CD4059A Types

CMOS Programmable Divide-by-"N" Counter
Standard "A"-Series Types (3-to-15-Volt Rating)

- CD4059 standard "A"-Series types are divide-by-N down-counters that can be programmed to divide an input frequency by any number "N" from 3 to 15,999. The output signal is a pulse one clock-cycle wide occurring at a rate equal to the input frequency divided by N. This single output has TTL drive capability. The down-counter is preset by means of 16 jam inputs.

The three Mode-Select Inputs Ka, Kb, and Kc determine the modulus ("divide-by" number) of the first and last counting sections in accordance with the truth table shown in Table I. Every time the first (fastest) counting section goes through one cycle, it reduces by 1 the number that has been preset (jammed) into the three decades of the intermediate counting section and into the last counting section, which consists of flip-flops that are not needed for operating the first counting section. For example, in the \( \pm 2 \) mode, only one flip-flop is needed in the first counting section. Therefore, the last counting section has three flip-flops that can be preset to a maximum count of seven with a place value of thousands. If \( \pm 10 \) is desired for the first section, Ka is set to 1, Kb to 1, and Kc to 0. Jam Inputs J1, J2, J3, and J4 are used to preset the first counting section and there is no last counting section. The intermediate counting section consists of three cascaded BCD decades (\( \pm 10 \)) counters presettable by means of Jam Inputs J5 through J16.

The Mode-Select Inputs permit frequency-synthesizer channel separations of 10, 12.5, 20, 25, or 50 parts. These inputs set the maximum number of N at 9999 (when the first counting section divides by 5 or 10) or 15,999 (when the first counting section divides by 8, 4, or 2). The three decades of the intermediate counting section can be preset to a binary 15 instead of a binary 8, while their place values are still 1, 10, and 100, multiplied by the number of the \( \pm N \) mode. For example, in the \( \pm 8 \) mode, the number from which counting-down begins can be preset to:

- 3rd decade: 1500
- 2nd decade: 150
- 1st decade: 15
- Last counting section: 1000

The total of these numbers (2665) times 8 equals 21,320. The first counting section can be preset to 7. Therefore, 21,327 is the maximum possible count in the \( \pm 8 \) mode. The highest count of the various modes is shown in the column entitled Extended Counter Range of Table I. Control inputs Kb and Kc can be used to initiate and lock the counter in the "master preset" state. In this condition the flip-flops in the counter are preset in accordance with the jam inputs and the counter remains in that state as long as Kb and Kc both remain low. The counter begins to count down from the preset state when a counting mode other than the master preset mode is selected.

The counter should always be put in the master preset mode before the \( \pm 5 \) mode is selected.

Whenever the master preset mode is used, control signals Kb=0 and Kc=0 must be applied for at least 3 full clock pulses.

After the Master Preset Mode inputs have been changed to one of the \( \pm \) modes, the next positive-going clock transition changes an internal flip-flop so that the countdown can begin at the second positive-going clock transition. Thus, after an MP (Master Preset) mode, there is always one extra count before the output goes high. Fig. 1 illustrates a total count of 3 (\( \pm 8 \)) mode. If the Master Preset mode is started two clock cycles or less before an output pulse, the output pulse will appear at the time due. If the Master Preset Mode is not used the counter jumps back to the "JAM" count when the output pulse appears.

![Fig. 1 - Total count of 3.](image)

A "11" on the Latch Enable input will cause the counter output to remain high once an output pulse occurs, and to remain in the high state until the latch input returns to "0". If the Latch Enable is "0", the output pulse will remain high for only 1 cycle of the clock-input signal.

As illustrated in the sample applications, this device is particularly advantageous in communication digital frequency synthesis (VHF, UHF, FM, AM, etc.) where programmable divide-by-"N" counters are an integral part of the synthesizer phase-locked-loop subsystem. The CD4059A can also be used to perform the synthesizer "Fixed Divide-by-R" counting function. It is also useful in general-purpose counters for instrumentation functions such as totalizers, production counters, and "time out" timers.

Operational and Performance Features:
- Synchronous Programmable + N Counter: N = 3 to 9999 or 15,999
- Presettable down-counter
- Fully static operation
- Mode-select control of initial decade counting function (\( \pm 10,8,5,4,2 \))
- \( T^2L \) drive capability
- Master preset initialization
- Latchable + N output
- Quiescent current specified to 15 volts
- Max. input leakage current of 1 \( \mu \)A at 15 volts, full package-temperature range
- 1 volt noise margin, full packaging-temperature range
- 5-V and 10-V parametric ratings

Applications:
- Communications digital frequency synthesizers: VHF, UHF, FM, AM, etc.
- Fixed or programmable frequency division
- "Time out" timer for consumer-application industrial controls

The CD4059A series types are available in a 24-lead ceramic dual-in-line package (D and F suffixes), 24-lead dual-in-line plastic package (E suffix), and in chip form (H suffix).
CD4059A Types

MAXIMUM RATINGS, Absolute-Maximum Values:

DC SUPPLY-VOLTAGE RANGE, (VDD)
Voltages referenced to VGS Terminal
-0.5V to +15V

INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE, ALL INPUTS
-0.5V to VDD +0.5V

POWER DISSIPATION PER PACKAGE (Pd):
For TJA = -55°C to +100°C
500mW
For TJA = +100°C to +125°C
Derate Linearly to 100mW

DEVICE DISSIPATION PER OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

FOR TJA = FULL PACKAGE-TEMPERATURE RANGE (All Package Types)
100mW

OPERATING-TEMPERATURE RANGE (TA)
-55°C to +125°C

STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE (Tstg)
-65°C to +150°C

LEAD TEMPERATURE (DURING SOLDERING)
At distance 1/16 ± 1/32 inch (1.59 ± 0.76mm) from case for 10s max

OPERATING CONDITIONS AT TA = 25°C
(Unless otherwise specified)

For maximum reliability, nominal operating conditions should be selected so that operation is always within the following ranges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>VDD Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage Range (over full temp. range)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock Pulse Width</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock Input Frequency</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.5 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock Input Rise and Fall Time</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5 μs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Limits</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VO (V)</td>
<td>VN (V)</td>
<td>VDD (V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiescent Current</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL Max.</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage: Low Level, VLO</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Level, VOH</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise Immunity: Inputs Low, VN</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNH Min.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise Margin: inputs Low, VNML</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VHNL Min.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Drive Current: N-Channel (Sink)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Channel (Source)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IG P</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Leakage Current: IL, IH Max.</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.2 – Minimum output n-channel drain characteristics.

Fig.3 – Typical output n-channel drain characteristics.

Fig.4 – Minimum output p-channel drain characteristics.
CD4059A Types

Dynamic Electrical Characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$, Input $t_{r}, t_{f} = 20 \text{ ns}$, $R_L = 200 \text{ k\Omega}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTERISTIC</th>
<th>CONDITIONS $V_{DD}$ (V)</th>
<th>LIMITS ALL PACKAGES</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Delay Time, $t_{PHL}$</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition Time:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{THL}$</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{TLH}$</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Clock Input Frequency, $f_{CL}$</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Input Capacitance, $C_I$</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(any input)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 5 – Functional block diagram.

Fig. 6 – Typical output p-channel drain characteristics.

Fig. 7 – Typical low-to-high propagation delay time vs. load capacitance.

Fig. 8 – Typical high-to-low propagation delay time vs. load capacitance.

Fig. 9 – Typical low-to-high transition time vs. load capacitance.
## CD4059A Types

### TABLE I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode Select</th>
<th>First Counting Section</th>
<th>Last Counting Section</th>
<th>Counter Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( Ka )</td>
<td>( Kb )</td>
<td>( Kc )</td>
<td>( Design )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( J_1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( J_1, J_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( J_1, J_2, J_3 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( J_1, J_2, J_3 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Master Preset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( X = \text{Don't Care} \)

\( ^a J_1 = \text{Least significant bit.} \)

\( J_4 = \text{Most significant bit.} \)

### Fig. 10
Typical high-to-low transition time vs. load capacitance.

### Fig. 11
Typical max. clock frequency vs. supply voltage.

### Fig. 12
Typical power dissipation vs. input frequency.

### Fig. 13
Typical power dissipation vs. clock input frequency.

---

### HOW TO PRESET THE CD4059A TO DESIRED \( N \)

The value \( N \) is determined as follows:

\[
N = [\text{MODE}^*] \times [1000 \times \text{Decade 5 Preset} + 100X \times \text{Decade 4 Preset} + 10X \times \text{Decade 3 Preset} + X \times \text{Decade 2 Preset} + X \times \text{Decade 1 Preset}]
\]

*MODE= First counting section divider (10, 8, 5, 4 or 2)

To calculate preset values for any \( N \) count, divide the \( N \) count by the Mode.

The resultant is the corresponding preset values of the 5th through 2nd decade with the remainder being equal to the 1st decade value.

\[
\text{Preset Value} = \frac{N}{\text{Mode}}
\]

Examples:

A) \( N = 8479 \), Mode = 5

\[
1695 + 4 \quad \text{Preset Values}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Mode} \\
5 \\
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{N} \\
8479 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\text{Ka} \quad \text{Kb} \quad \text{Kc}
\]

\[
1 \quad 0 \quad 1
\]

B) \( N = 12382 \), Mode = 8

\[
1547 + 6 \quad \text{Preset Values}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Mode} \\
8 \\
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{N} \\
12382 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\text{Ka} \quad \text{Kb} \quad \text{Kc}
\]

\[
0 \quad 0 \quad 1
\]

### PROGRAM JAM INPUTS (BCD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( J_1 )</th>
<th>( J_2 )</th>
<th>( J_3 )</th>
<th>( J_4 )</th>
<th>( J_5 )</th>
<th>( J_6 )</th>
<th>( J_7 )</th>
<th>( J_8 )</th>
<th>( J_9 )</th>
<th>( J_{10} )</th>
<th>( J_{11} )</th>
<th>( J_{12} )</th>
<th>( J_{13} )</th>
<th>( J_{14} )</th>
<th>( J_{15} )</th>
<th>( J_{16} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To verify the results use equation 1:

\[
N = 5 \times (1000 \times 1 + 100 \times 6 + 10 \times 9 + 1 \times 5) + 4
\]

\[
N = 8479
\]

MODE SELECT = 8

---

4-6
CD4059A Types

PROGRAM JAM INPUTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J1</td>
<td>J2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J3</td>
<td>J4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J5</td>
<td>J6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J7</td>
<td>J8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J9</td>
<td>J10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J11</td>
<td>J12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J13</td>
<td>J14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J15</td>
<td>J16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To verify:

\[ N = 8 \cdot (1000 \cdot 1 + 100 \cdot 5 + 10 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 7) + 6 \]

\[ N = 12382 \]

**MODE SELECT = 10**

C) \[ N = 8479, \text{ Mode} = 10 \]

\[ 0847 + 9 \]

\[ 10 \]

\[ 8479 \]

PROGRAM JAM INPUTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J1</td>
<td>J2</td>
<td>J3</td>
<td>J4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J5</td>
<td>J6</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>J8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J9</td>
<td>J10</td>
<td>J11</td>
<td>J12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J13</td>
<td>J14</td>
<td>J15</td>
<td>J16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Verify:

\[ N = 10 \cdot (1000 \cdot 1 + 100 \cdot 8 + 10 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 7) + 9 \]

\[ N = 8479 \]

DIGITAL PHASE-LOCKED LOOP (PLL) FOR FM BAND SYNTHESIZER

```
VCO
\[ f_0 \]
\[ \rightarrow \]
\[ f_K \]
\[ \rightarrow \]
\[ f_n \]
\[ \rightarrow \]
\[ \phi \text{COMP} \]
```

\[ f_K = 2.41 \text{ to } 2.965 \text{ MHz} \]

\[ f_n = 5 \text{ kHz} \]

\[ R = 51.2 \]

\[ f_r = 5 \text{ kHz} \]

\[ f = f_n - f_r \]

1) Calculating Min & Max "N" Values:

Output Freq. Range \( f_0 \) = 98.8 to 118.6 MHz

Channel Spacing Freq. \( f_C \) = 200 kHz

Division Factor \( k \) = 40

Reference Freq. \( f_r \) = \[ \frac{f_C}{40} \] kHz = 5 kHz

\[ f_K = \frac{f_0}{40} \]

\[ f_K_{\text{Max}} = \frac{118.6 \text{ MHz}}{40} = 2.965 \text{ MHz} \]

\[ f_K_{\text{Min}} = \frac{98.8 \text{ MHz}}{40} = 2.47 \text{ MHz} \]

\[ N = \frac{f_0}{f_C} \]

\[ N_{\text{Max}} = \frac{118.6 \text{ MHz}}{200 \text{ kHz}} = 593 \]

\[ N_{\text{Min}} = \frac{98.8 \text{ MHz}}{200 \text{ kHz}} = 494 \]

\[ R = \frac{2.56 \text{ MHz}}{5 \text{ kHz}} = 512 \]

"CASCADED" VIA OTHER COUNTERS

Fig. 14 shows a BCD-switch compatible arrangement suitable for \( \div 8 \) and \( \div 5 \) modes, which can be adapted, with slight changes, to the other divide-by-modes. In order to be able to preset to any number from three to about 256,000, while preserving the BCD-switch compatible character of the jam inputs, a rather complex cascading scheme is required. Such a cascading scheme is necessary because the CD4059A cannot be preset to a count less than 3 and logic is needed to detect the condition that one of the numbers to be preset in the CD4059A is rather small. In order to simplify the detection logic, only that condition is detected where the jam inputs to terminals 6, 7, and 9 would be low during one count. If such a condition is detected, and if at least 1 is expected to be jammed into the MSB counter, the detection logic removes one from the number to be jammed into the MSB counter (with a place value of 2000 times the divide-by-mode) and jams the same 2000 into the CD4059A by forcing terminals 6, 7, and 9 high.

The clock of the CD4013A may be driven directly from the output of the CD4059A, as shown by dashed option (1), or by the inverted output of the CD4059A, option (2). If option (2) is used, the CD4029A cannot count cycles shorter than 3. If option (1) is used propagation delay problems may occur at high counting speeds.

The general circuit in Fig.14 can be simplified considerably if the range of the cascaded counters does not have to start at a very low value. Fig.15 shows an arrangement in the \( \div 4 \) mode, where the counting range extends in a BCD-switch compatible manner from 88,003 to 103,999. The arrangement shown in Fig.15 is easy to follow; once during each cycle, the less significant digits are jammed in (14,712 in this case) and then 11,000 (4 x 2750) is jammed in eight times in succession, by forcing jam inputs high or low, as required.

Numbers larger than the extended counter range can also be produced by cascading the CD4059A with some other counting device. Fig.16 shows such an arrangement where only one fixed divide-by-number is desired which is close to three times the extended counter range as shown in the last column of Table I. The dual flip-flop wired to produce a \( \div 3 \) count, can be replaced by other counters such as the CD4029, CD4510, CD4516, CD4017, or the CD4022. In Fig.16 the \( \div N \) subsystem is preset once to a number smaller than the desired divide-by-number. This smaller number represents the less significant digits of the divide-by-number. The subsystem is then preset one or more times to a round number (e.g., 1000, 2000) and multiplied by the number of the divide-by mode (\( \div 2 \) in the example of Fig.16). It is important that the second counting device has an output that is high or low, as the case may be, during only one of its counting states.
CD4059A Types

2) ÷ N Counter Configuration for UHF — 220 to 400 MHz
   Channel Spacing: 50 kHz or 25 kHz

   \[
   \begin{array}{cccccc}
   & & & & & \\
   \downarrow 2/\downarrow 4 & \uparrow 10 & \uparrow 10 & \uparrow 10 & \uparrow 4 \\
   50/25 \text{ kHz} & 100 \text{ kHz} & 1 \text{ MHz} & 10 \text{ MHz} & 100 \text{ MHz} \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   \[
   N_{\text{Max}} = \frac{400 \text{ MHz}}{25 \text{ kHz}} = 16,000 \quad N_{\text{Max}} = \frac{400 \text{ MHz}}{50 \text{ kHz}} = 8,000
   \]

   \[
   N_{\text{Min}} = \frac{220 \text{ MHz}}{25 \text{ kHz}} = 8,800 \quad N_{\text{Min}} = \frac{220 \text{ MHz}}{50 \text{ kHz}} = 4,400
   \]

3) ÷ N Counter Configuration to VHF — 116 MHz
   Channel Spacing = 12.5 kHz

   \[
   \begin{array}{cccccc}
   & & & & & \\
   \downarrow 8 & \uparrow 10 & \uparrow 10 & \uparrow 10 & \uparrow 2 \\
   12.5 \text{ kHz} & 100 \text{ kHz} & 1 \text{ MHz} & 10 \text{ MHz} & 100 \text{ MHz} \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   \[
   N_{\text{Max}} = \frac{160 \text{ MHz}}{12.5 \text{ kHz}} = 12,800 \quad N_{\text{Min}} = \frac{116 \text{ MHz}}{12.5 \text{ kHz}} = 9,300
   \]

4) ÷ N Counter Configuration for VHF — 30 to 80 MHz
   Channel Spacing: 25 kHz

   \[
   \begin{array}{cccccc}
   & & & & & \\
   \downarrow 4 & \uparrow 10 & \uparrow 10 & \uparrow 10 \\
   25 \text{ kHz} & 100 \text{ kHz} & 1 \text{ MHz} & 10 \text{ MHz} \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   \[
   N_{\text{Max}} = \frac{80 \text{ MHz}}{25 \text{ kHz}} = 3,200 \quad N_{\text{Min}} = \frac{30 \text{ MHz}}{25 \text{ kHz}} = 1200
   \]

5) ÷ N Counter Configuration for AM — 995 to 2055 kHz
   Channel Spacing = 10 kHz

   \[
   \begin{array}{cccccc}
   & & & & & \\
   \downarrow 10 & \uparrow 10 & \uparrow 10 \\
   10 \text{ kHz} & 100 \text{ kHz} & 1 \text{ MHz} \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   \[
   N_{\text{Max}} = \frac{2055 \text{ kHz}}{10 \text{ kHz}} = 205 \quad N_{\text{Min}} = \frac{995 \text{ kHz}}{10 \text{ kHz}} = 99
   \]

Fig. 14 — BCD switch-compatible ÷ N system of the most general kind.
CD4059A Types

Fig.15 – Dividing by any number from 88,003 to 103,999.

Fig.16 – Division by 47,690 in ½2 mode.

Fig.17 – Quiescent device current test circuit.

Fig.18 – Noise immunity test circuit.

Fig.19 – Power dissipation test circuit (all ½ modes).

Fig.20 – Input leakage current test circuit.
CD4059A Types

Fig.21 - CD4059A mode 5 power on master preset circuit.

For changing from any mode other than mode 5 (with power on), apply positive pulse to Cm. This circuit automatically selects master preset mode ($K_a = 0, K_c = 0$) before going into the select conditions for mode 5 ($K_a = 1, K_c = 0, K = 1$). The selection of $C_1$ and $C_2$ is critical; $C_2$ is determined by the VDD voltage—the lower VDD’s need larger $C_1$’s. $C_2$ must be 0.1 μF or larger.

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

Dimensions and pad layout for CD4059AH.
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