Apéndice 4
Especificaciones técnicas

PIC16F87X

28/40-Pin 8-Bit CMOS FLASH Microcontrollers

Devices Included in this Data Sheet:

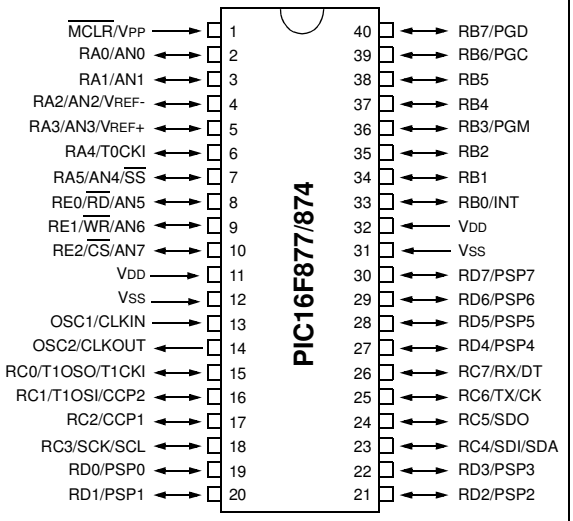
- PIC16F873
- PIC16F874
- PIC16F876
- PIC16F877

Microcontroller Core Features:

- High performance RISC CPU
- Only 35 single word instructions to learn
- All single cycle instructions except for program branches which are two cycle
- Operating speed: DC - 20 MHz clock input
  DC - 200 ns instruction cycle
- Up to 8K x 14 words of FLASH Program Memory,
  Up to 368 x 8 bytes of Data Memory (RAM)
  Up to 256 x 8 bytes of EEPROM Data Memory
- Pinout compatible to the PIC16C73B/74B/76/77
- Interrupt capability (up to 14 sources)
- Eight level deep hardware stack
- Direct, indirect and relative addressing modes
- Power-on Reset (POR)
- Power-up Timer (PWRT) and
  Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)
- Watchdog Timer (WDT) with its own on-chip RC oscillator for reliable operation
- Programmable code protection
- Power saving SLEEP mode
- Selectable oscillator options
- Low power, high speed CMOS FLASH/EEPROM technology
- Fully static design
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP) via two pins
- Single 5V In-Circuit Serial Programming capability
- In-Circuit Debugging via two pins
- Processor read/write access to program memory
- Wide operating voltage range: 2.0V to 5.5V
- High Sink/Source Current: 25 mA
- Commercial, Industrial and Extended temperature ranges
- Low-power consumption:
  - < 0.6 mA typical @ 3V, 4 MHz
  - 20 μA typical @ 3V, 32 kHz
  - < 1 μA typical standby current

Pin Diagram

PDIP



Peripheral Features:

- Timer0: 8-bit timer/counter with 8-bit prescaler
- Timer1: 16-bit timer/counter with prescaler, can be incremented during SLEEP via external crystal/clock
- Timer2: 8-bit timer/counter with 8-bit period register, prescaler and postscaler
- Two Capture, Compare, PWM modules
  - Capture is 16-bit, max. resolution is 12.5 ns
  - Compare is 16-bit, max. resolution is 200 ns
  - PWM max. resolution is 10-bit
- 10-bit multi-channel Analog-to-Digital converter
- Synchronous Serial Port (SSP) with SPI™ (Master mode) and I^2C™ (Master/Slave)
- Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (USART/SCI) with 9-bit address detection
- Parallel Slave Port (PSP) 8-bits wide, with external RD, WR and CS controls (40/44-pin only)
- Brown-out detection circuitry for Brown-out Reset (BOR)

Key Features PICmicro™ Mid-Range Reference Manual (DS33023)	PIC16F873	PIC16F874	PIC16F876	PIC16F877
Operating Frequency	DC - 20 MHz	DC - 20 MHz	DC - 20 MHz	DC - 20 MHz
RESETS (and Delays)	POR, BOR (PWRT, OST)	POR, BOR (PWRT, OST)	POR, BOR (PWRT, OST)	POR, BOR (PWRT, OST)
FLASH Program Memory (14-bit words)	4K	4K	8K	8K
Data Memory (bytes)	192	192	368	368
EEPROM Data Memory	128	128	256	256
Interrupts	13	14	13	14
I/O Ports	Ports A,B,C	Ports A,B,C,D,E	Ports A,B,C	Ports A,B,C,D,E
Timers	3	3	3	3
Capture/Compare/PWM Modules	2	2	2	2
Serial Communications	MSSP, USART	MSSP, USART	MSSP, USART	MSSP, USART
Parallel Communications	—	PSP	—	PSP
10-bit Analog-to-Digital Module	5 input channels	8 input channels	5 input channels	8 input channels
Instruction Set	35 instructions	35 instructions	35 instructions	35 instructions

±1.5g X-Axis Micromachined Accelerometer

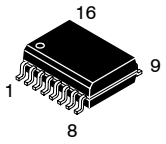
MMA2260D

The MMA series of silicon capacitive, micromachined accelerometers features signal conditioning, a 2-pole low pass filter and temperature compensation. Zero-g offset full scale span and filter cut-off are factory set and require no external devices. A full system self-test capability verifies system functionality.

MMA2260D: X AXIS SENSITIVITY MICROMACHINED ACCELEROMETER ±1.5g

Features

- Integral Signal Conditioning
- High Sensitivity
- Linear Output
- 2nd Order Bessel Filter
- Calibrated Self-test
- EPROM Parity Check Status
- Transducer Hermetically Sealed at Wafer Level for Superior Reliability
- Robust Design, High Shock Survivability

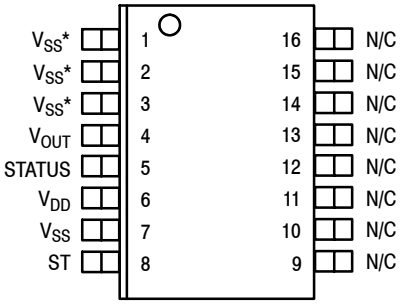


16 LEAD SOIC
CASE 475

Typical Applications

- Tilt Monitoring
- Inclinometers
- Appliance Control
- Mechanical Bearing Monitoring
- Vibration Monitoring and Recording
- Sports Diagnostic Devices and Systems
- Trailer Brake Controls
- Automotive Aftermarket

Pin Assignment



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Temperature Range	Case No.	Package
MMA2260D	-40 to +105°C	Case 475-01	SOIC-16
MMA2260DR2	-40 to +105°C	Case 475-01	SOIC-16, Tape & Reel

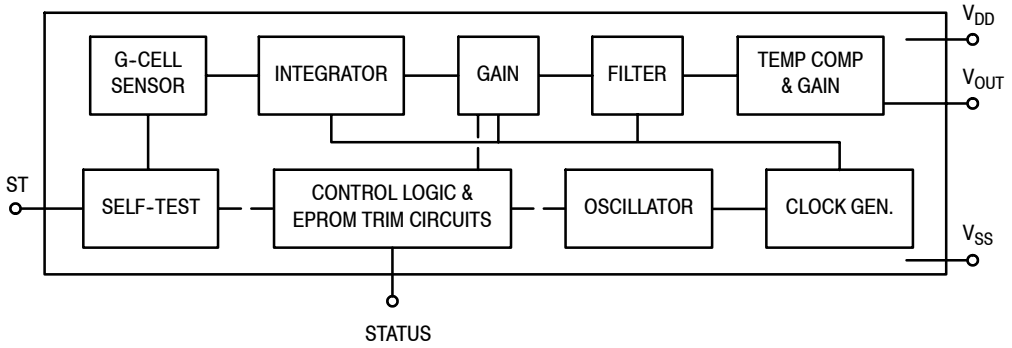


Figure 1. Simplified Accelerometer Functional Block Diagram

REV 0

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

(Unless otherwise noted: −40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +105°C, 4.75 ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.25, Acceleration = 0g, Loaded output[1])

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Range[2]					
Supply Voltage[3]	V_{DD}	4.75	5.00	5.25	V
Supply Current	I_{DD}	1.1	2.2	3.2	mA
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	−40	—	+105	°C
Acceleration Range	g_{FS}	—	1.5	—	g
Output Signal					
Zero g (V_{DD} = 5.0 V)[4]	V_{OFF}	2.3	2.5	2.7	V
Sensitivity (T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5.0 V)[5]	S	1140	1200	1260	mV/g
Sensitivity (V_{DD} = 5.0 V)[5]	S	1110	1200	1290	mV/g
Bandwidth Response	f_{-3dB}	40	50	60	Hz
Nonlinearity	NL_{OUT}	−1.0	—	+1.0	% FSO
Noise					
RMS (0.1 Hz – 1.0 kHz)	n_{RMS}	—	3.5	—	mVrms
Spectral Density (RMS, 0.1 Hz – 1.0 kHz)[6]	n_{SD}	—	350	—	μg/√Hz
Self-Test					
Output Response (V_{DD} = 5.0 V)	ΔV_{ST}	0.3	0.4	0.5	V
Input Low	V_{IL}	V_{SS}	—	0.3 V_{DD}	V
Input High	V_{IH}	0.7 V_{DD}	—	V_{DD}	V
Input Loading[7]	I_{IN}	−50	−125	−300	μA
Response Time[8]	t_{ST}	—	20	25	ms
Status[12][13]					
Output Low (I_{load} = 100 μA)	V_{OL}	—	—	0.4	V
Output High (I_{load} = −100 μA)	V_{OH}	V_{DD} −0.8	—	—	V
Output Stage Performance					
Electrical Saturation Recovery Time[9]	t_{DELAY}	—	—	2.0	ms
Full Scale Output Range (I_{OUT} = −200 μA)	V_{FSO}	V_{SS}+0.25	—	V_{DD} − 0.25	V
Capacitive Load Drive[10]	C_L	—	—	100	pF
Output Impedance	Z_O	—	50	—	Ω
Mechanical Characteristics					
Transverse Sensitivity[11]	$V_{YX,ZX}$	—	—	5.0	% FSO

NOTES:

1. For a loaded output the measurements are observed after an RC filter consisting of a 1 kΩ resistor and a 0.1 μF capacitor to ground.
2. These limits define the range of operation for which the part will meet specification.
3. Within the supply range of 4.75 and 5.25 volts, the device operates as a fully calibrated linear accelerometer. Beyond these supply limits the device may operate as a linear device but is not guaranteed to be in calibration.
4. The device can measure both + and − acceleration. With no input acceleration the output is at midsupply. For positive acceleration the output will increase above V_{DD}/2 and for negative acceleration the output will decrease below V_{DD}/2.
5. Sensitivity limits apply to 0 Hz acceleration.
6. At clock frequency ≅ 34 kHz.
7. The digital input pin has an internal pull-down current source to prevent inadvertent self test initiation due to external board level leakages.
8. Time for the output to reach 90% of its final value after a self-test is initiated.
9. Time for amplifiers to recover after an acceleration signal causing them to saturate.
10. Preserves phase margin (60°) to guarantee output amplifier stability.
11. A measure of the device's ability to reject an acceleration applied 90° from the true axis of sensitivity.
12. The Status pin output is not valid following power-up until at least one rising edge has been applied to the self-test pin. The Status pin is high whenever the self-test input is high.
13. The Status pin output latches high if the EPROM parity changes to odd. The Status pin can be reset by a rising edge on self-test, unless a fault condition continues to exist.

BASIC CONNECTIONS

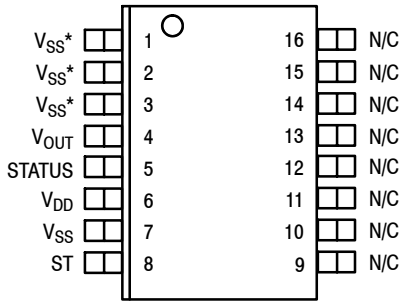


Figure 3. Pinout Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1 thru 3	V_{SS}*	Redundant connections to the internal V_{SS} and may be left unconnected.
4	V_{OUT}	Output voltage of the accelerometer.
5	STATUS	Logic output pin used to indicate fault.
6	V_{DD}	The power supply input.
7	V_{SS}	The power supply ground.
8	ST	Logic input pin used to initiate self-test.
9 thru 13	Trim pins	Used for factory trim. Leave unconnected.
14 thru 16	—	No internal connection. Leave unconnected.

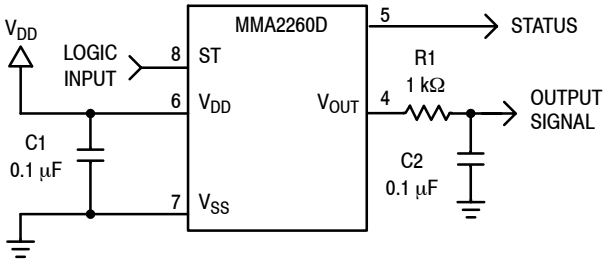


Figure 4. SOIC Accelerometer with Recommended Connection Diagram

PCB Layout

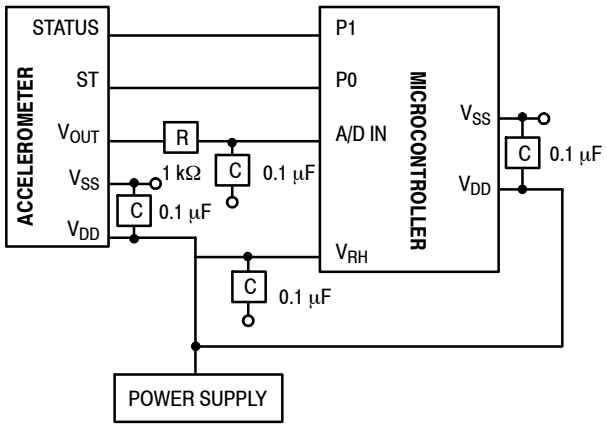
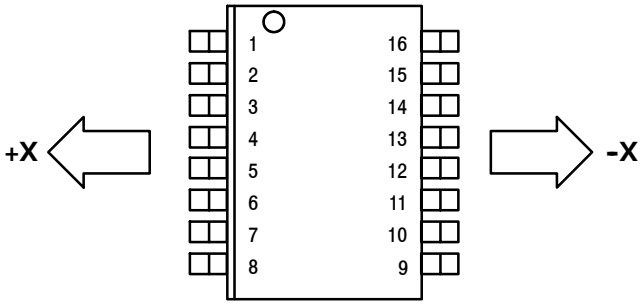


Figure 5. Recommended PCB Layout for Interfacing Accelerometer to Microcontroller

NOTES:

- Use a 0.1 μF capacitor on V_{DD} to decouple the power source.
- Physical coupling distance of the accelerometer to the microcontroller should be minimal.
- Place a ground plane beneath the accelerometer to reduce noise, the ground plane should be attached to all internal V_{SS} terminals shown in Figure 3.
- Use an RC filter of 1 kΩ and 0.1 μF on the output of the accelerometer to minimize clock noise (from the switched capacitor filter circuit).
- PCB layout of power and ground should not couple power supply noise.
- Accelerometer and microcontroller should not be a high current path.
- A/D sampling rate and any external power supply switching frequency should be selected such that they do not interfere with the internal accelerometer sampling frequency. This will prevent aliasing errors.

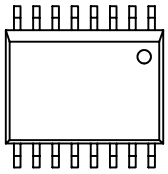
DYNAMIC ACCELERATION



16-Pin SOIC Package

Top View

STATIC ACCELERATION



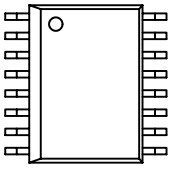
Direction of Earth's gravity field.*

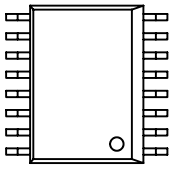
-1g

V_{OUT} = 3.7V

0g

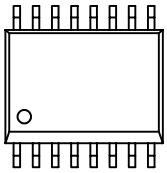
V_{OUT} = 2.50V





0g

V_{OUT} = 2.50V



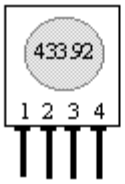
+1g

V_{OUT} = 1.3V

* When positioned as shown, the Earth's gravity will result in a positive 1g output

TWS-434 / RWS-434
http://www.rentron.com

TWS-434A RF Transmitter



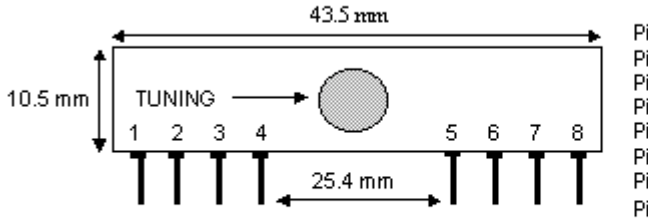
Pin - 1 Gnd
Pin - 2 Data Input
Pin - 3 Vcc
Pin - 4 RF Output

Module size W = 0.426" H = 0.6" lead spacing 0.1"

Frequency: 433.92MHz
Modulation: AM
Operating Voltage: 2 – 12 VDC

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Vcc	Supply Voltage		2.0	-	12.0	V
Ip	Peak Current	2V / 12V	-	1.64 / 19.4	-	mA
Vh	Input High Voltage	Idata = 100uA (High)	Vcc-0.5	Vcc	Vcc+0.5	V
Vl	Input Low Voltage	Idata = 0 uA (Low)	-	-	0.3	V
Fo	Operating Frequency		433.90	433.92	433.94	MHz
Tr / Tf	Modulation Rise / Fall Time	External Coding	-	-	100 / 100	uS
Po	RF Output Power – Into 50Ω	Vcc = 9 to 12 V Vcc = 5 to 6V	-	16 14	-	dBm
Dr	Data Rate	External Coding	-	2.4K	3K	Bps

RWS-434 RF Receiver

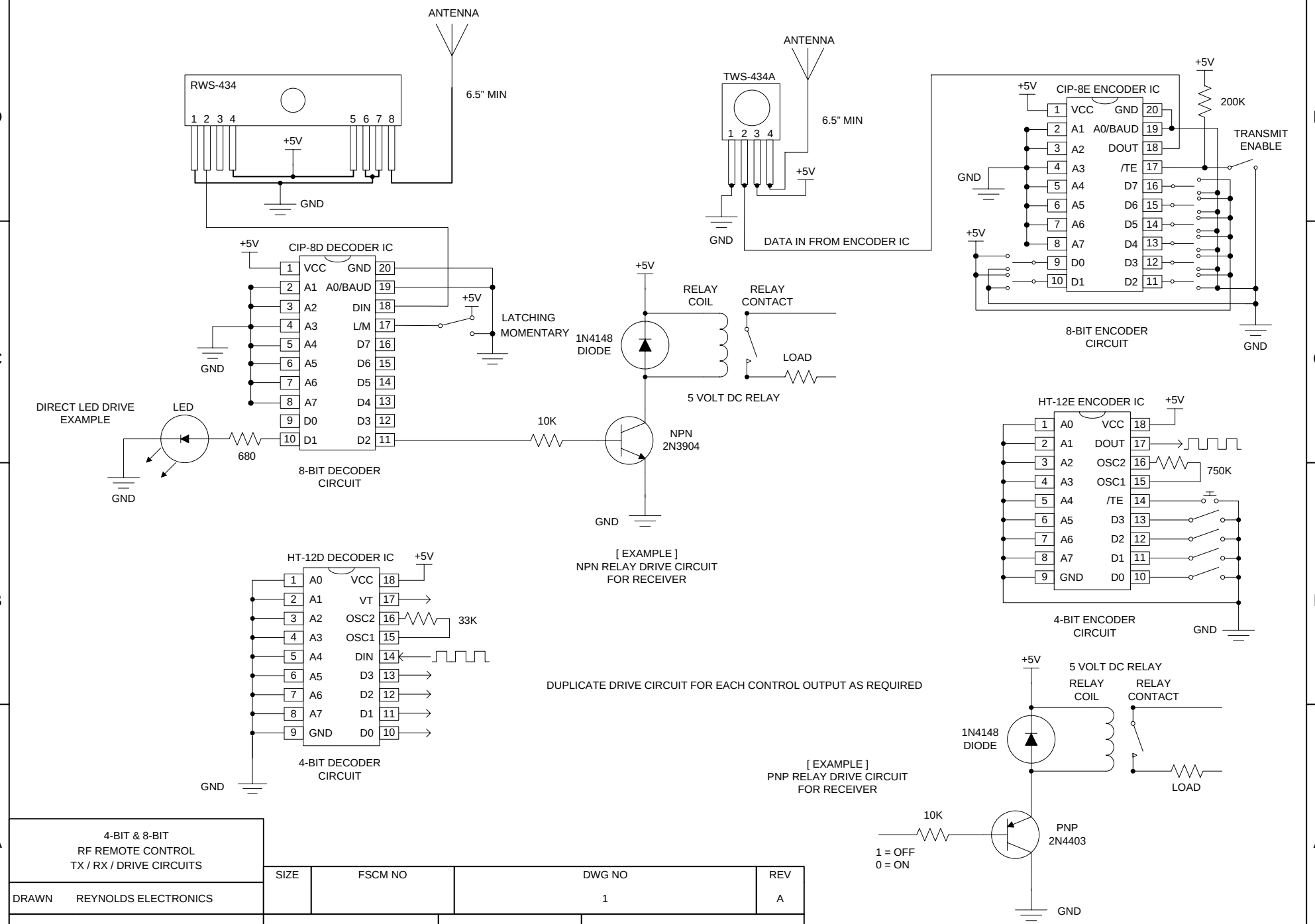


Pin – 1 Gnd
Pin – 2 Digital Data Output
Pin – 3 Linear Output
Pin – 4 Vcc
Pin – 5 Vcc
Pin – 6 Gnd
Pin – 7 Gnd
Pin – 8 Antenna (approx 30 – 35 cm)

Frequency: 433.92MHz
Modulation: AM
Operating Voltage: 4.5 – 5.5 VDC
Output: Digital & Linear

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Vcc	Supply Voltage		4.5	5	5.5	V
It	Operating Current		-	3.5	4.5	mA
	Channel Width	+ / - 500				kHz
Rd	Data Rate				3k	Bps
Vdat	Data Out	Idata = +200 uA (High)	Vcc-0.5	-	Vcc	V
		Idata = -10 uA (Low)	-	-	0.3	V

Reynolds Electronics
12300 Highway A1A
Vero Beach, Fl. 32963
Tel: (772) 589-8510 Fax: (772) 589-8620
Web: http://www.rentron.com



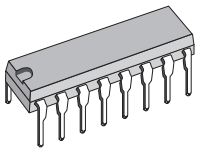
4-BIT & 8-BIT RF REMOTE CONTROL TX / RX / DRIVE CIRCUITS				
DRAWN REYNOLDS ELECTRONICS	SIZE	FSCM NO	DWG NO 1	REV A
ISSUED	SCALE 1 : 1		SHEET 1 OF 1	

SGS-THOMSON MICROELECTRONICS

L293B
L293E

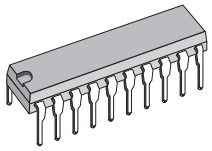
PUSH-PULL FOUR CHANNEL DRIVERS

- OUTPUT CURRENT 1A PER CHANNEL
- PEAK OUTPUT CURRENT 2A PER CHANNEL (non repetitive)
- INHIBIT FACILITY
- HIGH NOISE IMMUNITY
- SEPARATE LOGIC SUPPLY
- OVERTEMPERATURE PROTECTION



DIP16

ORDERING NUMBER : L293B



POWERDIP (16 + 2+ 2)

ORDERING NUMBER : L293E

DESCRIPTION

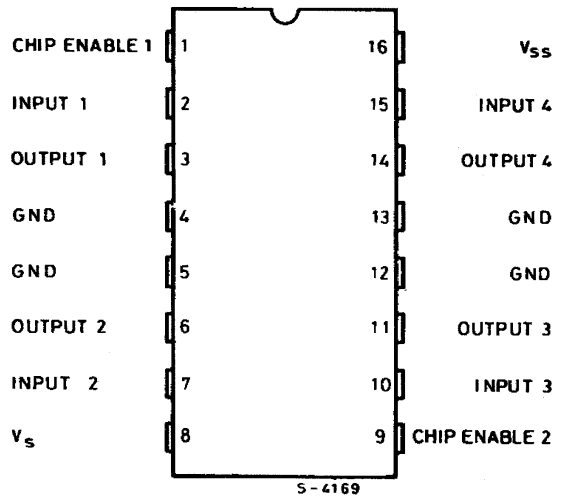
The L293B and L293E are quad push-pull drivers capable of delivering output currents to 1A per channel. Each channel is controlled by a TTL-compatible logic input and each pair of drivers (a full bridge) is equipped with an inhibit input which turns off all four transistors. A separate supply input is provided for the logic so that it may be run off a lower voltage to reduce dissipation.

Additionally, the L293E has external connection of sensing resistors, for switchmode control.

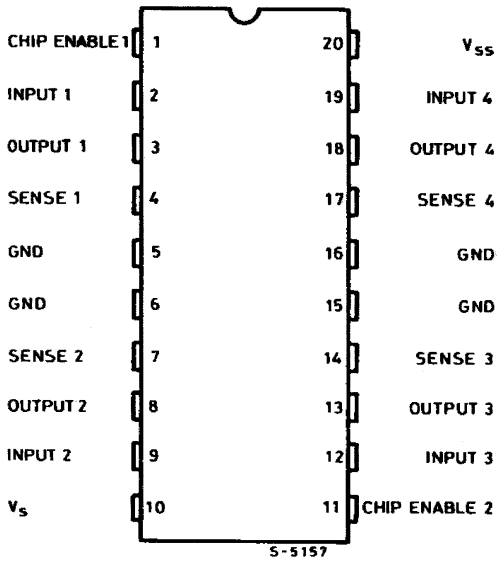
The L293B and L293E are package in 16 and 20-pin plastic DIPs respectively ; both use the four center pins to conduct heat to the printed circuit board.

PIN CONNECTIONS

DIP16 - L293B

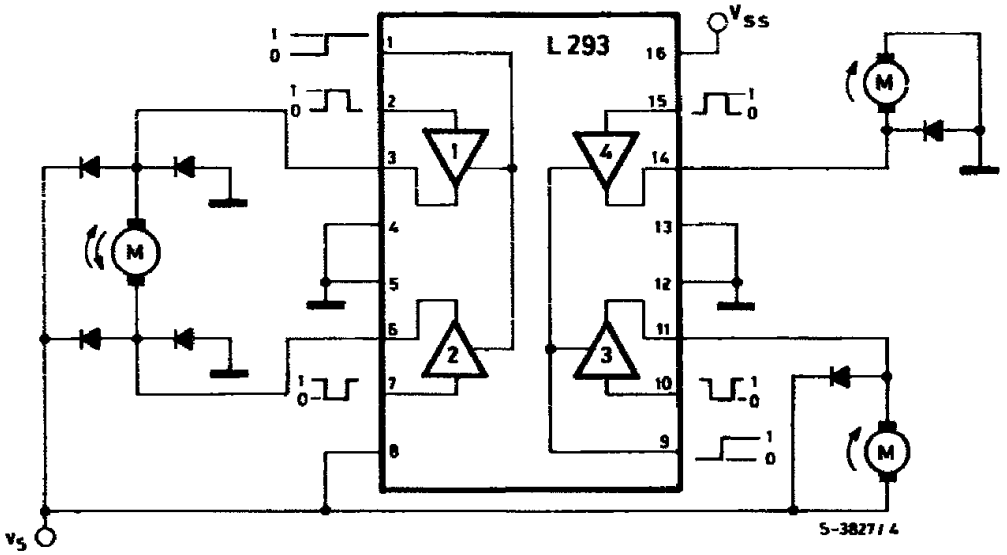


POWERDIP (16+2+2) - L293E

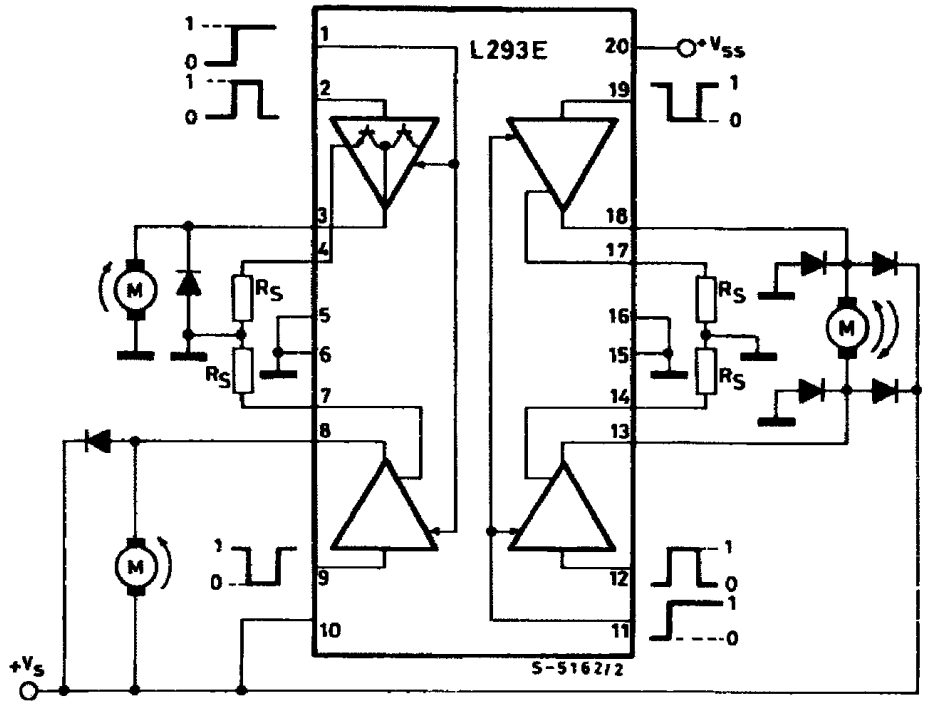


BLOCK DIAGRAMS

DIP16 - L293B



POWERDIP (16+2+2) - L293E



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_s	Supply Voltage	36	V
V_{ss}	Logic Supply Voltage	36	V
V_i	Input Voltage	7	V
V_{inh}	Inhibit Voltage	7	V
I_{out}	Peak Output Current (non repetitive t = 5ms)	2	A
P_{tot}	Total Power Dissipation at $T_{ground\text{-}pins}$ = 80°C	5	W
T_{stg}, T_j	Storage and Junction Temperature	–40 to +150	°C

THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
$R_{th\ j\text{-}case}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-case	Max.	14	°C/W
$R_{th\ j\text{-}amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max.	80	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

For each channel, V_S = 24V, V_{SS} = 5V, T_{amb} = 25°C, unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	TYp.	Max.	Unit
V_s	Supply Voltage		V_{ss}		36	V
V_{ss}	Logic Supply Voltage		4.5		36	V
I_s	Total Quiescent Supply Current	V_i = L I_o = 0 V_{inh} = H V_i = H I_o = 0 V_{inh} = H V_{inh} = L		2 16	6 24 4	mA
I_{ss}	Total Quiescent Logic Supply Current	V_i = L I_o = 0 V_{inh} = H V_i = H I_o = 0 V_{inh} = H V_{inh} = L		44 16 16	60 22 24	mA
V_{iL}	Input Low Voltage		-03.		1.5	V
V_{iH}	Input High Voltage	$V_{SS} \leq 7V$ $V_{ss} > 7V$	2.3 2.3		V_{ss} 7	V
I_{iL}	Low Voltage Input Current	V_{il} = 1.5V			-10	µA
I_{iH}	High Voltage Input Current	$2.3V \leq V_{IH} \leq V_{ss} - 0.6V$		30	100	µA
V_{inhL}	Inhibit Low Voltage		-0.3		1.5	V
V_{inhH}	Inhibit High Voltage	$V_{SS} \leq 7V$ $V_{ss} > 7V$	2.3 2.3		V_{ss} 7	V
I_{inhL}	Low Voltage Inhibit Current	V_{inhL} = 1.5V		-30	-100	µA
I_{inhH}	High Voltage Inhibit Current	$2.3V \leq V_{inhH} \leq V_{ss} - 0.6V$			±10	µA
V_{CEsatH}	Source Output Saturation Voltage	I_o = -1A		1.4	1.8	V
V_{CEsatL}	Sink Output Saturation Voltage	I_o = 1A		1.2	1.8	V
V_{SENS}	Sensing Voltage (pins 4, 7, 14, 17) (**)				2	V
t_r	Rise Time	0.1 to 0.9 V_o (*)		250		ns
t_f	Fall Time	0.9 to 0.1 V_o (*)		250		ns
t_{on}	Turn-on Delay	0.5 V_i to 0.5 V_o (*)		750		ns
t_{off}	Turn-off Delay	0.5 V_i to 0.5 V_o (*)		200		ns

* See figure 1
** Referred to L293E

TRUTH TABLE

V_i (each channel)	V_o	V_{inh} (∞)
H	H	H
L	L	H
H	X (°)	L
L	X (°)	L

(*) High output impedance
(**) Relative to the considerate channel

Figure 6 : Output Voltage versus Input Voltage

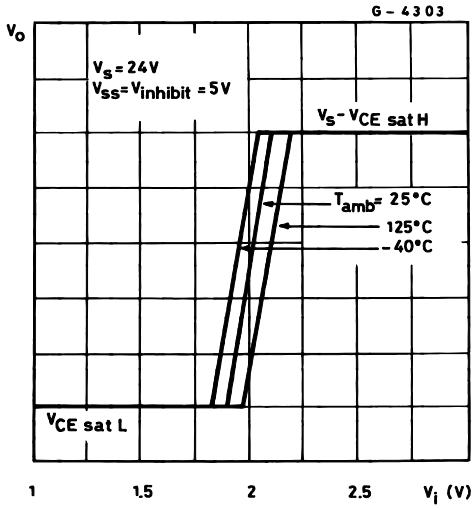
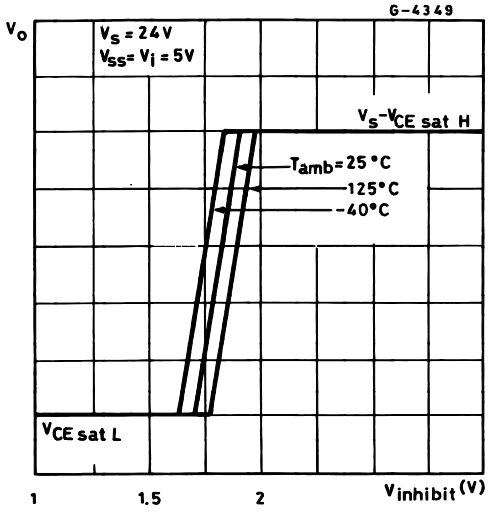
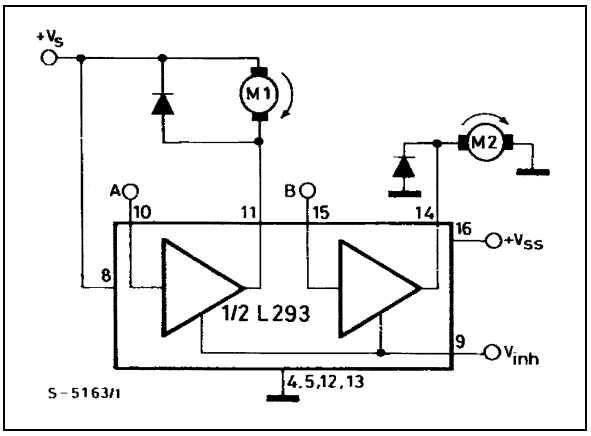


Figure 7 : Output Voltage versus Inhibit Voltage



APPLICATION INFORMATION

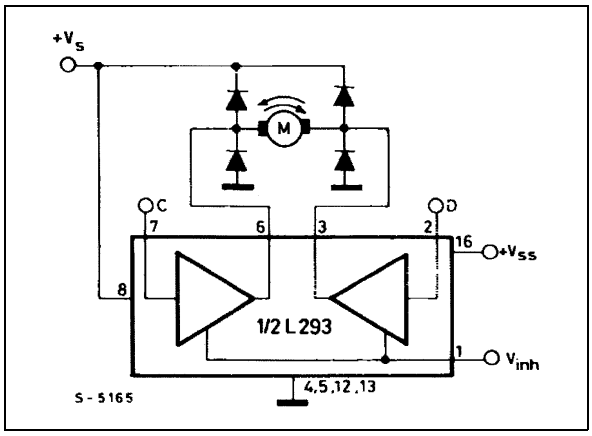
Figure 8 : DC Motor Controls (with connection to ground and to the supply voltage)



V_{inh}	A	M1	B	M2
H	H	Fast Motor Stop	H	Run
H	L	Run	L	Fast Motor Stop
L	X	Free Running Motor Stop	X	Free Running Motor Stop

L = Low H = High X = Don't Care

Figure 9 : Bidirectional DC Motor Control



Inputs	Function	
V_{inh} = H	C = H ; D = L	Turn Right
	C = L ; D = H	Turn Left
	C = D	Fast Motor Stop
V_{inh} = L	C = X ; D = X	Free Running Motor Stop

L = Low H = High X = Don't Care

National Semiconductor

January 2000

LM78LXX Series
3-Terminal Positive Regulators

General Description

The LM78LXX series of three terminal positive regulators is available with several fixed output voltages making them useful in a wide range of applications. When used as a zener diode/resistor combination replacement, the LM78LXX usually results in an effective output impedance improvement of two orders of magnitude, and lower quiescent current. These regulators can provide local on card regulation, eliminating the distribution problems associated with single point regulation. The voltages available allow the LM78LXX to be used in logic systems, instrumentation, HiFi, and other solid state electronic equipment.

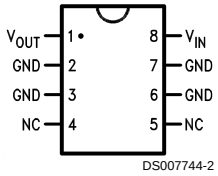
The LM78LXX is available in the plastic TO-92 (Z) package, the plastic SO-8 (M) package and a chip sized package (8-Bump micro SMD) using National's micro SMD package technology. With adequate heat sinking the regulator can deliver 100 mA output current. Current limiting is included to limit the peak output current to a safe value. Safe area protection for the output transistors is provided to limit internal power dissipation. If internal power dissipation becomes too high for the heat sinking provided, the thermal shutdown circuit takes over preventing the IC from overheating.

Features

- LM78L05 in micro SMD package
- Output voltage tolerances of ±5% over the temperature range
- Output current of 100 mA
- Internal thermal overload protection
- Output transistor safe area protection
- Internal short circuit current limit
- Available in plastic TO-92 and plastic SO-8 low profile packages
- No external components
- Output voltages of 5.0V, 6.2V, 8.2V, 9.0V, 12V, 15V

Connection Diagrams

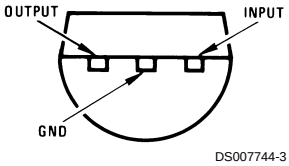
SO-8 Plastic (M)
(Narrow Body)



DS007744-2

Top View

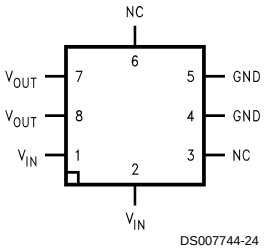
(TO-92)
Plastic Package (Z)



DS007744-3

Bottom View

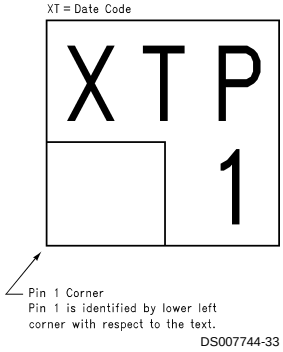
8-Bump micro SMD



DS007744-24

Top View
(Bump Side Down)

micro SMD Marking Orientation



DS007744-33

Top View

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

Power Dissipation (Note 5)	Internally Limited
Input Voltage	35V
Storage Temperature	−65˚C to +150˚C
Operating Junction Temperature	
SO-8	0˚C to 125˚C
micro SMD	−40˚C to 85˚C
Soldering Information	
Infrared or Convection (20 sec.)	235˚C
Wave Soldering (10 sec.)	260˚C (lead time)
ESD Susceptibility (Note 2)	1kV

LM78LXX Electrical Characteristics

Limits in standard typeface are for T_J = 25˚C, **Bold typeface applies over 0˚C to 125˚C for SO-8 package and −40˚C to 85˚C for micro SMD package.** Limits are guaranteed by production testing or correlation techniques using standard Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. Unless otherwise specified: I_O = 40 mA, C_I = 0.33 µF, C_O = 0.1 µF.

LM78L05

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 10V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_O	Output Voltage		4.8	5	5.2	V
		7V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 20V 1 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 40 mA (Note 3)	**4.75**		**5.25**	
		1 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 70 mA (Note 3)	**4.75**		**5.25**	
ΔV_O	Line Regulation	7V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 20V		18	75	mV
		8V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 20V		10	54	
ΔV_O	Load Regulation	1 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 100 mA		20	60	
		1 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 40 mA		5	30	
I_Q	Quiescent Current			3	5	mA
ΔI_Q	Quiescent Current Change	8V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 20V			**1.0**	
		1 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 40 mA			**0.1**	
V_n	Output Noise Voltage	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz (Note 4)		40		µV
$\frac{\Delta V_{IN}}{\Delta V_{OUT}}$	Ripple Rejection	f = 120 Hz 8V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 16V	47	62		dB
I_{PK}	Peak Output Current			140		mA
$\frac{\Delta V_O}{\Delta T}$	Average Output Voltage Tempco	I_O = 5 mA		−0.65		mV/˚C
V_{IN} (Min)	Minimum Value of Input Voltage Required to Maintain Line Regulation			6.7	7	V
θ_{JA}	Thermal Resistance (8-Bump micro SMD)			230.9		˚C/W

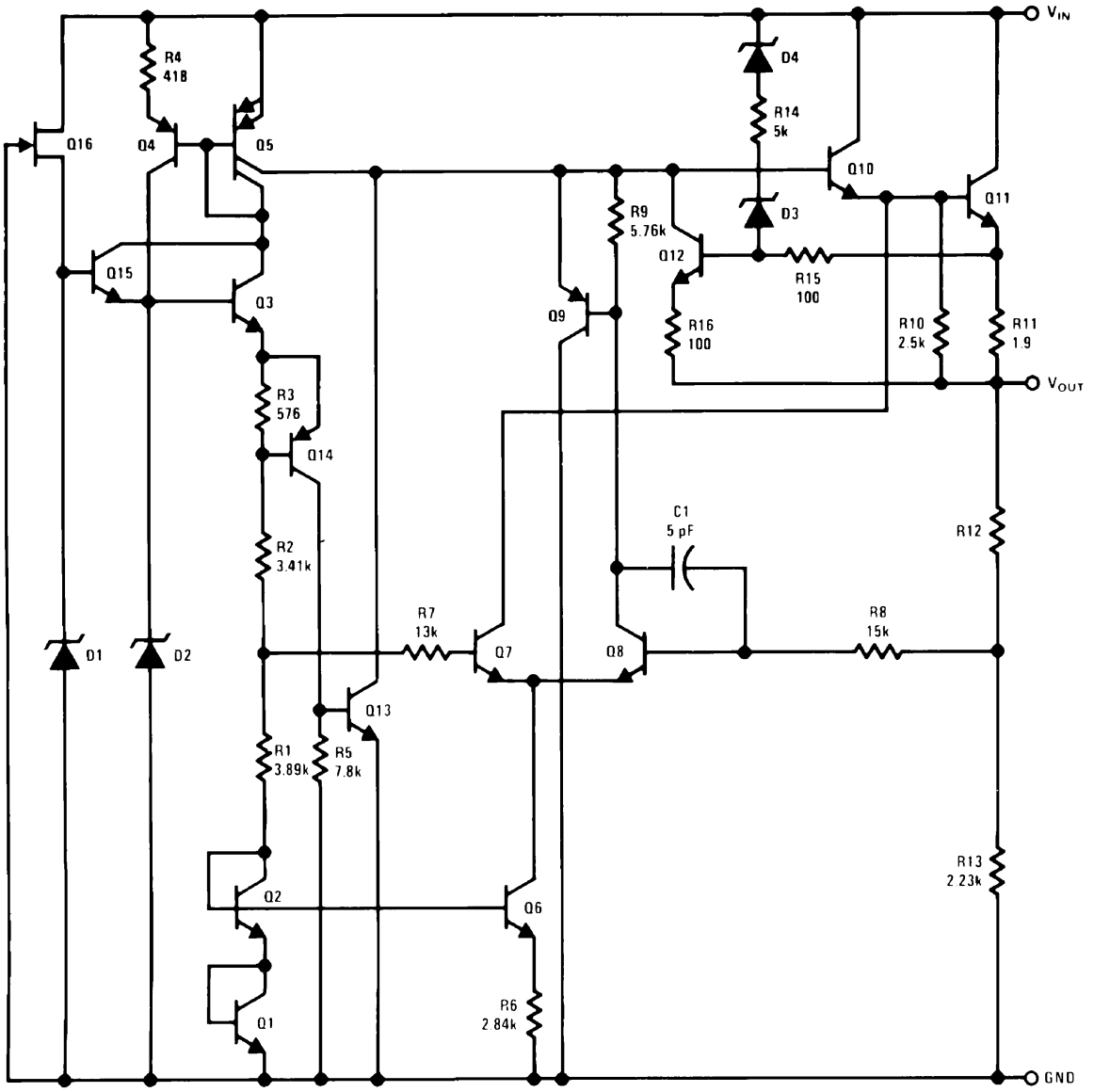
LM78L62AC

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 12V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_O	Output Voltage		5.95	6.2	6.45	V
		8.5V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 20V 1 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 40 mA (Note 3)	**5.9**		**6.5**	
		1 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 70 mA (Note 3)	**5.9**		**6.5**	
ΔV_O	Line Regulation	8.5V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 20V		65	175	mV
		9V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 20V		55	125	
ΔV_O	Load Regulation	1 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 100 mA		13	80	
		1 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 40 mA		6	40	

Equivalent Circuit

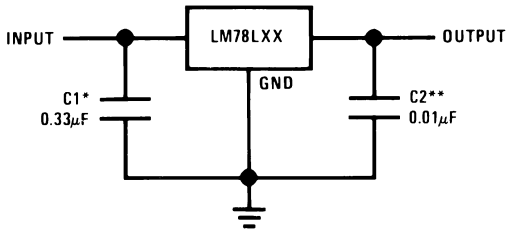
LM78LXX



DS007744-7

Typical Applications

Fixed Output Regulator



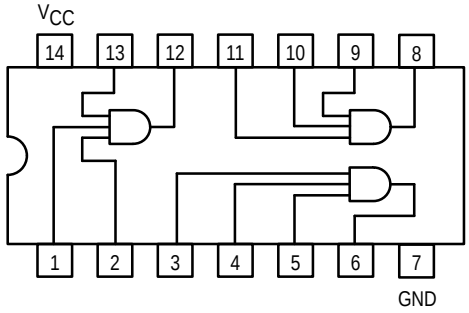
DS007744-8

*Required if the regulator is located more than 3" from the power supply filter.
**See (Note 4) in the electrical characteristics table.

MOTOROLA

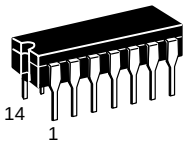
TRIPLE 3-INPUT AND GATE

SN54/74LS11

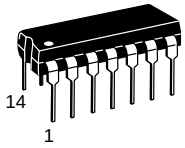


TRIPLE 3-INPUT AND GATE

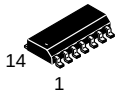
LOW POWER SCHOTTKY



J SUFFIX
CERAMIC
CASE 632-08



N SUFFIX
PLASTIC
CASE 646-06



D SUFFIX
SOIC
CASE 751A-02

ORDERING INFORMATION

SN54LSXXJ	Ceramic
SN74LSXXN	Plastic
SN74LSXXD	SOIC

GUARANTEED OPERATING RANGES

Symbol	Parameter		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	54 74	4.5 4.75	5.0 5.0	5.5 5.25	V
T_A	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	54 74	–55 0	25 25	125 70	°C
I_{OH}	Output Current — High	54, 74			–0.4	mA
I_{OL}	Output Current — Low	54 74			4.0 8.0	mA

DC CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter		Limits Min	Limits Typ	Limits Max	Unit	Test Conditions	
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage		2.0			V	Guaranteed Input HIGH Voltage for All Inputs	
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage	54			0.7	V	Guaranteed Input LOW Voltage for All Inputs	
		74			0.8			
V_{IK}	Input Clamp Diode Voltage			–0.65	–1.5	V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{IN} = –18 mA	
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	54	2.5	3.5		V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{OH} = MAX, V_{IN} = V_{IH} or V_{IL} per Truth Table	
		74	2.7	3.5		V		
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	54, 74		0.25	0.4	V	I_{OL} = 4.0 mA	V_{CC} = V_{CC} MIN, V_{IN} = V_{IL} or V_{IH} per Truth Table
		74		0.35	0.5	V	I_{OL} = 8.0 mA	
I_{IH}	Input HIGH Current				20	μA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 2.7 V	
					0.1	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 7.0 V	
I_{IL}	Input LOW Current				–0.4	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 0.4 V	
I_{OS}	Short Circuit Current (Note 1)		–20		–100	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current Total, Output HIGH				3.6	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	
	Total, Output LOW				6.6			

Note 1: Not more than one output should be shorted at a time, nor for more than 1 second.

AC CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits Min	Limits Typ	Limits Max	Unit	Test Conditions
t_{PLH}	Turn-Off Delay, Input to Output		8.0	15	ns	V_{CC} = 5.0 V C_L = 15 pF
t_{PHL}	Turn-On Delay, Input to Output		10	20	ns	

HT12A/HT12E
2^{12} Series of Encoders

Features

- Operating voltage
  - 2.4V~5V for the HT12A
  - 2.4V~12V for the HT12E
- Low power and high noise immunity CMOS technology
- Low standby current: 0.1μA (typ.) at V_{DD}=5V
- HT12A with a 38kHz carrier for infrared transmission medium
- Minimum transmission word
  - Four words for the HT12E
  - One word for the HT12A
- Built-in oscillator needs only 5% resistor
- Data code has positive polarity
- Minimal external components
- HT12A/E: 18-pin DIP/20-pin SOP package

Applications

- Burglar alarm system
- Smoke and fire alarm system
- Garage door controllers
- Car door controllers
- Car alarm system
- Security system
- Cordless telephones
- Other remote control systems

General Description

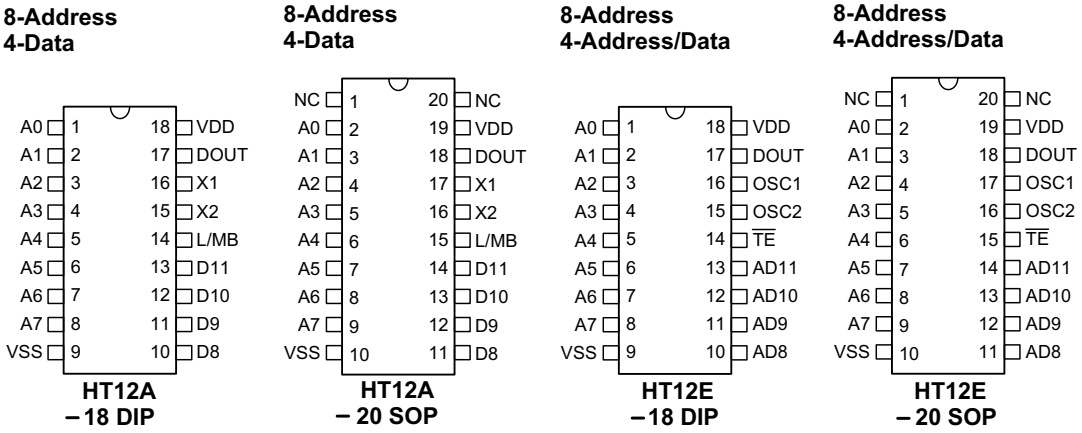
The 2^{12} encoders are a series of CMOS LSIs for remote control system applications. They are capable of encoding information which consists of N address bits and 12–N data bits. Each address/data input can be set to one of the two logic states. The programmed addresses/data are transmitted together with the header bits via an RF or an infrared transmission medium upon receipt of a trigger signal. The capability to select a $\overline{TE}$ trigger on the HT12E or a DATA trigger on the HT12A further enhances the application flexibility of the 2^{12} series of encoders. The HT12A additionally provides a 38kHz carrier for infrared systems.

Selection Table

Function / Part No.	Address No.	Address/ Data No.	Data No.	Oscillator	Trigger	Package	Carrier Output	Negative Polarity
HT12A	8	0	4	455kHz resonator	D8~D11	18 DIP 20 SOP	38kHz	No
HT12E	8	4	0	RC oscillator	$\overline{TE}$	18 DIP 20 SOP	No	No

Note: Address/Data represents pins that can be address or data according to the decoder requirement.

Pin Assignment



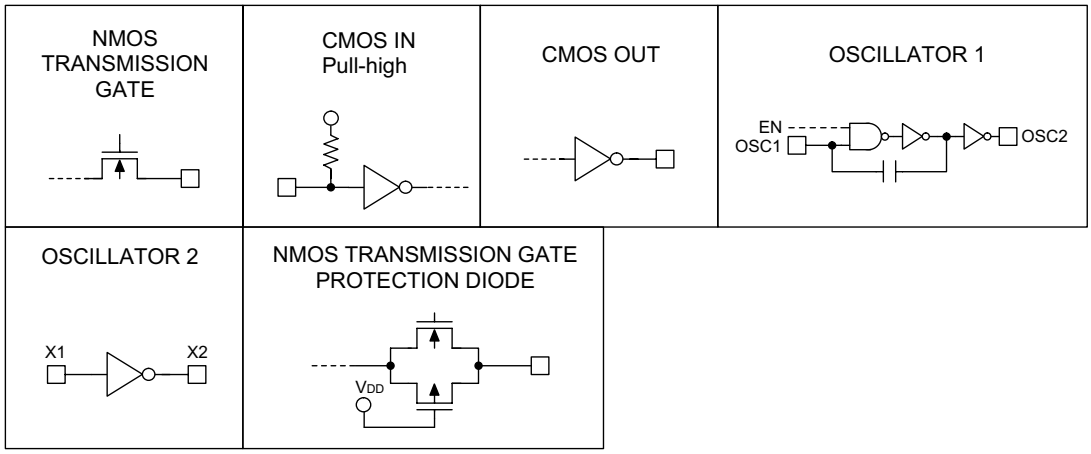
Pin Description

Pin Name	I/O	Internal Connection	Description
A0~A7	I	CMOS IN Pull-high (HT12A) NMOS TRANSMISSION GATE PROTECTION DIODE (HT12E)	Input pins for address A0~A7 setting These pins can be externally set to VSS or left open
AD8~AD11	I	NMOS TRANSMISSION GATE PROTECTION DIODE (HT12E)	Input pins for address/data AD8~AD11 setting These pins can be externally set to VSS or left open
D8~D11	I	CMOS IN Pull-high	Input pins for data D8~D11 setting and transmission enable, active low These pins should be externally set to VSS or left open (see Note)
DOUT	O	CMOS OUT	Encoder data serial transmission output
L/MB	I	CMOS IN Pull-high	Latch/Momentary transmission format selection pin: Latch: Floating or VDD Momentary: VSS

Pin Name	I/O	Internal Connection	Description
$\overline{TE}$	I	CMOS IN Pull-high	Transmission enable, active low (see Note)
OSC1	I	OSCILLATOR 1	Oscillator input pin
OSC2	O	OSCILLATOR 1	Oscillator output pin
X1	I	OSCILLATOR 2	455kHz resonator oscillator input
X2	O	OSCILLATOR 2	455kHz resonator oscillator output
VSS	I	—	Negative power supply, grounds
VDD	I	—	Positive power supply

Note: D8~D11 are all data input and transmission enable pins of the HT12A.
$\overline{TE}$ is a transmission enable pin of the HT12E.

Approximate internal connections



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage (HT12A) .....–0.3V to 5.5V
Input Voltage.....V_{SS}–0.3 to V_{DD}+0.3V
Operating Temperature.....–20°C to 75°C
Supply Voltage (HT12E) .....–0.3V to 13V
Storage Temperature.....–50°C to 125°C

Note: These are stress ratings only. Stresses exceeding the range specified under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause substantial damage to the device. Functional operation of this device at other conditions beyond those listed in the specification is not implied and prolonged exposure to extreme conditions may affect device reliability.

Electrical Characteristics

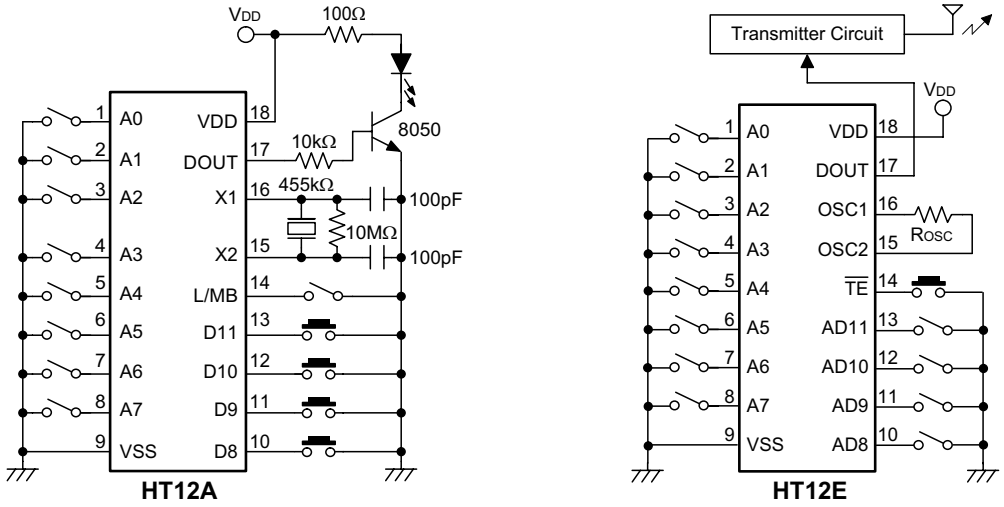
HT12A Ta=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
		V_{DD}	Conditions				
V_{DD}	Operating Voltage	—	—	2.4	3	5	V
I_{STB}	Standby Current	3V	Oscillator stops	—	0.1	1	μA
		5V		—	0.1	1	μA
I_{DD}	Operating Current	3V	No load f_{OSC}=455kHz	—	200	400	μA
		5V		—	400	800	μA
I_{DOUT}	Output Drive Current	5V	V_{OH}=0.9V_{DD} (Source)	–1	–1.6	—	mA
			V_{OL}=0.1V_{DD} (Sink)	2	3.2	—	mA
V_{IH}	"H" Input Voltage	—	—	0.8V_{DD}	—	V_{DD}	V
V_{IL}	"L" Input Voltage	—	—	0	—	0.2V_{DD}	V
R_{DATA}	D8~D11 Pull-high Resistance	5V	V_{DATA}=0V	—	150	300	kΩ

HT12E Ta=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
		V_{DD}	Conditions				
V_{DD}	Operating Voltage	—	—	2.4	5	12	V
I_{STB}	Standby Current	3V	Oscillator stops	—	0.1	1	μA
		12V		—	2	4	μA
I_{DD}	Operating Current	3V	No load f_{OSC}=3kHz	—	40	80	μA
		12V		—	150	300	μA
I_{DOUT}	Output Drive Current	5V	V_{OH}=0.9V_{DD} (Source)	–1	–1.6	—	mA
			V_{OL}=0.1V_{DD} (Sink)	1	1.6	—	mA
V_{IH}	"H" Input Voltage	—	—	0.8V_{DD}	—	V_{DD}	V
V_{IL}	"L" Input Voltage	—	—	0	—	0.2V_{DD}	V
f_{OSC}	Oscillator Frequency	5V	R_{OSC}=1.1MΩ	—	3	—	kHz
$R_{\overline{TE}}$	$\overline{TE}$ Pull-high Resistance	5V	$V_{\overline{TE}}$=0V	—	1.5	3	MΩ

Application Circuits



Note: Typical infrared diode: EL-1L2 (KODENSHI CORP.)
Typical RF transmitter: JR-220 (JUWA CORP.)

Features

- Operating voltage: 2.4V~12V
- Low power and high noise immunity CMOS technology
- Low standby current
- Capable of decoding 12 bits of information
- Binary address setting
- Received codes are checked 3 times
- Address/Data number combination
  - HT12D: 8 address bits and 4 data bits
  - HT12F: 12 address bits only
- Built-in oscillator needs only 5% resistor
- Valid transmission indicator
- Easy interface with an RF or an infrared transmission medium
- Minimal external components
- Pair with Holtek's 2^{12} series of encoders
- 18-pin DIP, 20-pin SOP package

Applications

- Burglar alarm system
- Smoke and fire alarm system
- Garage door controllers
- Car door controllers
- Car alarm system
- Security system
- Cordless telephones
- Other remote control systems

General Description

The 2^{12} decoders are a series of CMOS LSIs for remote control system applications. They are paired with Holtek's 2^{12} series of encoders (refer to the encoder/decoder cross reference table). For proper operation, a pair of encoder/decoder with the same number of addresses and data format should be chosen.

The decoders receive serial addresses and data from a programmed 2^{12} series of encoders that are transmitted by a carrier using an RF or an IR transmission medium. They compare the serial input data three times continuously with their local addresses. If no error or unmatched codes are found, the input data codes are decoded and then transferred to the output pins. The VT pin also goes high to indicate a valid transmission.

The 2^{12} series of decoders are capable of decoding informations that consist of N bits of address and 12–N bits of data. Of this series, the HT12D is arranged to provide 8 address bits and 4 data bits, and HT12F is used to decode 12 bits of address information.

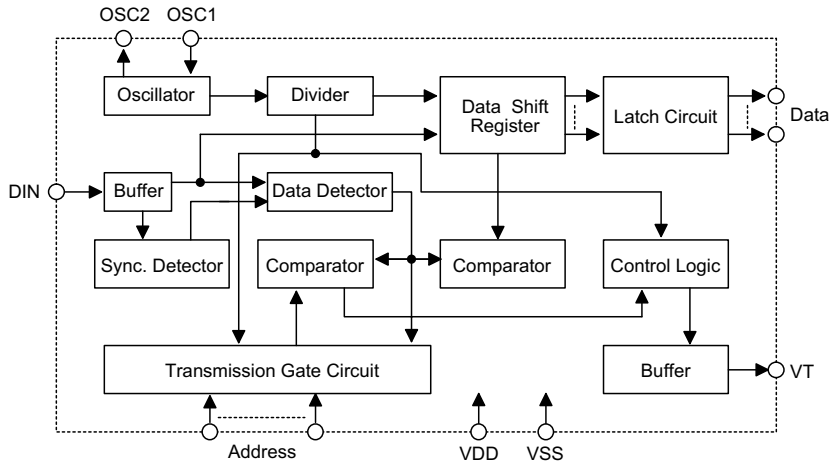
Selection Table

Function / Part No.	Address No.	Data		VT	Oscillator	Trigger	Package
		No.	Type				
HT12D	8	4	L	√	RC oscillator	DIN active ″Hi″	18DIP, 20SOP
HT12F	12	0	—	√	RC oscillator	DIN active ″Hi″	18DIP, 20SOP

Notes: Data type: L stands for latch type data output.

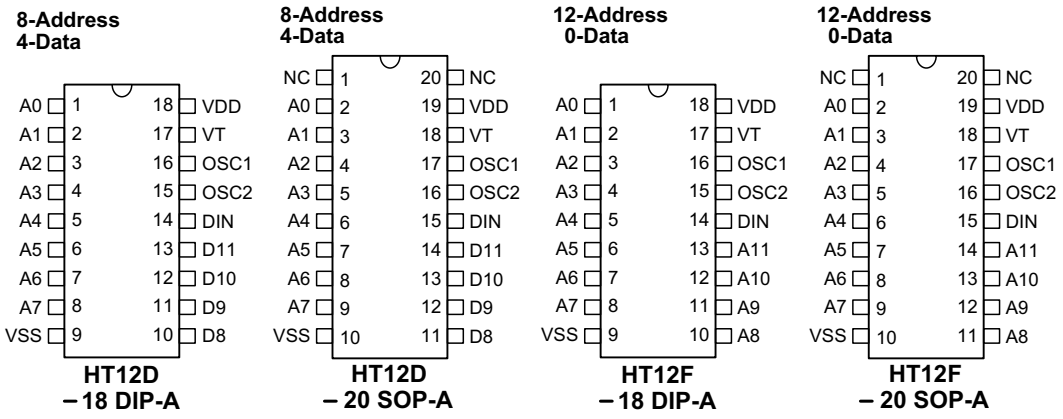
VT can be used as a momentary data output.

Block Diagram



Note: The address/data pins are available in various combinations (see the address/data table).

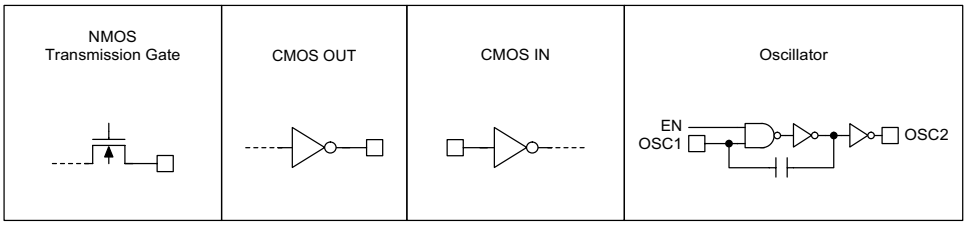
Pin Assignment



Pin Description

Pin Name	I/O	Internal Connection	Description
A0~A11 (HT12F)	I	NMOS Transmission Gate	Input pins for address A0~A11 setting These pins can be externally set to VSS or left open.
A0~A7 (HT12D)			Input pins for address A0~A7 setting These pins can be externally set to VSS or left open.
D8~D11 (HT12D)	O	CMOS OUT	Output data pins, power-on state is low.
DIN	I	CMOS IN	Serial data input pin
VT	O	CMOS OUT	Valid transmission, active high
OSC1	I	Oscillator	Oscillator input pin
OSC2	O	Oscillator	Oscillator output pin
VSS	—	—	Negative power supply, ground
VDD	—	—	Positive power supply

Approximate internal connection circuits



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage .....–0.3V to 13V

Input Voltage .....V_{SS}–0.3 to V_{DD}+0.3V

Storage Temperature .....–50°C to 125°C

Operating Temperature .....–20°C to 75°C

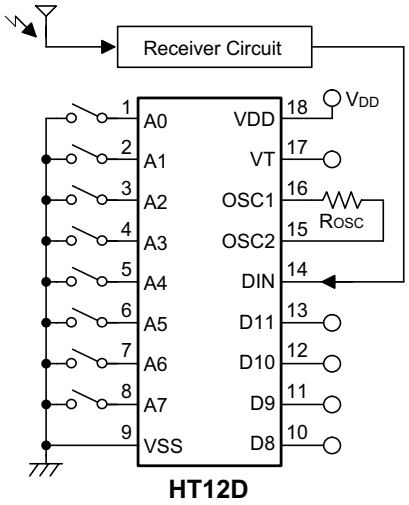
Note: These are stress ratings only. Stresses exceeding the range specified under ″Absolute Maximum Ratings″ may cause substantial damage to the device. Functional operation of this device at other conditions beyond those listed in the specification is not implied and prolonged exposure to extreme conditions may affect device reliability.

Electrical Characteristics

Ta=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
		V_{DD}	Conditions				
V_{DD}	Operating Voltage	—	—	2.4	5	12	V
I_{STB}	Standby Current	5V	Oscillator stops	—	0.1	1	μA
		12V		—	2	4	μA
I_{DD}	Operating Current	5V	No load, f_{OSC}=150kHz	—	200	400	μA
I_O	Data Output Source Current (D8~D11)	5V	V_{OH}=4.5V	–1	–1.6	—	mA
	Data Output Sink Current (D8~D11)	5V	V_{OL}=0.5V	1	1.6	—	mA
I_{VT}	VT Output Source Current	5V	V_{OH}=4.5V	–1	–1.6	—	mA
	VT Output Sink Current		V_{OL}=0.5V	1	1.6	—	mA
V_{IH}	″H″ Input Voltage	5V	—	3.5	—	5	V
V_{IL}	″L″ Input Voltage	5V	—	0	—	1	V
f_{OSC}	Oscillator Frequency	5V	R_{OSC}=51kΩ	—	150	—	kHz

Application Circuits



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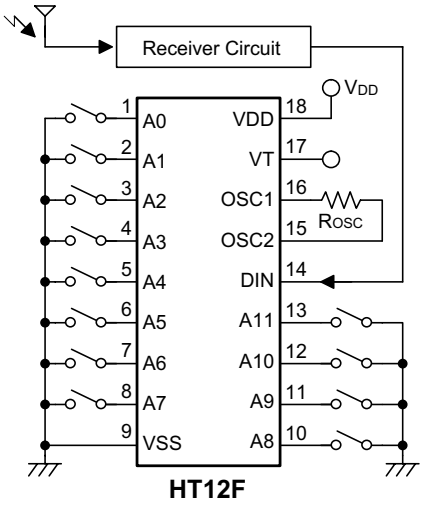

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