

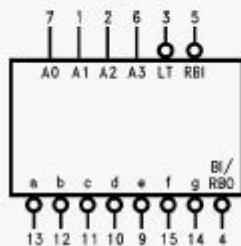
DM74LS47 是 BCD-7 段数码管译码器/驱动器，74LS47 的功能用于将 BCD 码转化成数码块中的数字,通过它解码，可以直接把数字转换为数码管的显示数字，从而简化了程序，节约了单片机的 IO 开销。因此是一个非常好的芯片！但是由于目前从节约成本的角度考虑，此类芯片已较少用，大部份情况下都是用动态扫描数码管的形式来实现数码管显示。

Ordering Code:

Order Number	Package Number	Package Description
DM74LS47M	M16A	16-Lead Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-012, 0.150 Narrow
DM74LS47N	N16E	16-Lead Plastic Dual-In-Line Package (PDIP), JEDEC MS-001, 0.300 Wide

Devices also available in Tape and Reel. Specify by appending the suffix letter "X" to the ordering code.

Logic Symbol



$V_{CC} = \text{Pin } 16$
 $GND = \text{Pin } 8$

Connection Diagram



Pin Descriptions

Pin Names	Description
A0-A3	BCD Inputs
\overline{RBI}	Ripple Blanking Input (Active LOW)
\overline{LT}	Lamp Test Input (Active LOW)
$\overline{BI/RBO}$	Blanking Input (Active LOW) or Ripple Blanking Output (Active LOW)
a-g	Segment Outputs (Active LOW) (Note 1)

Note 1: OC—Open Collector

<74ls47 引脚图,74ls47 管脚功能>

74LS47 译码器原理:

译码为编码的逆过程。它将编码时赋予代码的含义“翻译”过来。实现译码的逻辑电路成为译码器。译码器输出与输入代码有唯一的对应关系。74LS47 是输出低电平有效的七段字形译码器，它在这里与数码管配合使用，表 2 列出了 74LS47 的真值表，表示出了它与数码管之间的关系。

表 1<74LS47 功能表>

输 入 输 出 显示数字符号

LT(——) RBI(——) A3 A2 A1 A0 BI(—)/RBO(——)

a(—) b(—) c(—) d(—) e(—) f(—) g(—)

1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

1 X 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1

1 X 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2

1 X 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 3

1 X 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 4

1 X 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 5

1 X 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 6

1 X 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 7

1 X 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8

1 X 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 9

X X X X X 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 熄灭

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 熄灭

0XXXXXX10000008

(1)LT(—): 试灯输入, 是为了检查数码管各段是否能正常发光而设置的。当 LT(—)=0 时, 无论输入 A3, A2, A1, A0 为何种状态, 译码器输出均为低电平, 若驱动的数码管正常, 是显示 8。

(2)BI(—): 灭灯输入, 是为控制多位数码显示的灭灯所设置的。

BI(—)=0 时。不论 LT(—)和输入 A3, A2, A1, A0 为何种状态, 译码器输出均为高电平, 使共阳极 7 段数码管熄灭。

(3)RBI(—): 灭零输入, 它是为使不希望显示的 0 熄灭而设定的。

当对每一位 A3=A2=A1=A0=0 时, 本应显示 0, 但是在 RBI(—)=0 作用下, 使译码器输出全 1。其结果和加入灭灯信号的结果一样, 将 0 熄灭。

(4)RBO(—): 灭零输出, 它和灭灯输入 BI(—)共用一端, 两者配合使用, 可以实现多位数码显示的灭零控制。

DM74LS47

BCD to 7-Segment Decoder/Driver with Open-Collector Outputs

General Description

The DM74LS47 accepts four lines of BCD (8421) input data, generates their complements internally and decodes the data with seven AND/OR gates having open-collector outputs to drive indicator segments directly. Each segment output is guaranteed to sink 24 mA in the ON (LOW) state and withstand 15V in the OFF (HIGH) state with a maximum leakage current of 250 μ A. Auxiliary inputs provided blanking, lamp test and cascadable zero-suppression functions.

Features

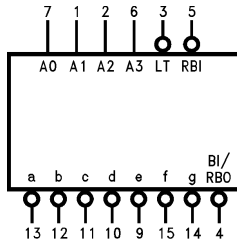
- Open-collector outputs
- Drive indicator segments directly
- Cascadable zero-suppression capability
- Lamp test input

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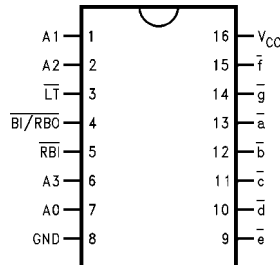
Devices also available in Tape and Reel. Specify by appending the suffix letter "X" to the ordering code.

Logic Symbol



V_{CC} = Pin 16
GND = Pin 8

Connection Diagram



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Note 1: OC—Open Collector

Truth Table															
Decimal or Function	Inputs							Outputs							Note
	$\overline{\text{LT}}$	$\overline{\text{RBI}}$	A3	A2	A1	A0	$\overline{\text{BI/RBO}}$	$\overline{\text{a}}$	$\overline{\text{b}}$	$\overline{\text{c}}$	$\overline{\text{d}}$	$\overline{\text{e}}$	$\overline{\text{f}}$	$\overline{\text{g}}$	
0	H	H	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	(Note 2)
1	H	X	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	(Note 2)
2	H	X	L	L	H	L	H	L	L	H	L	L	H	L	
3	H	X	L	L	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	H	H	L	
4	H	X	L	H	L	L	H	H	L	L	H	H	L	L	
5	H	X	L	H	L	H	H	L	H	L	L	H	L	L	
6	H	X	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	
7	H	X	L	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	
8	H	X	H	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
9	H	X	H	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	L	L	
10	H	X	H	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	L	L	H	L	
11	H	X	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	L	
12	H	X	H	H	L	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	L	
13	H	X	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	L	L	
14	H	X	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	
15	H	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
$\overline{\text{BI}}$	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	(Note 3)
$\overline{\text{RBI}}$	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	(Note 4)
$\overline{\text{LT}}$	L	X	X	X	X	X	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	(Note 5)

Note 2: $\overline{\text{BI/RBO}}$ is wire-AND logic serving as blanking input ($\overline{\text{BI}}$) and/or ripple-blanking output ($\overline{\text{RBO}}$). The blanking out ($\overline{\text{BI}}$) must be open or held at a HIGH level when output functions 0 through 15 are desired, and ripple-blanking input ($\overline{\text{RBI}}$) must be open or at a HIGH level if blanking or a decimal 0 is not desired. X = input may be HIGH or LOW.

Note 3: When a LOW level is applied to the blanking input (forced condition) all segment outputs go to a HIGH level regardless of the state of any other input condition.

Note 4: When ripple-blanking input ($\overline{\text{RBI}}$) and inputs A0, A1, A2 and A3 are LOW level, with the lamp test input at HIGH level, all segment outputs go to a HIGH level and the ripple-blanking output ($\overline{\text{RBO}}$) goes to a LOW level (response condition).

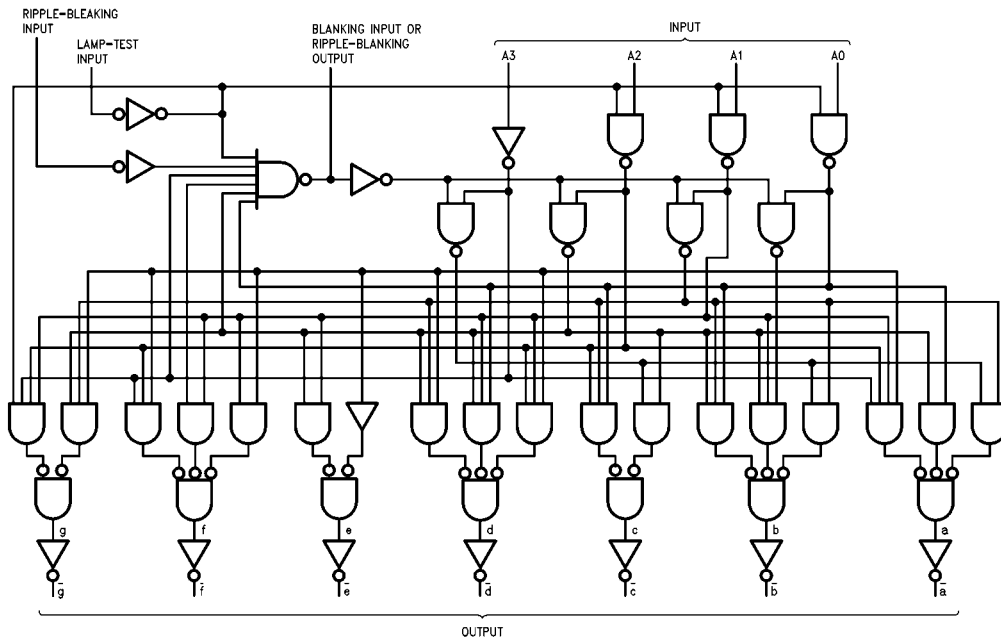
Note 5: When the blanking input/ripple-blanking output ($\overline{\text{BI/RBO}}$) is OPEN or held at a HIGH level, and a LOW level is applied to lamp test input, all segment outputs go to a LOW level.

Functional Description

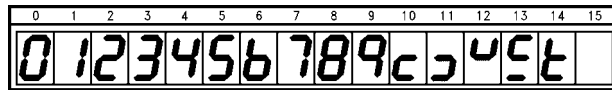
The DM74LS47 decodes the input data in the pattern indicated in the Truth Table and the segment identification illustration. If the input data is decimal zero, a LOW signal applied to the $\overline{\text{RBI}}$ blanks the display and causes a multi-digit display. For example, by grounding the $\overline{\text{RBI}}$ of the highest order decoder and connecting its $\overline{\text{BI/RBO}}$ to $\overline{\text{RBI}}$ of the next lowest order decoder, etc., leading zeros will be suppressed. Similarly, by grounding $\overline{\text{RBI}}$ of the lowest order decoder and connecting its $\overline{\text{BI/RBO}}$ to $\overline{\text{RBI}}$ of the next highest order decoder, etc., trailing zeros will be suppressed. Leading and trailing zeros can be suppressed simultaneously by using external gates, i.e.: by driving $\overline{\text{RBI}}$ of a

intermediate decoder from an OR gate whose inputs are $\overline{\text{BI/RBO}}$ of the next highest and lowest order decoders. $\overline{\text{BI/RBO}}$ also serves as an unconditional blanking input. The internal NAND gate that generates the $\overline{\text{RBO}}$ signal has a resistive pull-up, as opposed to a totem pole, and thus $\overline{\text{BI/RBO}}$ can be forced LOW by external means, using wired-collector logic. A LOW signal thus applied to $\overline{\text{BI/RBO}}$ turns off all segment outputs. This blanking feature can be used to control display intensity by varying the duty cycle of the blanking signal. A LOW signal applied to $\overline{\text{LT}}$ turns on all segment outputs, provided that $\overline{\text{BI/RBO}}$ is not forced LOW.

Logic Diagram



Numerical Designations—Resultant Displays



Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 6)

Supply Voltage	7V
Input Voltage	7V
Operating Free Air Temperature Range	0°C to +70°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C

Note 6: 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 tables 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	Min	Nom	Max	Units
V _{CC}	Supply Voltage	4.75	5	5.25	V
V _{IH}	HIGH Level Input Voltage	2			V
V _{IL}	LOW Level Input Voltage			0.8	V
I _{OH}	HIGH Level Output Current ā - ḡ @ 15V = V _{OH} (Note 7)			-250	μA
I _{OH}	HIGH Level Output Current Bī /RBO			-50	μA
I _{OL}	LOW Level Output Current			24	mA
T _A	Free Air Operating Temperature	0		70	°C

Note 7: OFF-State at ā-ḡ.

Electrical Characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ (Note 8)	Max	Units
V _I	Input Clamp Voltage	V _{CC} = Min, I _I = -18 mA			-1.5	V
V _{OH}	HIGH Level Output Voltage	V _{CC} = Min, I _{OH} = Max, V _{IL} = Max, Bī /RBO	2.7	3.4		V
I _{OFF}	Output HIGH Current Segment Outputs	V _{CC} = 5.5V, V _O = 15V ā - ḡ			250	μA
V _{OL}	LOW Level Output Voltage	V _{CC} = Min, I _{OL} = Max, V _{IH} = Min, ā - ḡ		0.35	0.5	V
		I _{OL} = 3.2 mA, Bī /RBO			0.5	
		I _{OL} = 12 mA, ā - ḡ		0.25	0.4	
		I _{OL} = 1.6 mA, Bī /RBO			0.4	
I _I	Input Current @ Max Input Voltage	V _{CC} = Max, V _I = 7V V _{CC} = Max, V _I = 10V			100	μA
I _{IH}	HIGH Level Input Current	V _{CC} = Max, V _I = 2.7V			20	μA
I _{IL}	LOW Level Input Current	V _{CC} = Max, V _I = 0.4V			-0.4	mA
I _{OS}	Short Circuit Output Current	V _{CC} = Max (Note 9), I _{OS} at Bī /RBO	-0.3		-2.0	mA
I _{CC}	Supply Current	V _{CC} = Max			13	mA

Note 8: All typicals are at V_{CC} = 5V, T_A = 25°C.

Note 9: Not more than one output should be shorted at a time, and the duration should not exceed one second.

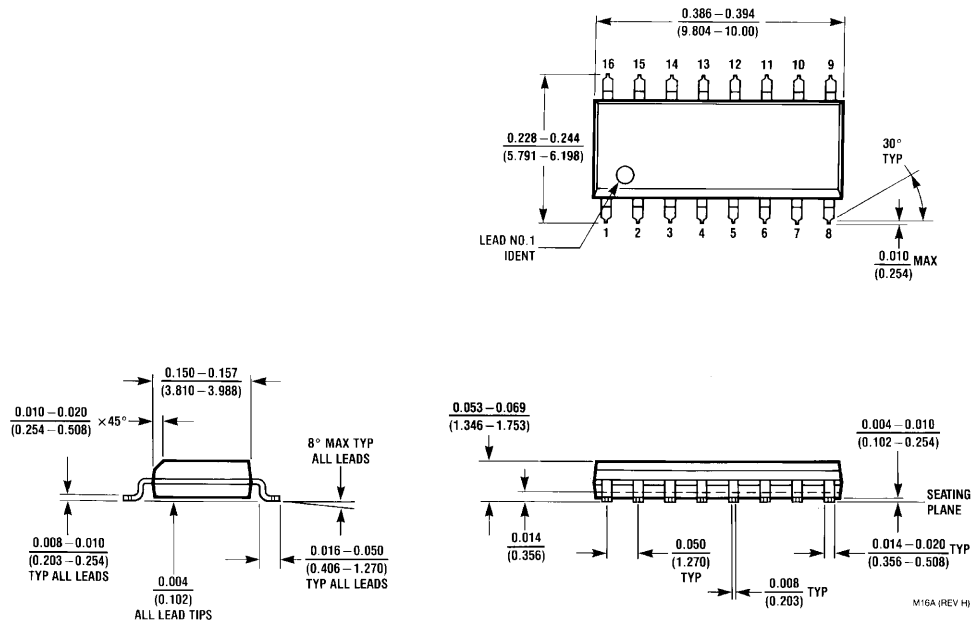
Switching Characteristics

at V_{CC} = +5.0V, T_A = +25°C

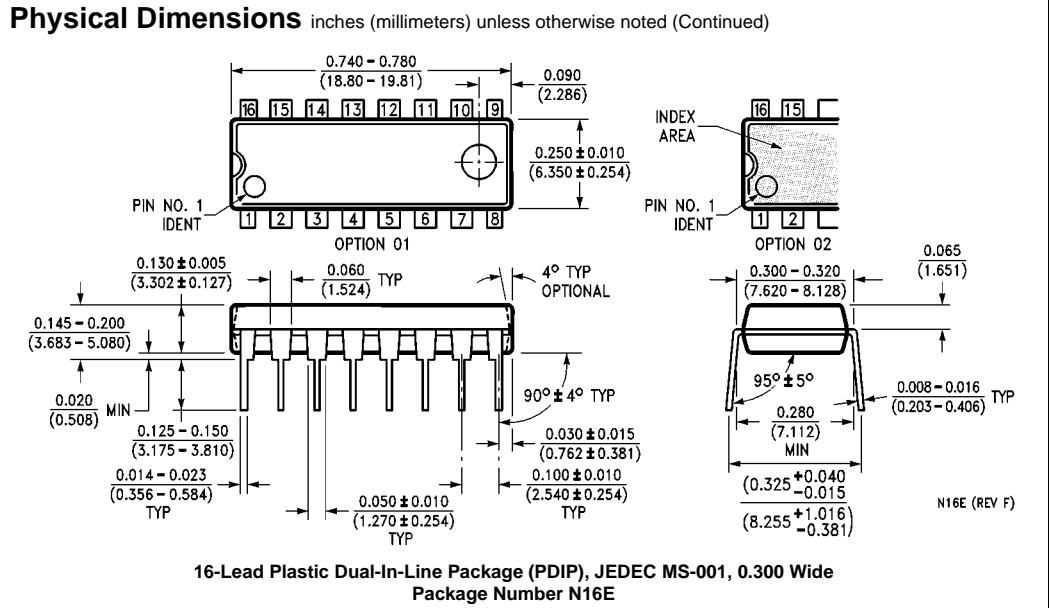
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	R _L = 665Ω C _L = 15 pF		Units
			Min	Max	
			t _{PLH}	Propagation Delay An to ā - ḡ	
t _{PHL}	Propagation Delay RBI to ā - ḡ (Note 10)		100		

Note 10: L_T = HIGH, A0-A3 = LOW

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



**16-Lead Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-012, 0.150 Narrow
Package Number M16A**



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