



Card Code	Part No. 37----	Cplg Network		Circuit Used as	Input Levels		In \emptyset Output		Out \emptyset Output		Ma. Output			musec Block Delay		
		In \emptyset	Out \emptyset		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	In \emptyset	Out \emptyset	Turn On	Turn Off		
DBYD	1359	Yes	Note	+A	-O	+0.4	See driver for max Output Levels	-5.6	-5.2	-5.6	-5.1	Min.	5.97	6.04	4	3
				+TA	-TO	-0.4		-6.4	-6.5	-6.4	-6.5	Nom.	6.56	6.69	14	11
												Max.	7.14	7.34	23	21

Note: Output "A" has a network. Output "H" has no network

Diffused Junction Two-Way AND, Type B

The two-way N-type logic block is an AND circuit to positive logic and an OR circuit to negative logic. As an AND circuit, all inputs must be positive to obtain a positive in-phase output. As an OR circuit, any negative input produces a negative in-phase output.

The AND circuit logic block shows that the coincidence of 2 +N inputs produces a +P in-phase output and a -P out-of-phase output.

Circuit Description

This circuit utilizes two transistors (T5 and T6) in an AND configuration similar to diode circuitry; i.e., the base-to-emitter of each transistor is an NP diode with the P region commoned and returned to a positive (30v) supply. The emitter output of this AND circuit drives into a grounded base amplifier T4 which is referenced to ground. Thus, T4 is forward-biased only when its emitter is above ground. Because the transistors used have a forward emitter-to-base drop of 0.2v, any -N input will pull the emitter line below ground and reverse bias T4 as shown. In this state, output B is at a -P level of -6.5v because of divider current through its coupling network, and out-

put A is at a +P level of -5.4v because of current flow (6.7ma) out of its coupling network through T5 and T6 to +30v.

When all inputs are positive, the emitter of T4 attempts to rise above ground, but in so doing it becomes forward biased and clamps to its base potential. In this state all input transistors are cut off so that output A falls to a -P level and output B rises to a +P level because T4 is conducting. The peaking coils compensate for output capacitance, so that optimum square wave response is realized. The 82 ohm base resistor is an oscillation suppressor which is necessary because of the inductive coupling networks used. The type B block provides a better input current source (4.53K to +30v) than the type A (909 ohm to +6v) so that transistor parameters are less critical than in type A.

Application

For some applications, the circuit driven by this logic block requires a coupling network other than the 187 ohm and 2.15K resistors shown. In such cases output H (which has no coupling network) is used (see chart). This circuit is also combined with an OR circuit to make up a trigger.