5 V
Operating Free Air Temperature Range

| 54 | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| DM74 | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

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

## Recommended Operating Conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | 54283 |  |  | DM74283 |  |  | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min | Nom | Max | Min | Nom | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply Voltage | 4.5 | 5 | 5.5 | 4.75 | 5 | 5.25 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IH }}$ | High Level Input Voltage | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ | Low Level Input Voltage |  |  | 0.8 |  |  | 0.8 | V |
| ${ }_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | High Level Output Current |  |  | -0.4 |  |  | -0.4 | mA |
| lOL | Low Level Output Current |  |  | 16 |  |  | 16 | mA |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}$ | Free Air Operating Temperature | -55 |  | 125 | 0 |  | 70 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Electrical Characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions |  | Min | Typ <br> (Note 1) | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ | Input Clamp Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Min}, \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{l}}=-12 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  |  | -1.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | High Level Output Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Min}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=\mathrm{Max} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IL}}=\mathrm{Max} \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.4 | 3.4 |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | Low Level Output Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\operatorname{Min}, \mathrm{IOL}_{\mathrm{OL}}=\mathrm{Max} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IH}}=\mathrm{Min} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 0.2 | 0.4 | V |
| 1 | Input Current @ Max Input Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Max}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  | 1 | mA |
| $\mathrm{IIH}^{\text {H }}$ | High Level Input Current | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=\mathrm{Max}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  | 40 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| IIL | Low Level Input Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Max}, \mathrm{V}_{1}=0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  | -1.6 | mA |
| los | Short Circuit Output Current at $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Max}$ <br> (Note 2) | 54 | -20 |  | -55 | mA |
|  |  |  | DM74 | -20 |  | -55 |  |
| los | Short Circuit <br> Output Current at C4 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Max} \\ & (\text { Note 2) } \end{aligned}$ | 54 | -20 |  | -70 | mA |
|  |  |  | DM74 | -18 |  | -70 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {ICCH }}$ | Supply Current with Outputs High | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Max}$ | 54 |  |  | 99 | mA |
|  |  |  | DM74 |  |  | 110 |  |

Note 1: All typicals are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Note 2: Not more than one output should be shorted at a time

## Switching Characteristics

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (See Section 1 for waveforms and load configurations)

| Symbol | Parameter | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=15 \mathrm{pF}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=400 \Omega$ |  | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min | Max |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { tpLH } \\ & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}} \end{aligned}$ | Propagation Delay CO or $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | ns |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { tpLH } \\ & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Propagation Delay $A_{n}$ or $B_{n}$ to $S_{n}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | ns |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PLH}} \\ & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Propagation Delay C0 to C4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 16 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ns |
| tpLH <br> $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}}$ | Propagation Delay $A_{n}$ or $B_{n}$ to $C 4$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | ns |

## Functional Description

The '283 adds two 4-bit binary words (A plus B) plus the incoming carry CO . The binary sum appears on the Sum (S0-S3) and outgoing carry (C4 outputs. The binary weight of the various inputs and outputs is indicated by the subscript numbers, representing powers of two.
$2^{0}(\mathrm{~A} 0+\mathrm{B} 0+\mathrm{C} 0)+2^{1}(\mathrm{~A} 1+\mathrm{B} 1)+2^{2}(\mathrm{~A} 2+\mathrm{B} 2)+$ $2^{3}(\mathrm{~A} 3+\mathrm{B} 3)=\mathrm{S} 0+2 \mathrm{~S} 1+4 \mathrm{~S} 2+8 \mathrm{~S} 3+16 \mathrm{C} 4$ Where $(+)=$ plus
Interchanging inputs of equal weight does not affect the operation. Thus $\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{AO}, \mathrm{BO}$ can be arbitrarily assigned to pins 5,6 and 7 . Due to the symmetry of the binary add function, the ' 283 can be used either with all inputs and outputs active HIGH (positive logic) or with all inputs and outputs active LOW (negative logic). Note that if CO is not used it must be tied LOW for active HIGH logic or tied HIGH for active LOW logic.
Example:

|  | C0 | A0 A1 A2 A3 | B0 | B1 B2 B3 | S0 S1 S2 S3 | C4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Logic Levels | L | L | H | L | H | H | L | L | H | H | H | L | L | H |
| Active HIGH | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Active LOW | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Active HIGH: $0+10+9=3+16$ Active LOW: $1+5+6=12+0$


FIGURE a. 3-Bit Adder

Due to pin limitations, the intermediate carries of the '283 are not brought out for use as inputs or outputs. However, other means can be used to effectively insert a carry into, or bring a carry out from, an intermediate stage. Figure a shows a way of making a 3 -bit adder. Tying the operand inputs of the fourth adder (A3, B3) LOW makes S3 dependent ony on, and equal to, the carry from the third adder. Using somewhat the same principle,Figure $b$ shows a way of dividing the '283 into a 2 -bit and a 1 -bit adder. The third stage adder (A2, B2, S2) is used merely as a means of getting a carry (C10) signal into the fourth stage (via A2 and B2) and bringing out the carry from the second stage on S2. Note that as long as A2 and B2 are the same, whether HIGH or LOW, they do not infuence S2. Similarly, when A2 and B 2 are the same the carry into the third stage does not influence they carry out of the third stage. Figure $c$ shows a method of implementing a 5 -input encoder, where the inputs are equally weighted. The outputs $\mathrm{S} 0, \mathrm{~S} 1$ and S 2 present a binary number equal to the number of inputs $11-15$ that are true. Figure $d$ shows one method of implementing a 5 -input majority gate. When three or more of the inputs I1-I5 are true, the output M5 is true.


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FIGURE b. 2-Bit and 1-Bit Adders



Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) (Continued)


16-Lead Ceramic Flat Package (W)
Order Number 54283FMQB
NS Package Number W16A

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