

Features

- IDEAL LAMP DRIVER (380)
- NO AMBIGUOUS OUTPUTS
- OPEN COLLECTOR OUTPUTS OPERATE UP TO 24V (380)
- EACH OUTPUT CAN SINK UP TO 30 mA (380)
- USEFUL AS OCTAL DECODER, DEMULTIPLEXER AND COMMUTATOR
- COLLECTOR OR'ABLE

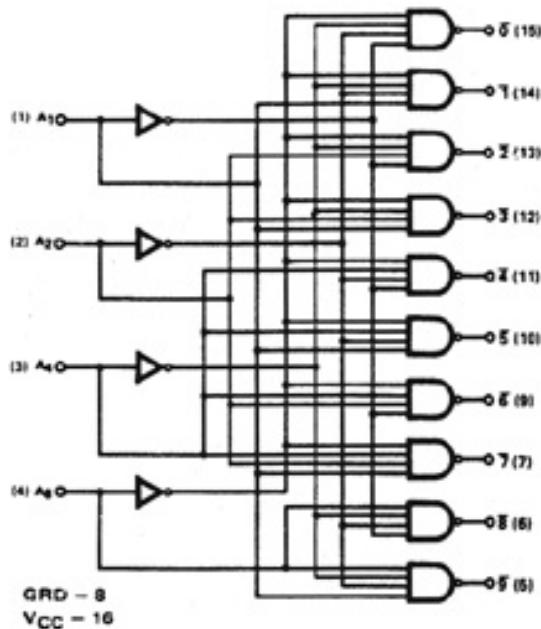
General Descriptions

The 380 decodes BCD inputs (1-2-4-8 code) and drives lamps and other devices requiring decoder outputs with high sink current at moderately high voltage.

The 381 decodes BCD inputs and provides active low outputs for low current lamps. Open collector outputs make the 381 useful in "wire-OR" logic systems and for interfacing with other logic families.

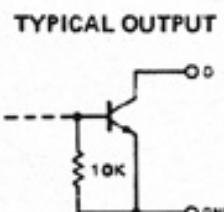
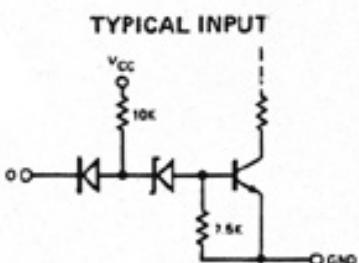
Since the 380/381 produce no ambiguous outputs, input codes for 10 to 15 will hold all outputs high. The 381 should be used with a pullup resistor. The outputs of the 371 decade counter are ideal 380/381 inputs. For high performance applications, use the 380 device.

Logic Diagram



Truth Table

INPUTS				OUTPUTS									
A ₁	A ₂	A ₄	A ₈	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Equivalent Circuits**Specifications**

380

I _{CC} (WORST-CASE)	24 mA @ 13V, 31 mA @ 16V
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NOTE:

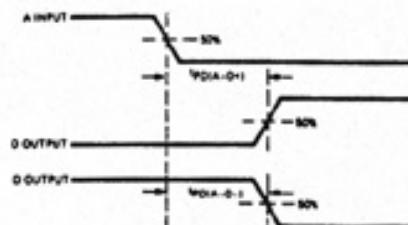
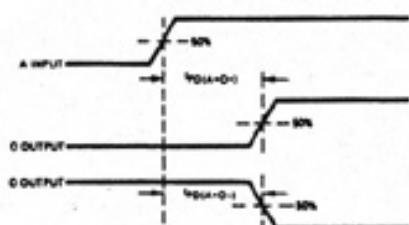
I_{CC} is tested at V_{CC} +1 Volt (+13V for C type and +16V for A type) and is guaranteed across the applicable temp range.
See page 12 for electrical summary data.

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I _{CC} (WORST-CASE)	30 mA @ 13V, 38 mA @ 16V
t _{PD} I/O FUNCTION FOR t _{PD}	500 ns A+Q+ 400 ns A-Q+ 500 ns A-Q- 300 ns A+Q-

NOTE:

t_{PD} is tested at V_{CC} +1 Volt (+13V for C type and +16V for A type) and is guaranteed across the applicable temp range. t_{PD} is guaranteed at V_{CC} ±1V and across the applicable temp range with the output loaded with 8 unit loads.

Switching Time Waveforms

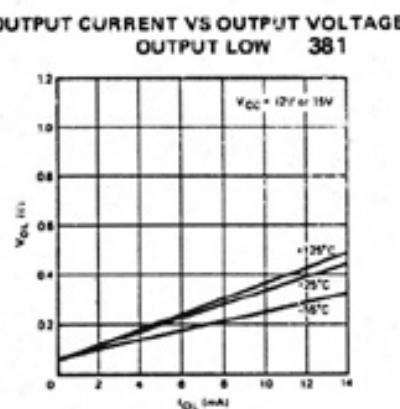
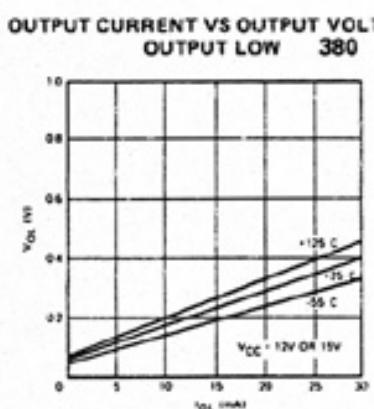
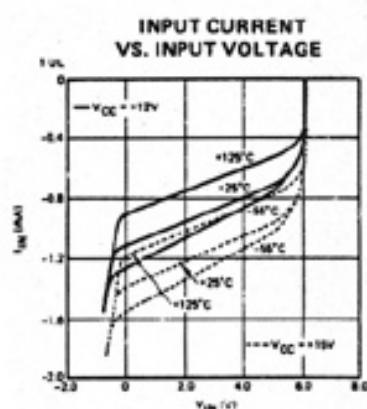
Loading Tables

380

PINS	FUNCTION	LOADING
A 0-9	BCD inputs Outputs	1 UL Unit loading does not apply

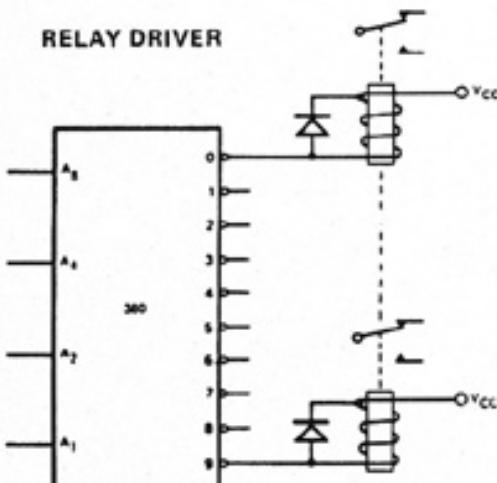
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PINS	FUNCTION	LOADING
A O	BCD inputs Outputs	1 UL 8 UL with 8.2 kΩ pullup resistor

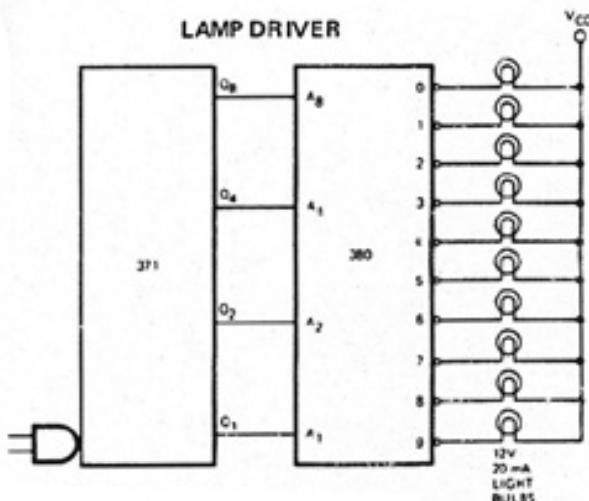
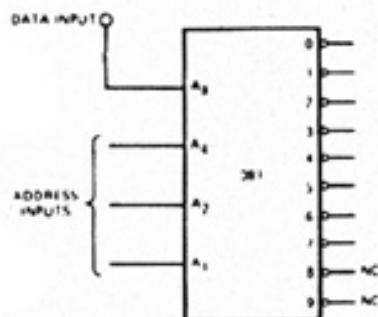
Typical Performance Characteristics**Typical Applications**

The typical input and output circuits may be used to calculate interface designs. General instructions for using external resistors and calculating fanout with collectors OR'd are given in the applications notes. External resistors may be connected to a voltage other than V_{CC} to adjust the output voltage level.

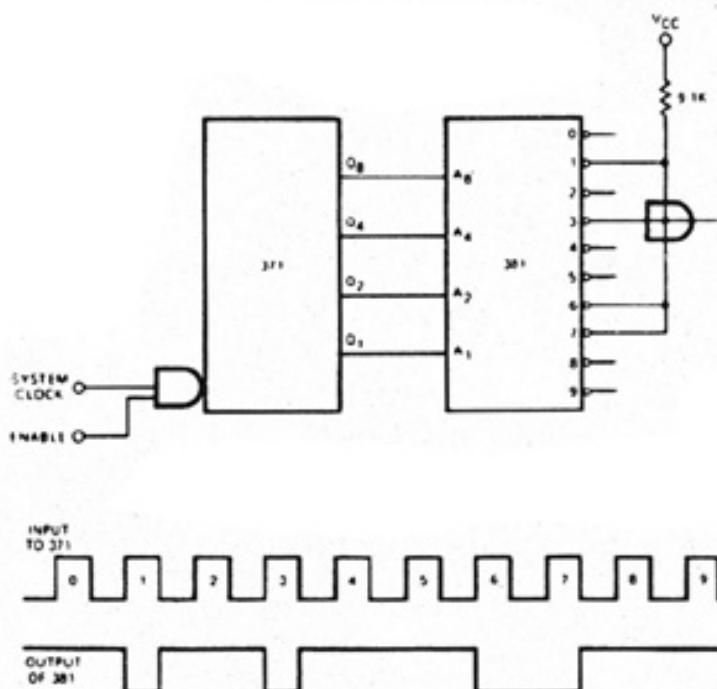
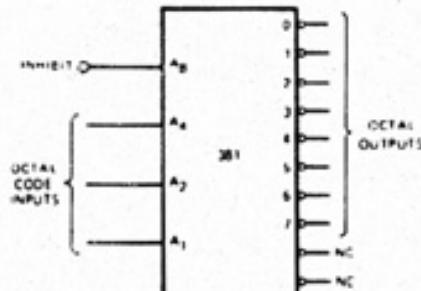
In addition to straightforward BCD to decimal decoding, the 381 is useful in applications such as hexadecimal (1 of 16) decoding, octal decoding, demultiplexing, and controlling MOS analog switches. Its high noise immunity and adjustable output level makes it an excellent interface on noisy data communications lines.

RELAY DRIVER

Typical Applications (contd.)

**EIGHT-CHANNEL DEMULTIPLEXER**

If data is applied to the A₈ input in the octal decoding mode, the outputs 0 through 7 selected by A₁, A₂ and A₄ will have the same states as the data. Thus, the serial output of an 8-channel multiplexer may be demultiplexed by using A₁–A₄ as address inputs synchronized with the multiplexer channel-select signals.

MINTERM AND TIMING PULSE GENERATORS**OCTAL DECODER**

Since outputs 8 and 9 are continuously high if the A₈ input is low, grounding A₈ converts the 381 to an octal decoder.

When several outputs of the 381 are collector-OR'd a low level on any of the OR'd outputs will produce a low output. Thus, it operates as a minterm generator governed by the states of the A₁ through A₄ inputs. If the inputs are cycled by a counter, as shown above, the 381 generates pulse trains with pulse trains with lengths governed by the clock frequency and the number of adjacent outputs OR'd. This is an extremely flexible way of generating odd combinations of control timing pulses.