



Data sheet acquired from Harris Semiconductor  
SCHS050

## CMOS 4-Bit Magnitude Comparator

### High Voltage Types (20-Volt Rating)

■ CD4063B is a 4-bit magnitude comparator designed for use in computer and logic applications that require the comparison of two 4-bit words. This logic circuit determines whether one 4-bit word (Binary or BCD) is "less than", "equal to", or "greater than" a second 4-bit word.

The CD4063B has eight comparing inputs ( $A_3, B_3$ , through  $A_0, B_0$ ), three outputs ( $A < B, A = B, A > B$ ) and three cascading inputs ( $A < B, A = B, A > B$ ) that permit systems designers to expand the comparator function to 8, 12, 16 . . . 4N bits. When a single CD4063B is used, the cascading inputs are connected as follows: ( $A < B$ ) = low, ( $A = B$ ) = high, ( $A > B$ ) = low.

For words longer than 4 bits, CD4063B devices may be cascaded by connecting the outputs of the less-significant comparator to the corresponding cascading inputs of the more-significant comparator. Cascading inputs ( $A < B, A = B$ , and  $A > B$ ) on the least significant comparator are connected to a low, a high, and a low level, respectively.

The CD4063B types are supplied in 16-lead hermetic dual-in-line ceramic packages (D and F suffixes), 16-lead dual-in-line plastic package (E suffix), and in chip form (H suffix). This device is pin-compatible with the standard 7485 TTL type.

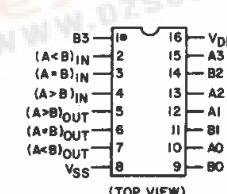
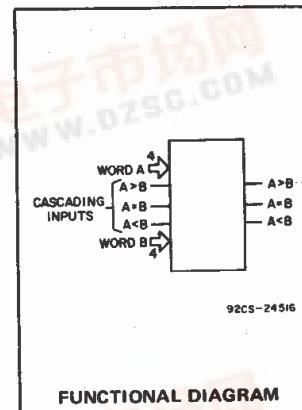
### Features:

- Expansion to 8, 12, 16...4N bits by cascading units
- Medium-speed operation:  
compares two 4-bit words  
in 250 ns (typ.) at 10 V
- 100% tested for quiescent current at 20 V
- Standardized symmetrical output characteristics
- 5-V, 10-V, and 15-V parametric ratings
- Maximum input current of 1  $\mu$ A at 18 V  
over full package temperature range;  
100 nA at 18 V and 25°C
- Noise margin (full package temperature range)  
range) = 1 V at  $V_{DD} = 5$  V  
2 V at  $V_{DD} = 10$  V  
2.5 V at  $V_{DD} = 15$  V
- Meets all requirements of JEDEC Tentative Standard No. 13B, "Standard Specifications for Description of 'B' Series CMOS Devices"

### Applications:

- Servo motor controls ■ Process controllers

## CD4063B Types



TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT

### MAXIMUM RATINGS, Absolute-Maximum Values:

#### DC SUPPLY-VOLTAGE RANGE, ( $V_{DD}$ )

Voltages referenced to  $V_{SS}$  Terminal ..... -0.5V to +20V

INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE, ALL INPUTS ..... -0.5V to  $V_{DD}$  +0.5V

DC INPUT CURRENT, ANY ONE INPUT ..... ±10mA

POWER DISSIPATION PER PACKAGE ( $P_D$ ):

For  $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+100^\circ\text{C}$  ..... 500mW

For  $T_A = +100^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$  ..... Derate Linearity at 12mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$  to 200mW

DEVICE DISSIPATION PER OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

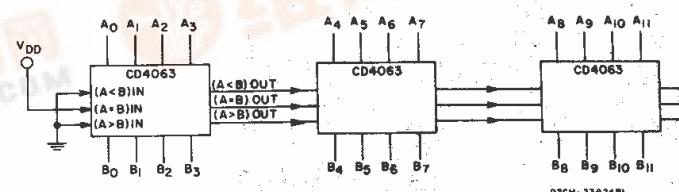
FOR  $T_A$  = FULL PACKAGE-TEMPERATURE RANGE (All Package Types) ..... 100mW

OPERATING-TEMPERATURE RANGE ( $T_A$ ) ..... -55 $^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$

STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE ( $T_{stg}$ ) ..... -65 $^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+150^\circ\text{C}$

LEAD TEMPERATURE (DURING SOLDERING):

At distance  $1/16 \pm 1/32$  inch ( $1.59 \pm 0.79\text{mm}$ ) from case for 10s. max ..... +265 $^\circ\text{C}$



$$\begin{aligned} t_p \text{ TOTAL} &= t_p \text{ (COMPARE)} + 2 \times t_p \text{ (CASCADE)} \text{ AT } V_{DD} = 10V \\ &= 250 + (2 \times 200) = 650 \text{ ns (TYP.)} \end{aligned}$$

Fig. 1 — Typical speed characteristics of a 12-bit comparator.

**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**  
For maximum reliability, nominal operating conditions should be selected so that operation is always within the following ranges:

CHARACTERISTIC	LIMITS		UNITS
	Min.	Max.	
Supply-Voltage Range (For $T_A$ =Full Package- Temperature Range)	3	18	V

## CD4063B Types

### STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTIC	CONDITIONS			LIMITS AT INDICATED TEMPERATURES (°C)							UNITS
				-55	-40	+85	+125	+25			
	V <sub>O</sub> (V)	V <sub>IN</sub> (V)	V <sub>DD</sub> (V)					Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Quiescent Device Current, I <sub>DD</sub> Max.	—	0,5	5	5	5	150	150	—	0,04	5	μA
	—	0,10	10	10	10	300	300	—	0,04	10	
	—	0,15	15	20	20	600	600	—	0,04	20	
	—	0,20	20	100	100	3000	3000	—	0,08	100	
Output Low (Sink) Current I <sub>OL</sub> Min.	0,4	0,5	5	0,64	0,61	0,42	0,36	0,51	1	—	mA
	0,5	0,10	10	1,6	1,5	1,1	0,9	1,3	2,6	—	
	1,5	0,15	15	4,2	4	2,8	2,4	3,4	6,8	—	
Output High (Source) Current, I <sub>OH</sub> Min.	4,6	0,5	5	-0,64	-0,61	-0,42	-0,36	-0,51	-1	—	mA
	2,5	0,5	5	-2	-1,8	-1,3	-1,15	-1,6	-3,2	—	
	9,5	0,10	10	-1,6	-1,5	-1,1	-0,9	-1,3	-2,6	—	
	13,5	0,15	15	-4,2	-4	-2,8	-2,4	-3,4	-6,8	—	
Output Voltage: Low-Level, V <sub>OL</sub> Max.	—	0,5	5	0,05				—	0	0,05	V
	—	0,10	10	0,05				—	0	0,05	
	—	0,15	15	0,05				—	0	0,05	
Output Voltage: High-Level, V <sub>OH</sub> Min.	—	0,5	5	4,95				4,95	5	—	V
	—	0,10	10	9,95				9,95	10	—	
	—	0,15	15	14,95				14,95	15	—	
Input Low Voltage, V <sub>IL</sub> Max.	0,5, 4,5	—	5	1,5				—	—	1,5	V
	1,9	—	10	3				—	—	3	
	1,5, 13,5	—	15	4				—	—	4	
Input High Voltage, V <sub>IH</sub> Min.	0,5, 4,5	—	5	3,5				3,5	—	—	V
	1,9	—	10	7				7	—	—	
	1,5, 13,5	—	15	11				11	—	—	
Input Current I <sub>IN</sub> Max.	—	0,18	18	±0,1	±0,1	±1	±1	—	±10 <sup>-5</sup>	±0,1	μA

TRUTH TABLE

INPUTS				OUTPUTS					
COMPARING				CASCAADING					
A <sub>3</sub> , B <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub> , B <sub>0</sub>	A < B	A = B	A > B	A < B	A = B	A > B
A <sub>3</sub> > B <sub>3</sub>	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	1
A <sub>3</sub> = B <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> > B <sub>2</sub>	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	1
A <sub>3</sub> = B <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> = B <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub> > B <sub>1</sub>	X	X	X	X	0	0	1
A <sub>3</sub> = B <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> = B <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub> = B <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub> > B <sub>0</sub>	X	X	X	0	0	1
A <sub>3</sub> = B <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> = B <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub> = B <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub> = B <sub>0</sub>	0	0	1	0	0	1
A <sub>3</sub> = B <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> = B <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub> = B <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub> = B <sub>0</sub>	0	1	0	0	1	0
A <sub>3</sub> = B <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> = B <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub> = B <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub> = B <sub>0</sub>	1	0	0	1	0	0
A <sub>3</sub> = B <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> = B <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub> = B <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub> < B <sub>0</sub>	X	X	X	1	0	0
A <sub>3</sub> = B <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> = B <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub> < B <sub>1</sub>	X	X	X	X	1	0	0
A <sub>3</sub> = B <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> < B <sub>2</sub>	X	X	X	X	X	1	0	0
A <sub>3</sub> < B <sub>3</sub>	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	0	0

X = Don't Care

Logic 1 ≡ High Level

Logic 0 ≡ Low Level

## CD4063B Types

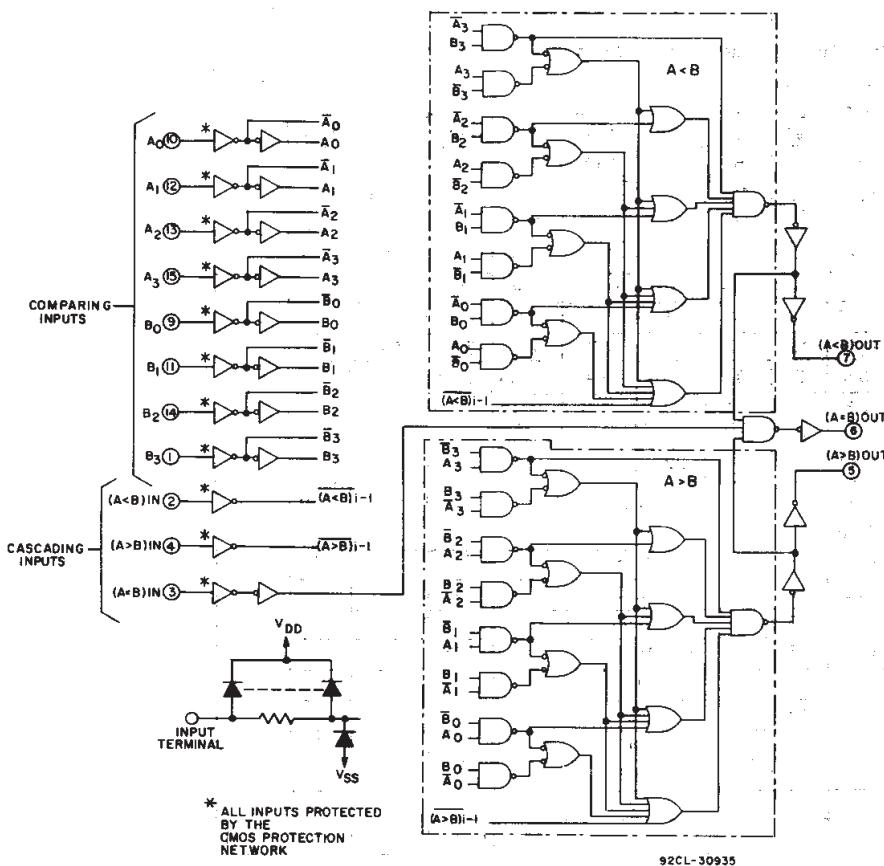


Fig. 2 – Logic diagram for CD4063B.

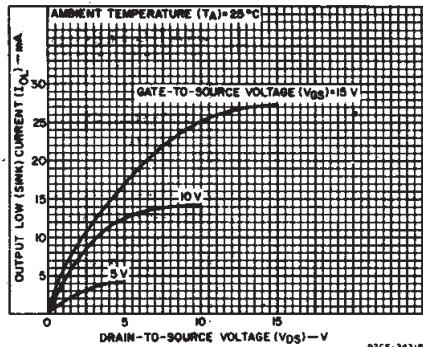


Fig. 3 – Typical output low (sink) current characteristics.

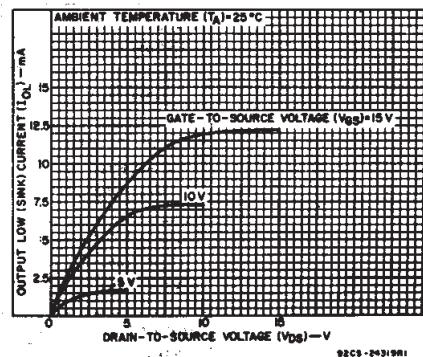


Fig. 4 – Minimum output low (sink) current characteristics.

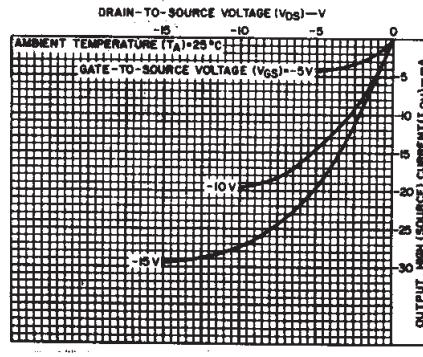


Fig. 5 – Typical output high (source) current characteristics.

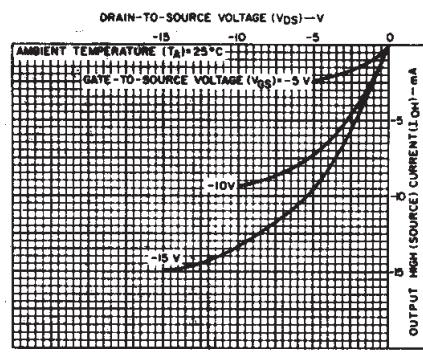


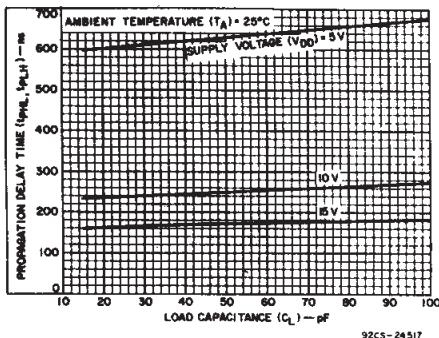
Fig. 6 – Minimum output high (source) current characteristics.

### DYNAMIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

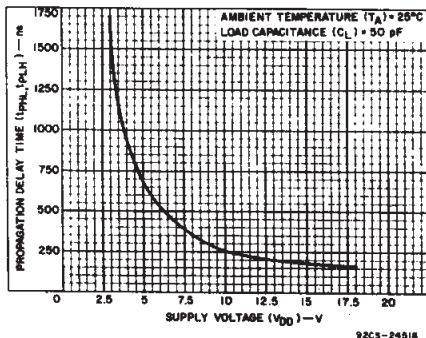
At  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ; Input  $t_r, t_f = 20 \text{ ns}$ ,  $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ ,  $R_L = 200 \text{ k}\Omega$

CHARACTERISTIC	TEST CONDITIONS	LIMITS		UNITS	
		$V_{DD}$ Volts	Typ.	Max.	
Propagation Delay Time: Comparing Inputs to Outputs, $t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}$		5	625	1250	ns
		10	250	500	
		15	175	350	
Cascading Inputs to Outputs, $t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}$		5	500	1000	
		10	200	400	
		15	140	280	
Transition Time, $t_{THL}, t_{TLH}$		5	100	200	ns
		10	50	100	
		15	40	80	
Input Capacitance, $C_{IN}$	Any Input	5	7.5	pF	

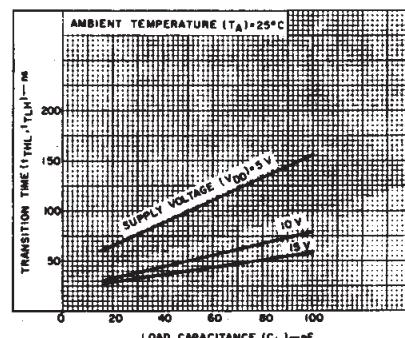
## CD4063B Types



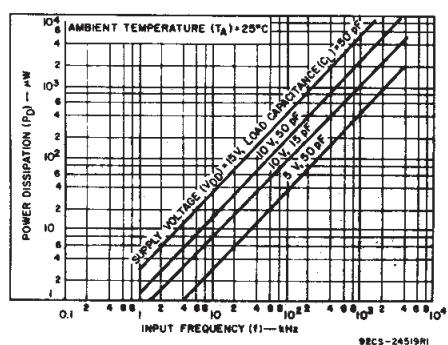
**Fig. 7 – Typical propagation delay time vs. load capacitance ("comparing inputs" to outputs).**



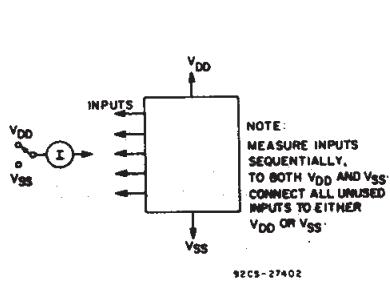
**Fig. 8 – Typical propagation delay time vs. supply voltage ("comparing inputs" to outputs).**



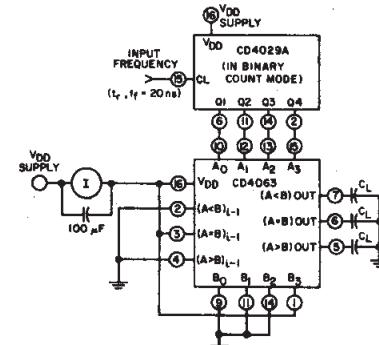
**Fig. 9 – Typical transition time vs. load capacitance.**



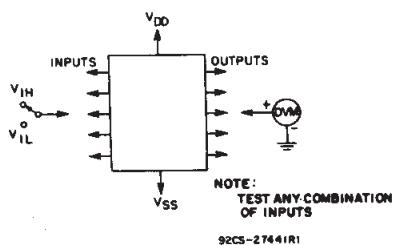
**Fig. 10 – Typical power dissipation vs. frequency (see Fig. 12 – dynamic power dissipation test circuit).**



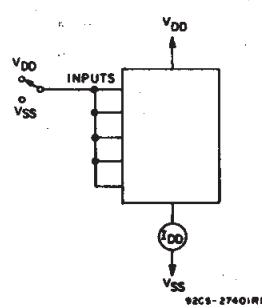
**Fig. 11 – Input current test circuit.**



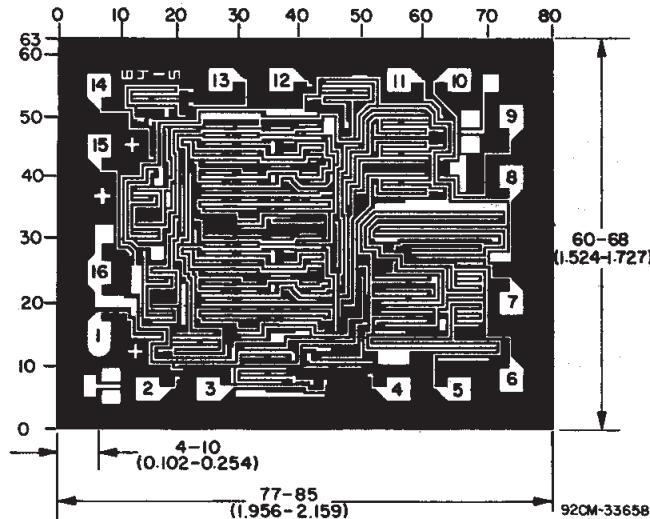
**Fig. 12 – Dynamic power dissipation test circuit.**



**Fig. 13 – Input-voltage test circuit.**



**Fig. 14 – Quiescent-device-current test circuit.**



Dimensions in parentheses are in millimeters and are derived from the basic inch dimensions as indicated.  
Grid gradations are in mils ( $10^{-3}$  inch).

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