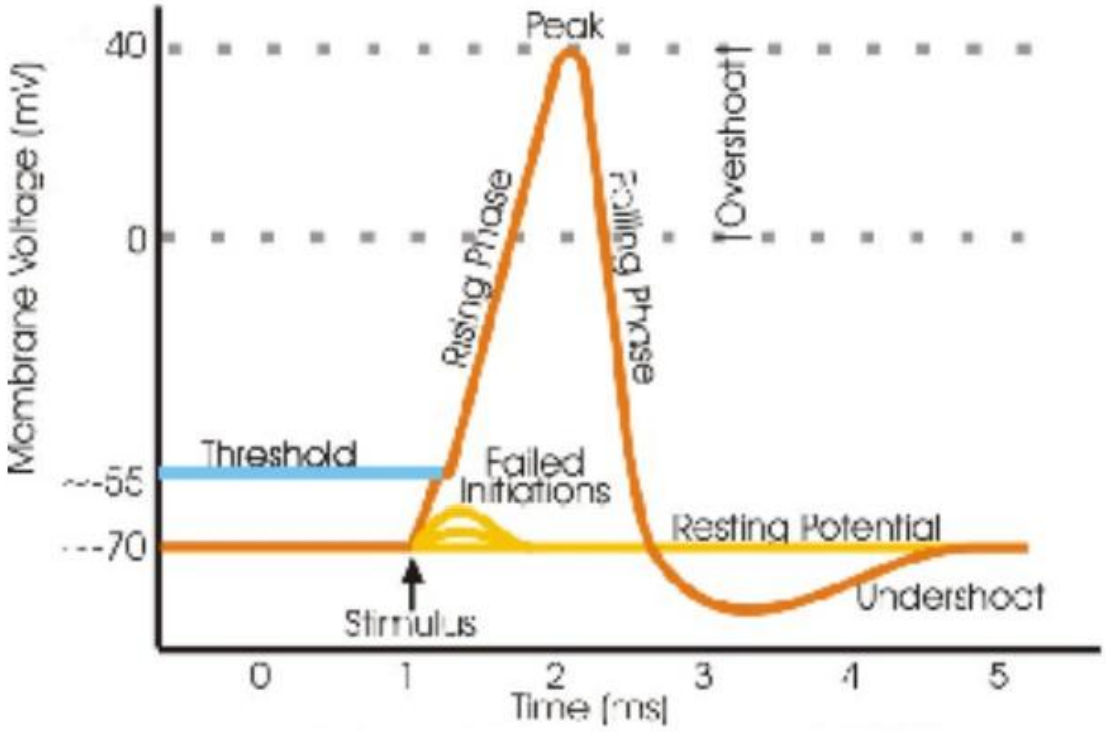
ESAME DI ABILITAZIONE ALLA PROFESSIONE DI INGEGNERE SEZ.A
I SESSIONE 2013
SETTORE DELL'INFORMAZIONE

PROVA PRATICA Traccia Elettronica

Il candidato progetti un contatore di battiti cardiaci, definendo sia lo schema a blocchi, sia i singoli blocchi nel maggior dettaglio possibile. Qui sotto viene riportato il tipico impulso presente tra i due terminali (floating) della sonda:



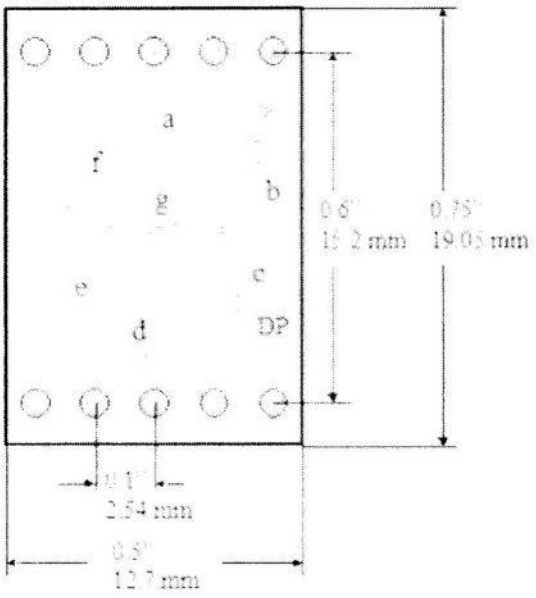
Il contatore deve presentare il valore numerico della frequenza utilizzando dei display a 7 segmenti. Il contatore deve inoltre emettere un suono in corrispondenza di ogni battito. Per comodità del candidato si allegano parte dei 'data sheet' di alcuni modelli di contatore, di un comune driver per display a 7 segmenti, e del display medesimo, restando inteso che il candidato può utilizzare componenti

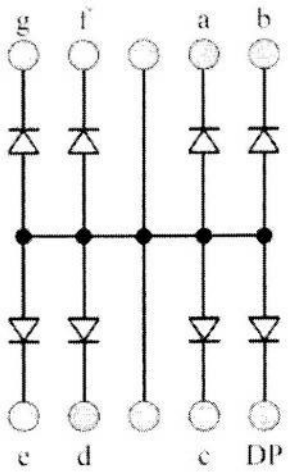
Description	Kitronik Part No	Kitronik Part No
14.2 mm (0.56") 7 segment common anode display	[illegible]	3512
14.2 mm (0.56") 7 segment common cathode display	SC56-11EWA	3513

Both parts have the same mechanical attributes and use a standard 0.1" lead pitch for easy mounting. The difference between the parts as (shown below) is whether the LED anodes or LED cathodes are connected together.

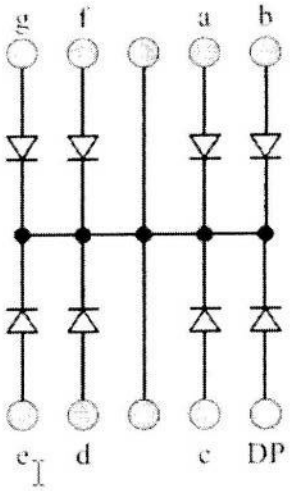
LED Characteristics

Voltage drop per LED segment:	2.2V (typical)
Max current per LED segment:	25mA
Light output @ 10mA:	10 mCd (typical)
To calculate current limit resistor for 5V supply:	220ohm





Common anode



Common cathode

MOTOROLA

SN54/74LS48

BCD TO 7-SEGMENT DECODER

BCD TO 7-SEGMENT DECODER

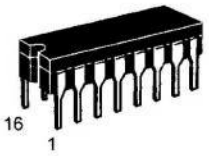
LOW POWER SCHOTTKY

The SN54/74LS48 is a BCD to 7-Segment Decoder consisting of NAND gates, input buffers and seven AND-OR-INVERT gates. Seven NAND gates and one driver are connected in pairs to make BCD data and its complement available to the seven decoding AND-OR-INVERT gates. The remaining NAND gate and three input buffers provide lamp test, blanking input/ripple-blanking input for the LS48.

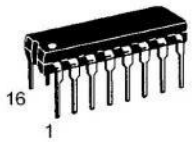
The circuit accepts 4-bit binary-coded-decimal (BCD) and, depending on the state of the auxiliary inputs, decodes this data to drive other components. The relative positive logic output levels, as well as conditions required at the auxiliary inputs, are shown in the truth tables.

The LS48 circuit incorporates automatic leading and/or trailing edge zero-blanking control (RBI and RBO). Lamp Test (LT) may be activated any time when the BI/RBO node is HIGH. Both devices contain an overriding blanking input (BI) which can be used to control the lamp intensity by varying the frequency and duty cycle of the BI input signal or to inhibit the outputs.

- Lamp Intensity Modulation Capability (BI/RBO)
- Internal Pull-Ups Eliminate Need for External Resistors
- Input Clamp Diodes Eliminate High-Speed Termination Effects



J SUFFIX
CERAMIC
CASE 620-09



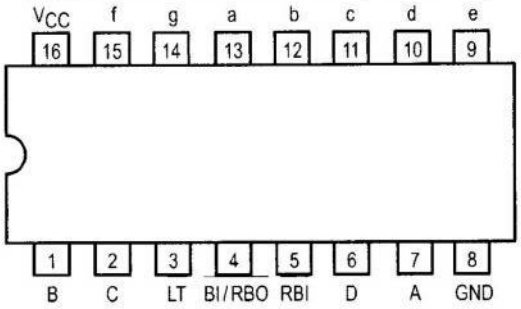
N SUFFIX
PLASTIC
CASE 648-08

D SUFFIX
SOIC
CASE 751B-03

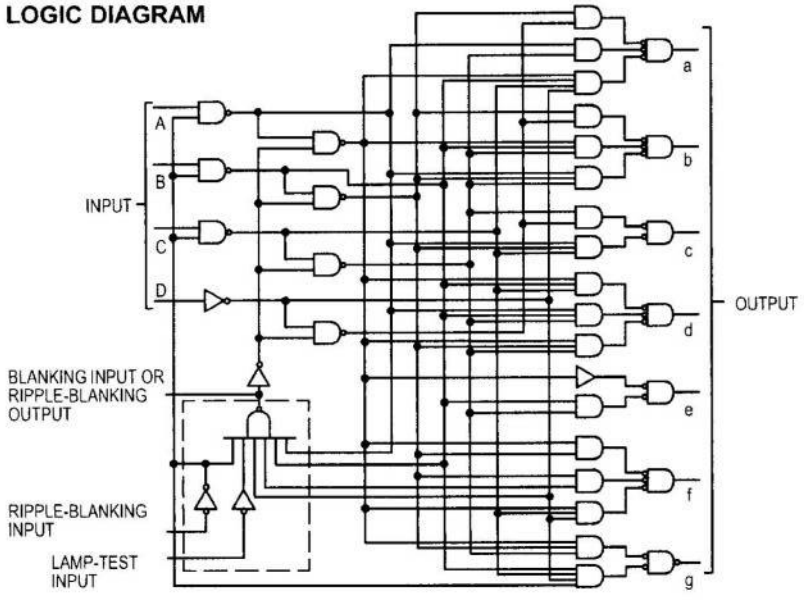
ORDERING INFORMATION

SN54LSXXJ	Ceramic
SN74LSXXN	Plastic
SN74LSXXD	SOIC

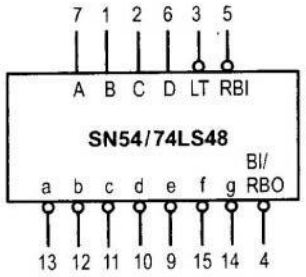
CONNECTION DIAGRAM DIP (TOP VIEW)



LOGIC DIAGRAM



LOGIC SYMBOL



V_{CC} = PIN 16
GND = PIN 8

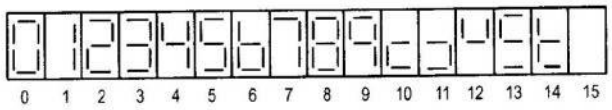
PIN NAMES

A, B, C, D	BCD Inputs
$\overline{RBI}$	Ripple-Blanking (Active Low) Input
$\overline{LT}$	Lamp-Test (Active Low) Input
$\overline{BI}/RBO$	Blanking Input or Ripple-Blanking Output (Active Low)
$\overline{BI}$	Blanking (Active Low) Input

LOADING (Note a)

HIGH	LOW
0.5 U.L.	0.25 U.L.
0.5 U.L.	0.25 U.L.
0.5 U.L.	0.25 U.L.
0.5 U.L.	0.75 U.L.
1.2 U.L.	2(1) U.L.
0.5 U.L.	0.25 U.L.
Open-Collector	3.75 (1.25) U.L. (48)

NOTES:
a) Unit Load (U.L.) = 40 µA HIGH / 1.6 mA LOW
b) Outut current measured at V_{OUT} = 0.5 V
Output LOW drive factor is SN54LS / 74LS48: 1.25 U.L. for Military (54), 3.75 U.L. for Commercial (74).



NUMERICAL DESIGNATIONS — RESULTANT DISPLAYS

TRUTH TABLE
SN54/74LS48

	INPUTS							OUTPUTS							
DECIMAL OR FUNCTION	$\overline{LT}$	$\overline{RBI}$	D	C	B	A	$\overline{BI}/RBO$	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	NOTE
0	H	H	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	1
1	H	X	L	L	L	H	H	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	1
2	H	X	L	L	H	L	H	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	
3	H	X	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	H	
4	H	X	L	H	L	L	H	L	H	H	L	L	H	H	
5	H	X	L	H	L	H	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	H	
6	H	X	L	H	H	L	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	
7	H	X	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	
8	H	X	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
9	H	X	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	
10	H	X	H	L	H	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	L	H	
11	H	X	H	L	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	L	L	H	
12	H	X	H	H	L	L	H	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	
13	H	X	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	L	H	L	H	H	
14	H	X	H	H	H	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	
15	H	X	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
BI	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	2
RBI	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	3
LT	L	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	4

NOTES:
(1) BI/RBO is wired-AND logic serving as blanking input ($\overline{BI}$) and/or ripple-blanking output (RBO). The blanking out ($\overline{BI}$) must be open or held at a HIGH level when output functions 0 through 15 are desired, and ripple-blanking input ($\overline{RBI}$) must be open or at a HIGH level if blanking of a decimal 0 is not desired. X=input may be HIGH or LOW.
(2) When a LOW level is applied to the blanking input (forced condition) all segment outputs go to a LOW level, regardless of the state of any other input condition.
(3) When ripple-blanking input ($\overline{RBI}$) and inputs A, B, C, and D are at LOW level, with the lamp test input at HIGH level, all segment outputs go to a HIGH level and the ripple-blanking output (RBO) goes to a LOW level (response condition).
(4) When the blanking input/ripple-blanking output ($\overline{BI}/RBO$) is open or held at a HIGH level, and a LOW level is applied to lamp-test input, all segment outputs go to a LOW level.

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	a to g	54, 74			−100	µA
I_{OH}	Output Current — High	BI/RBO	54, 74			−50	µA
I_{OL}	Output Current — Low	a to g	54 74			2.0 6.0	mA
I_{OL}	Output Current — Low	$\overline{BI/RBO}$ BI/RBO	54 74			1.6 3.2	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				−1.5	V	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{IN} = −18 mA	
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage		2.4	4.2		µA	V_{CC} = MIN, I_{OH} = −50 µA, V_{IN} = V_{IH} or U.L. per Truth Table	
I_O	Output Current $\overline{a}$ to $\overline{g}$		−1.3	−2.0		mA	V_{CC} = MIN, V_O = 0.85 V Input Conditioner as for V_{OH}	
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage a to g	54, 74			0.4	V	I_{OL} = 2.0 mA	V_{CC} = MIN, V_{IH} = 2.0 V V_{IL} = V_{IL} MAX
		74			0.5	V	I_{OL} = 6.0 mA	
V_{OL}	$\overline{\text{Output LOW Voltage}}$ BI/RBO	54, 74			0.4	V	I_{OL} = 1.6 mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IH} = 2.0 V V_{IL} = V_{IL} MAX
		74			0.5	V	I_{OL} = 3.2 mA	
I_{IH}	Input HIGH Current (Except BI/RBO)				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 (Except BI/RBO)				−0.4	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 0.4 V	
I_{IL}	Input LOW Current BI/RBO				−1.2	mA	V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = 0.4 V	
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current			25	38	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	
I_{OS}	Short Circuit Current BI/RBO (Note 1)		−0.3		−2.0	mA	V_{CC} = MAX	

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

AC CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = 5.0 V, T_A = 25°C)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits Min	Limits Typ	Limits Max	Unit	Test Conditions
t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Time, HIGH-to-LOW Level Output from A Input			100	ns	C_L = 15 pF, R_L = 4.0 kΩ
t_{PLH}	Propagation Delay Time, LOW-to-HIGH Level Output from A Input			100	ns	
t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Time, HIGH-to-LOW Level Output from RBI Input			100	ns	C_L = 15 pF, R_L = 6.0 kΩ
t_{PLH}	Propagation Delay Time, LOW-to-HIGH Level Output from RBI Input			100	ns	

SN5490A, SN5492A, SN5493A, SN54LS90, SN54LS92, SN54LS93
SN7490A, SN7492A, SN7493A, SN74LS90, SN74LS92, SN74LS93
DECADE, DIVIDE-BY-TWELVE AND BINARY COUNTERS

SDLS940A – MARCH 1974 – REVISED MARCH 1988

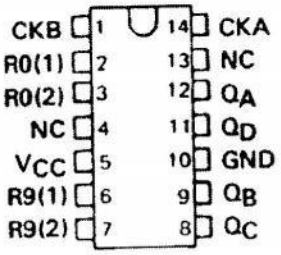
'90A, 'LS90 . . . Decade Counters

'92A, 'LS92 . . . Divide By-Twelve Counters

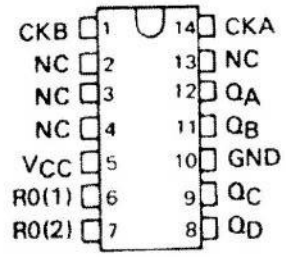
'93A, 'LS93 . . . 4-Bit Binary Counters

TYPES	TYPICAL POWER DISSIPATION
'90A	145 mW
'92A, '93A	130 mW
'LS90, 'LS92, 'LS93	45 mW

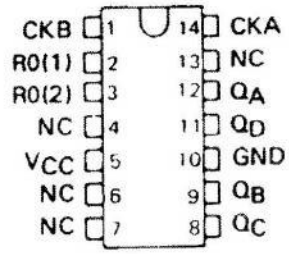
SN5490A, SN54LS90 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN7490A . . . N PACKAGE
SN74LS90 . . . D OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



SN5492A, SN54LS92 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN7492A . . . N PACKAGE
SN74LS92 . . . D OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



SN5493A, SN54LS93 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN7493 . . . N PACKAGE
SN74LS93 . . . D OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



description

Each of these monolithic counters contains four master-slave flip-flops and additional gating to provide a divide-by-two counter and a three-stage binary counter for which the count cycle length is divide-by-five for the '90A and 'LS90, divide-by-six for the '92A and 'LS92, and the divide-by-eight for the '93A and 'LS93.

All of these counters have a gated zero reset and the '90A and 'LS90 also have gated set-to-nine inputs for use in BCD nine's complement applications.

To use their maximum count length (decade, divide-by-twelve, or four-bit binary) of these counters, the CKB input is connected to the Q_A output. The input count pulses are applied to CKA input and the outputs are as described in the appropriate function table. A symmetrical divide-by-ten count can be obtained from the '90A or 'LS90 counters by connecting the Q_D output to the CKA input and applying the input count to the CKB input which gives a divide-by-ten square wave at output Q_A.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

SN5490A, SN5492A, SN5493A, SN54LS90, SN54LS92, SN54LS93
SN7490A, SN7492A, SN7493A, SN74LS90, SN74LS92, SN74LS93
DECADE, DIVIDE-BY-TWELVE AND BINARY COUNTERS

SDLS940A – MARCH 1974 – REVISED MARCH 1988

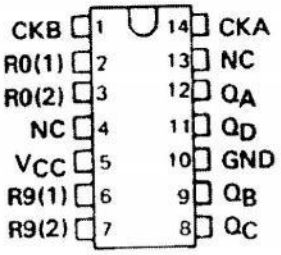
'90A, 'LS90 . . . Decade Counters

'92A, 'LS92 . . . Divide By-Twelve Counters

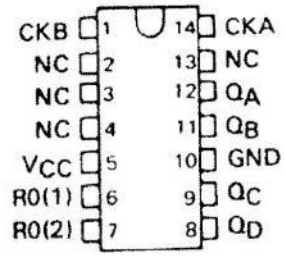
'93A, 'LS93 . . . 4-Bit Binary Counters

TYPES	TYPICAL POWER DISSIPATION
'90A	145 mW
'92A, '93A	130 mW
'LS90, 'LS92, 'LS93	45 mW

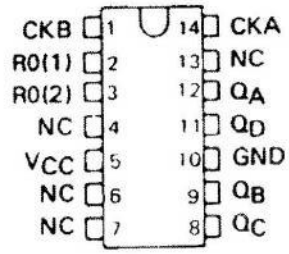
SN5490A, SN54LS90 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN7490A . . . N PACKAGE
SN74LS90 . . . D OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



SN5492A, SN54LS92 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN7492A . . . N PACKAGE
SN74LS92 . . . D OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



SN5493A, SN54LS93 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN7493 . . . N PACKAGE
SN74LS93 . . . D OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



description

Each of these monolithic counters contains four master-slave flip-flops and additional gating to provide a divide-by-two counter and a three-stage binary counter for which the count cycle length is divide-by-five for the '90A and 'LS90, divide-by-six for the '92A and 'LS92, and the divide-by-eight for the '93A and 'LS93.

All of these counters have a gated zero reset and the '90A and 'LS90 also have gated set-to-nine inputs for use in BCD nine's complement applications.

To use their maximum count length (decade, divide-by-twelve, or four-bit binary) of these counters, the CKB input is connected to the Q_A output. The input count pulses are applied to CKA input and the outputs are as described in the appropriate function table. A symmetrical divide-by-ten count can be obtained from the '90A or 'LS90 counters by connecting the Q_D output to the CKA input and applying the input count to the CKB input which gives a divide-by-ten square wave at output Q_A.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
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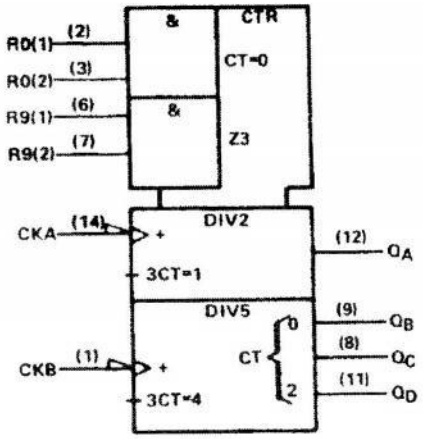
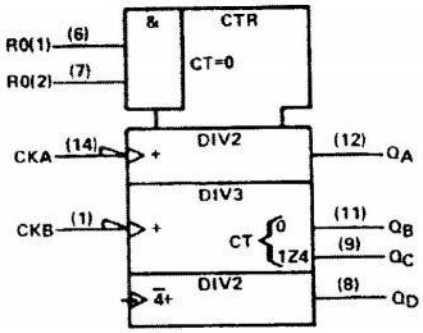
logic symbols†

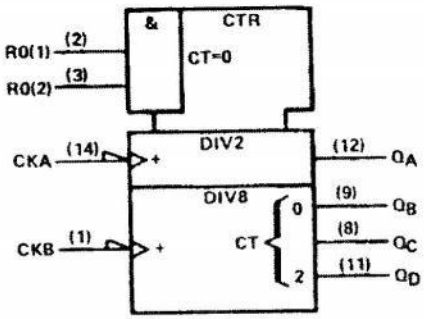
'90



'92



'93A, 'LS93



†These symbols are in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std. 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

'90A, 'LS90
BCD COUNT SEQUENCE
(See Note A)

COUNT	OUTPUT			
	Q_D	Q_C	Q_B	Q_A
0	L	L	L	L
1	L	L	L	H
2	L	L	H	L
3	L	L	H	H
4	L	H	L	L
5	L	H	L	H
6	L	H	H	L
7	L	H	H	H
8	H	L	L	L
9	H	L	L	H

'90A, 'LS90
BI-QUINARY (5-2)
(See Note B)

COUNT	OUTPUT			
	Q_A	Q_D	Q_C	Q_B
0	L	L	L	L
1	L	L	L	H
2	L	L	H	L
3	L	L	H	H
4	L	H	L	L
5	H	L	L	L
6	H	L	L	H
7	H	L	H	L
8	H	L	H	H
9	H	H	L	L

'92A, 'LS92
COUNT SEQUENCE
(See Note C)

COUNT	OUTPUT			
	Q_D	Q_C	Q_B	Q_A
0	L	L	L	L
1	L	L	L	H
2	L	L	H	L
3	L	L	H	H
4	L	H	L	L
5	L	H	L	H
6	H	L	L	L
7	H	L	L	H
8	H	L	H	L
9	H	L	H	H
10	H	H	L	L
11	H	H	L	H

'90A, 'LS90
RESET/COUNT FUNCTION TABLE

RESET INPUTS				OUTPUT			
$R_{0(1)}$	$R_{0(2)}$	$R_{9(1)}$	$R_{9(2)}$	Q_D	Q_C	Q_B	Q_A
H	H	L	X	L	L	L	L
H	H	X	L	L	L	L	L
X	X	H	H	H	L	L	H
X	L	X	L	COUNT			
L	X	L	X	COUNT			
L	X	X	L	COUNT			
X	L	L	X	COUNT			

'92A, 'LS92, '93A, 'LS93
RESET/COUNT FUNCTION TABLE

RESET INPUTS		OUTPUT			
$R_{0(1)}$	$R_{0(2)}$	Q_D	Q_C	Q_B	Q_A
H	H	L	L	L	L
L	X	COUNT			
X	L	COUNT			

'93A, 'LS93
COUNT SEQUENCE
(See Note C)

COUNT	OUTPUT			
	Q_D	Q_C	Q_B	Q_A
0	L	L	L	L
1	L	L	L	H
2	L	L	H	L
3	L	L	H	H
4	L	H	L	L
5	L	H	L	H
6	L	H	H	L
7	L	H	H	H
8	H	L	L	L
9	H	L	L	H
10	H	L	H	L
11	H	L	H	H
12	H	H	L	L
13	H	H	L	H
14	H	H	H	L
15	H	H	H	H

NOTES: A. Output Q_A is connected to input CKB for BCD count.
B. Output Q_D is connected to input CKA for bi-quinary count.
C. Output Q_A is connected to input CKB.
D. H = high level, L = low level, X = irrelevant