

# MC14017B

## Decade Counter

The MC14017B is a five-stage Johnson decade counter with built-in code converter. High speed operation and spike-free outputs are obtained by use of a Johnson decade counter design. The ten decoded outputs are normally low, and go high only at their appropriate decimal time period. The output changes occur on the positive-going edge of the clock pulse. This part can be used in frequency division applications as well as decade counter or decimal decode display applications.

- Fully Static Operation
- DC Clock Input Circuit Allows Slow Rise Times
- Carry Out Output for Cascading
- Divide-by-N Counting
- Supply Voltage Range = 3.0 Vdc to 18 Vdc
- Capable of Driving Two Low-power TTL Loads or One Low-power Schottky TTL Load Over the Rated Temperature Range
- Pin-for-Pin Replacement for CD4017B
- Triple Diode Protection on All Inputs

### MAXIMUM RATINGS (Voltages Referenced to $V_{SS}$ ) (Note 2.)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{DD}$	DC Supply Voltage Range	-0.5 to +18.0	V
$V_{in}, V_{out}$	Input or Output Voltage Range (DC or Transient)	-0.5 to $V_{DD} + 0.5$	V
$I_{in}, I_{out}$	Input or Output Current (DC or Transient) per Pin	$\pm 10$	mA
$P_D$	Power Dissipation, per Package (Note 3.)	500	mW
$T_A$	Ambient Temperature Range	-55 to +125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{stg}$	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_L$	Lead Temperature (8-Second Soldering)	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

2. Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur.
3. Temperature Derating:  
Plastic "P and D/DW" Packages: -7.0 mW/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$  From 65 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  To 125 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

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  $V_{SS} \leq (V_{in} \text{ or } V_{out}) \leq V_{DD}$ .

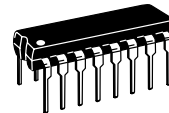
Unused inputs must always be tied to an appropriate logic voltage level (e.g., either  $V_{SS}$  or  $V_{DD}$ ). Unused outputs must be left open.



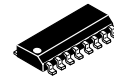
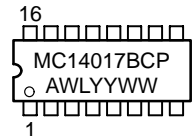
ON Semiconductor

<http://onsemi.com>

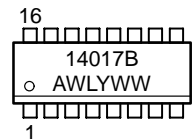
### MARKING DIAGRAMS



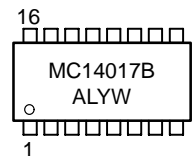
PDIP-16  
P SUFFIX  
CASE 648



SOIC-16  
D SUFFIX  
CASE 751B



SOEIAJ-16  
F SUFFIX  
CASE 966



A = Assembly Location  
WL, L = Wafer Lot  
YY, Y = Year  
WW, W = Work Week

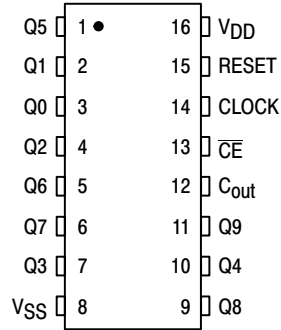
### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
MC14017BCP	PDIP-16	2000/Box
MC14017BD	SOIC-16	48/Rail
MC14017BDR2	SOIC-16	2500/Tape & Reel
MC14017BF	SOEIAJ-16	See Note 1.
MC14017BFEL	SOEIAJ-16	See Note 1.

1. For ordering information on the EIAJ version of the SOIC packages, please contact your local ON Semiconductor representative.

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## PIN ASSIGNMENT

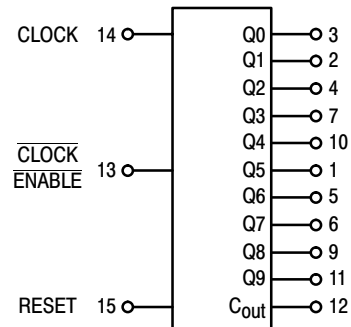


## FUNCTIONAL TRUTH TABLE (Positive Logic)

Clock	$\overline{\text{Clock Enable}}$	Reset	Decode Output=n
0	X	0	n
X	1	0	n
X	X	1	Q0
$\nearrow$	0	0	n+1
$\searrow$	X	0	n
X	$\nearrow$	0	n
1	$\searrow$	0	n+1

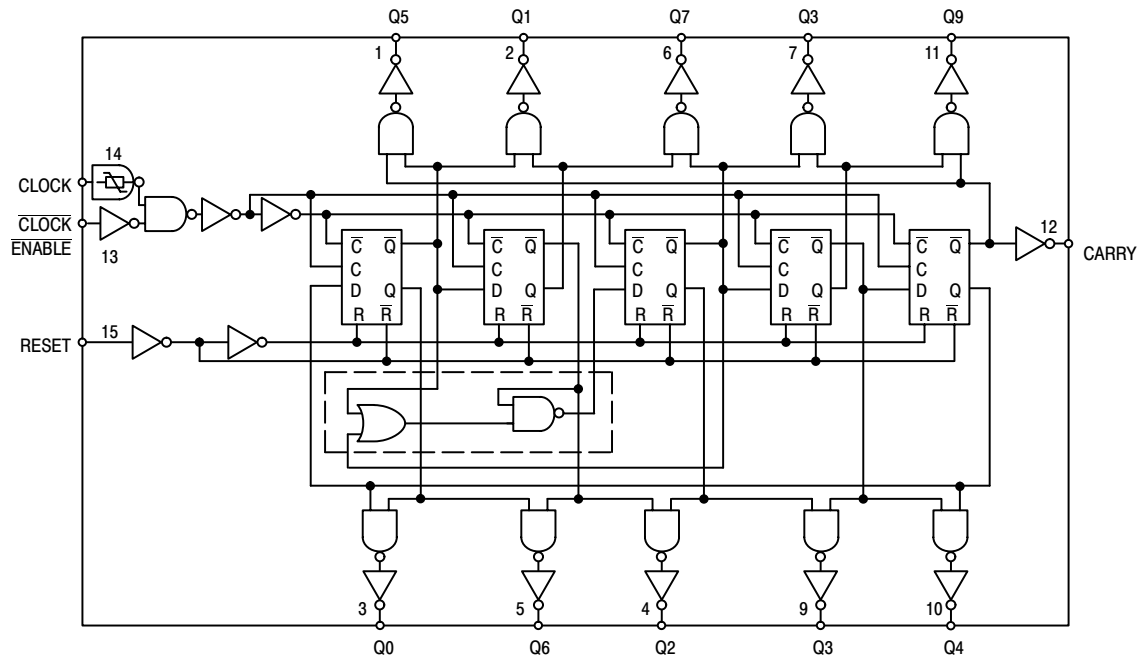
X = Don't Care. If n < 5 Carry = "1", Otherwise = "0".

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



VDD = PIN 16  
VSS = PIN 8

## LOGIC DIAGRAM



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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Voltages Referenced to V<sub>SS</sub>)

Characteristic	Symbol	V <sub>DD</sub> Vdc	- 55°C		25°C			125°C		Unit	
			Min	Max	Min	Typ (4.)	Max	Min	Max		
Output Voltage V <sub>in</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or 0	V <sub>OL</sub>	5.0	—	0.05	—	0	0.05	—	0.05	Vdc	
		10	—	0.05	—	0	0.05	—	0.05		
15		—	0.05	—	0	0.05	—	0.05	—		
V <sub>in</sub> = 0 or V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>OH</sub>	5.0	4.95	—	4.95	5.0	—	4.95	—	Vdc	
		10	9.95	—	9.95	10	—	9.95	—		
		15	14.95	—	14.95	15	—	14.95	—		
Input Voltage (V <sub>O</sub> = 4.5 or 0.5 Vdc) (V <sub>O</sub> = 9.0 or 1.0 Vdc) (V <sub>O</sub> = 13.5 or 1.5 Vdc)	V <sub>IL</sub>	5.0	—	1.5	—	2.25	1.5	—	1.5	Vdc	
		10	—	3.0	—	4.50	3.0	—	3.0		
		15	—	4.0	—	6.75	4.0	—	4.0		
	V <sub>in</sub> = 0 or V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	5.0	3.5	—	3.5	2.75	—	3.5	—	Vdc
			10	7.0	—	7.0	5.50	—	7.0	—	
			15	11	—	11	8.25	—	11	—	
Output Drive Current (V <sub>OH</sub> = 2.5 Vdc) (V <sub>OH</sub> = 4.6 Vdc) (V <sub>OH</sub> = 9.5 Vdc) (V <sub>OH</sub> = 13.5 Vdc)	Source	I <sub>OH</sub>	5.0	-3.0	—	-2.4	-4.2	—	-1.7	—	mAdc
		5.0	-0.64	—	-0.51	-0.88	—	-0.36	—		
		10	-1.6	—	-1.3	-2.25	—	-0.9	—		
		15	-4.2	—	-3.4	-8.8	—	-2.4	—		
	Sink	I <sub>OL</sub>	5.0	0.64	—	0.51	0.88	—	0.36	—	mAdc
			10	1.6	—	1.3	2.25	—	0.9	—	
15	4.2	—	3.4	8.8	—	2.4	—	—			
Input Current	I <sub>in</sub>	15	—	± 0.1	—	± 0.00001	± 0.1	—	± 1.0	μAdc	
Input Capacitance (V <sub>in</sub> = 0)	C <sub>in</sub>	—	—	—	—	5.0	7.5	—	—	pF	
Quiescent Current (Per Package)	I <sub>DD</sub>	5.0	—	5.0	—	0.005	5.0	—	150	μAdc	
		10	—	10	—	0.010	10	—	300		
		15	—	20	—	0.015	20	—	600		
Total Supply Current (5.) (6.) (Dynamic plus Quiescent, Per Package) (C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF on all outputs, all buffers switching)	I <sub>T</sub>	5.0 10 15	$I_T = (0.27 \mu\text{A/kHz}) f + I_{DD}$ $I_T = (0.55 \mu\text{A/kHz}) f + I_{DD}$ $I_T = (0.83 \mu\text{A/kHz}) f + I_{DD}$							μAdc	

4. Data labelled "Typ" is not to be used for design purposes but is intended as an indication of the IC's potential performance.

5. The formulas given are for the typical characteristics only at 25°C.

6. To calculate total supply current at loads other than 50 pF:

$$I_T(C_L) = I_T(50 \text{ pF}) + (C_L - 50) Vfk$$

where: I<sub>T</sub> is in μA (per package), C<sub>L</sub> in pF, V = (V<sub>DD</sub> - V<sub>SS</sub>) in volts, f in kHz is input frequency, and k = 0.0011.

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## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (7.) ( $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristic	Symbol	V <sub>DD</sub> Vdc	Min	Typ (8.)	Max	Unit
Output Rise and Fall Time $t_{TLH}$ , $t_{THL} = (1.5 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 25 \text{ ns}$ $t_{TLH}$ , $t_{THL} = (0.75 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 12.5 \text{ ns}$ $t_{TLH}$ , $t_{THL} = (0.55 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 9.5 \text{ ns}$	$t_{TLH}$ , $t_{THL}$	5.0 10 15	— — —	100 50 40	200 100 80	ns
Propagation Delay Time Reset to Decode Output $t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL} = (1.7 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 415 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL} = (0.66 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 197 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL} = (0.5 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 150 \text{ ns}$	$t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL}$	5.0 10 15	— — —	500 230 175	1000 460 350	ns
Propagation Delay Time Clock to C <sub>out</sub> $t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL} = (1.7 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 315 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL} = (0.66 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 142 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL} = (0.5 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 100 \text{ ns}$	$t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL}$	5.0 10 15	— — —	400 175 125	800 350 250	ns
Propagation Delay Time Clock to Decode Output $t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL} = (1.7 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 415 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL} = (0.66 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 197 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL} = (0.5 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 150 \text{ ns}$	$t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL}$	5.0 10 15	— — —	500 230 175	1000 460 350	ns
Turn-Off Delay Time Reset to C <sub>out</sub> $t_{PLH} = (1.7 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 315 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH} = (0.66 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 142 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH} = (0.5 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 100 \text{ ns}$	$t_{PLH}$	5.0 10 15	— — —	400 175 125	800 350 250	ns
Clock Pulse Width	$t_{w(H)}$	5.0 10 15	250 100 75	125 50 35	— — —	ns
Clock Frequency	$f_{cl}$	5.0 10 15	— — —	5.0 12 16	2.0 5.0 6.7	MHz
Reset Pulse Width	$t_{w(H)}$	5.0 10 15	500 250 190	250 125 95	— — —	ns
Reset Removal Time	$t_{rem}$	5.0 10 15	750 275 210	375 135 105	— — —	ns
Clock Input Rise and Fall Time	$t_{TLH}$ , $t_{THL}$	5.0 10 15	No Limit			—
Clock Enable Setup Time	$t_{su}$	5.0 10 15	350 150 115	175 75 52	— — —	ns
Clock Enable Removal Time	$t_{rem}$	5.0 10 15	420 200 140	260 100 70	— — —	ns

7. The formulas given are for the typical characteristics only at 25°C.

8. Data labelled "Typ" is not to be used for design purposes but is intended as an indication of the IC's potential performance.

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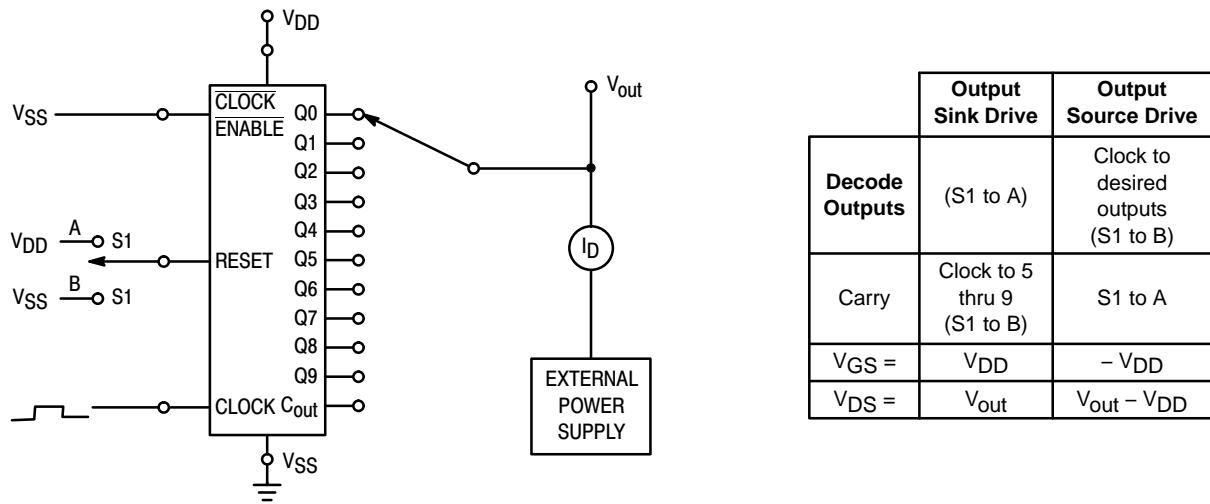


Figure 1. Typical Output Source and Output Sink Characteristics Test Circuit

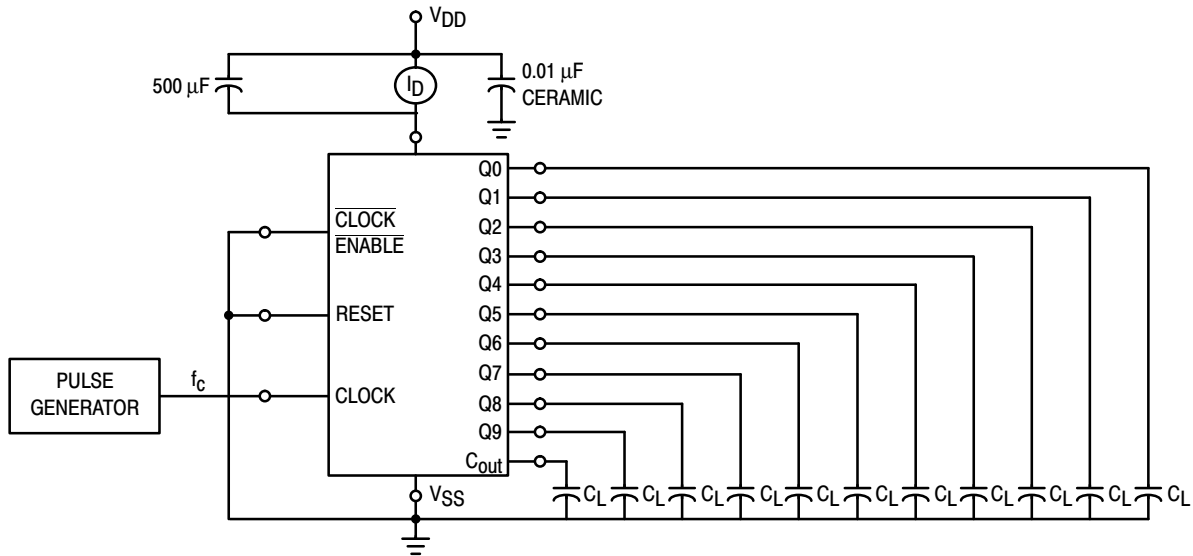


Figure 2. Typical Power Dissipation Test Circuit

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## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Figure 3 shows a technique for extending the number of decoded output states for the MC14017B. Decoded outputs are sequential within each stage and from stage to stage, with no dead time (except propagation delay).

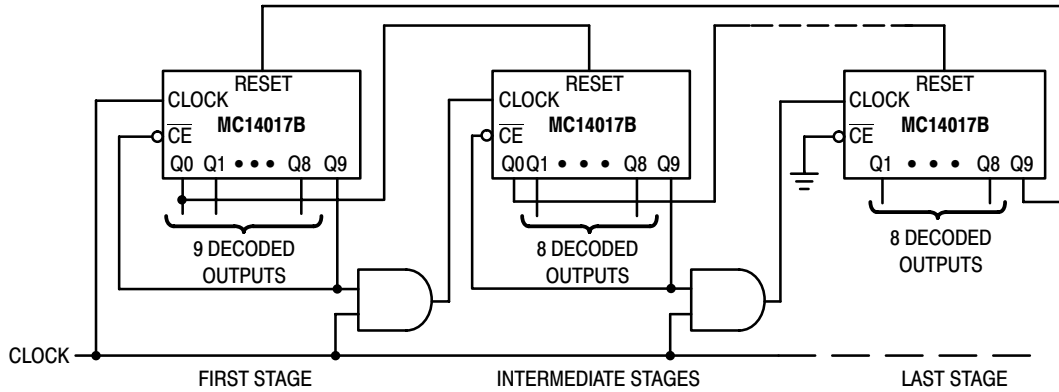


Figure 3. Counter Expansion

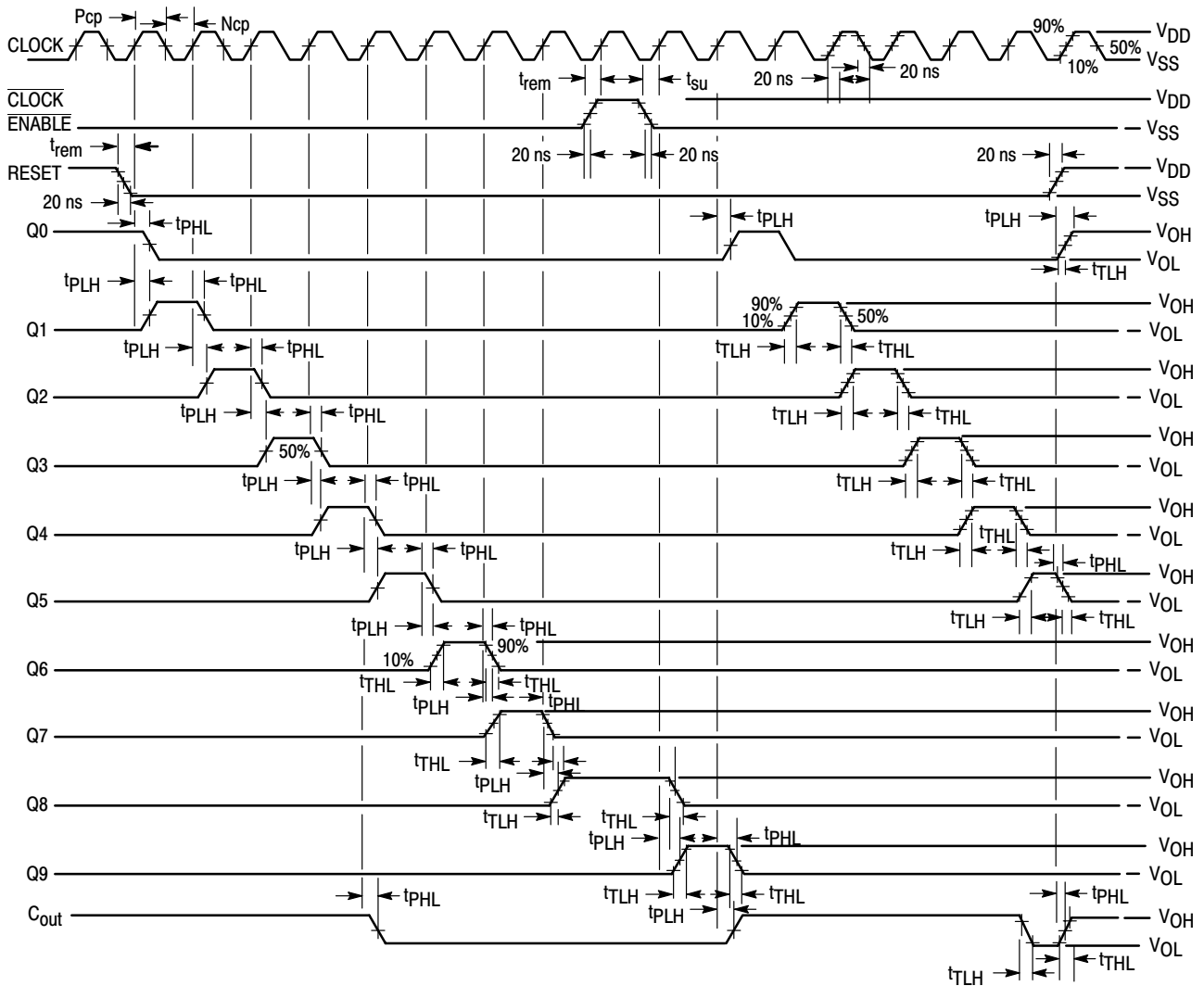


Figure 4. AC Measurement Definition and Functional Waveforms