

# MOS INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

# M 252

## RHYTHM GENERATOR

- LOW POWER DISSIPATION: < 120 mW
- DRIVES 8 SOUND GENERATORS (INSTRUMENTS)
- 15 PROGRAMMABLE RHYTHMS (NOT AVAILABLE IN COMBINATION)
- MASK PROGRAMMABLE RESET COUNTS: 24 or 32
- DOWN BEAT OUTPUT
- EXTERNAL RESET
- OPEN DRAIN OUTPUTS
- STANDARD MUSIC CONTENT AVAILABLE
- TECHNICAL NOTE NO 131 AVAILABLE FOR FULL INFORMATION

The M252 is a monolithic rhythm generator specifically designed for electronic organs and other musical instruments.

Constructed on a single chip using low threshold P-channel silicon gate technology it is supplied in a 16-lead dual in-line plastic package.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS\*

$V_{GG}^{**}$	Source supply voltage	-20 to 0.3	V
$V_i^{**}$	Input voltage	-20 to 0.3	V
$I_o$	Output current (at any pin)	3	mA
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature	-65 to 150	°C
$T_{op}$	Operating temperature	0 to 70	°C

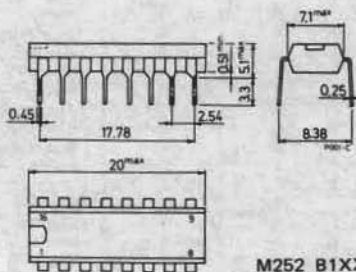
\* Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other condition above those indicate in the "Recommended operating conditions" section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

\*\* This voltage is with respect to  $V_{SS}$  pin voltage.

**ORDERING NUMBERS:** M252 B1 XX for dual in-line plastic package  
M252 B1 AA and AD for standard music content

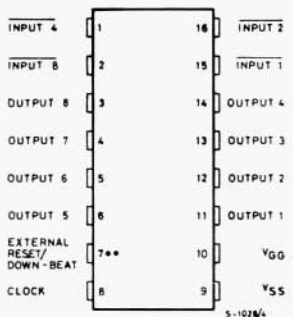
## MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

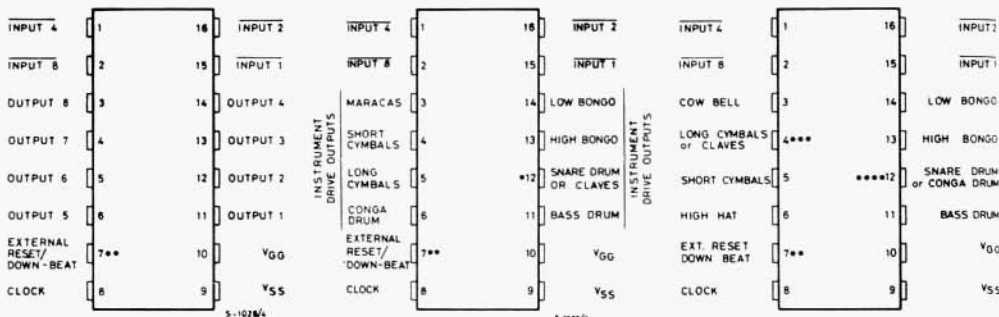
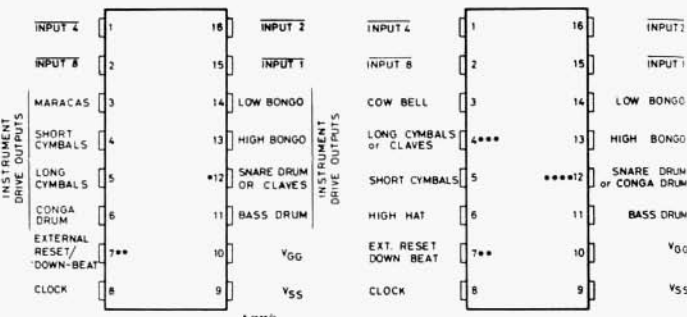


## CONNECTION DIAGRAMS

Standard content configuration  
M252 B1 AA



Standard content configuration  
M252 B1 AD



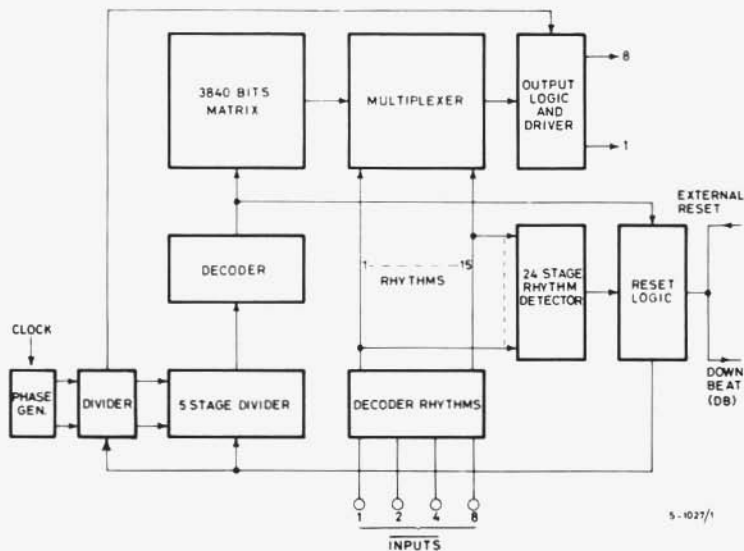
- \* This output must be connected so as to drive the "snare drum" when the rhythms from 1 to 9 (see rhythm selection) are selected, and the "claves" when the rhythms from 10 to 15 (see rhythm selection) are selected.
- \*\* This pin generates a down-beat trigger which can be used to drive an external lamp to indicate the first beat of the first bar of each rhythm.
- \*\*\* This output must be connected so as to drive the "long cymbals" when the rhythms number 1, 3, 4, 12 and 14 are generated, and the "claves" when the rhythms number 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13 are generated.
- \*\*\*\* This output must be connected so as to drive the "snare drum" when the rhythms number 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14 and 15 are generated, and the "conga drum" when the rhythms number 5, 8, 10, 11 and 13 are generated.

## RHYTHM SELECTION

The following binary code must be generated to select each rhythm (positive logic)

RHYTHM	CODE				STANDARD CONTENT-AA	STANDARD CONTENT-AD
	INPUT 8	INPUT 4	INPUT 2	INPUT 1		
1	1	1	1	0	Waltz 3/4	Waltz 3/4
2	1	1	0	1	Jazz Waltz 3/4	Tango 2/4
3	1	1	0	0	Tango 2/4	March 2/4
4	1	0	1	1	March 2/4	Swing 4/4
5	1	0	1	0	Swing 4/4	Mambo 4/4
6	1	0	0	1	Foxtrot 4/4	Slow Rock 6/8
7	1	0	0	0	Slow Rock 6/8	Beat 4/4
8	0	1	1	1	Pop Rock 4/4	Samba 4/4
9	0	1	1	0	Shuffle 2/4	Bossa Nova 4/4
10	0	1	0	1	Mambo 4/4	Cha Cha 4/4
11	0	1	0	0	Beguine 4/4	Rhumba 4/4
12	0	0	1	1	Cha Cha 4/4	Beguine 4/4
13	0	0	1	0	Bajon 4/4	Bajon 4/4
14	0	0	0	1	Samba 4/4	Foxtrot 4/4
15	0	0	0	0	Bossa Nova 4/4	Shuffle 2/4
No selected rhythm	1	1	1	1		

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (positive logic, $V_{GG} = -11.4$ to $-12.6V$ , $V_{SS} = 4.75$ to $5.25V$ , $T_{amb} = 0$ to $70^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test conditions	Values			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	

### CLOCK INPUT

$V_{IH}$	Clock high voltage	$V_{SS}-1.5$		$V_{SS}$	V
$V_{IL}$	Clock low voltage	$V_{GG}$		$V_{SS}-4.1$	V

### DATA INPUTS ( $\overline{IN1} \dots \overline{IN8}$ )

$V_{IH}$	Input high voltage	$V_{SS}-1.5$		$V_{SS}$	V
$V_{IL}$	Input low voltage	$V_{GG}$		$V_{SS}-4.1$	V
$I_{LI}$	Input leakage current	$V_i = V_{SS}-10V$	$T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$	10	$\mu A$

### EXTERNAL RESET

$V_{IH}$	Input high voltage	$V_{SS}-1.5$		$V_{SS}$	V
$V_{IL}$	Input low voltage	$V_{GG}$		$V_{SS}-4.1$	V
$R_{IN}$	Internal resistance to $V_{GG}$	$V_o = V_{SS}-5V$		400	$K\Omega$

### DATA OUTPUTS

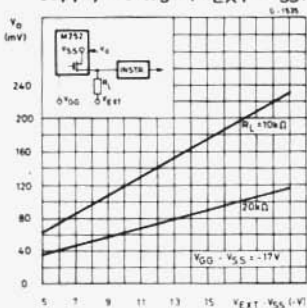
$R_{ON}$	Output resistance (ON state)	$V_o = V_{SS}-1$ to $V_{SS}$		250	500	$\Omega$
$V_{OH}$	Output high voltage	$I_L = 1 mA$		$V_{SS}-0.5$	$V_{SS}$	V
$I_{LO}$	Output leakage current	$V_i = V_{IH}$	$V_o = V_{SS}-10V$		10	$\mu A$
		$T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$				

### POWER DISSIPATION

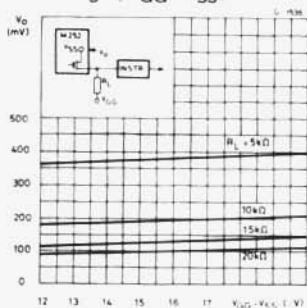
$I_{GG}$	Supply current	$T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$		7	15	mA
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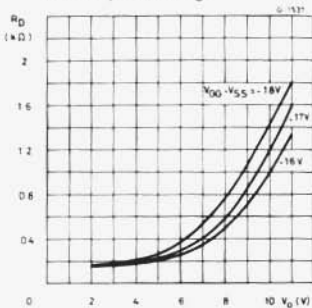
Output voltage vs. external supply voltage ( $V_{EXT}-V_{SS}$ )



Output voltage vs. supply voltage ( $V_{GG}-V_{SS}$ )



Output dynamic resistance vs. output voltage



**DYNAMIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (positive logic  $V_{GG} = -11.4$  to  $-12.6V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 4.75$  to  $5.25V$ ,  $T_{amb} = 0$  to  $70^\circ C$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test conditions	Values			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	

## CLOCK INPUT

Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$f$	Clock repetition rate	DC		100	kHz
$t_{pw}^*$	Pulse width	5			$\mu s$
$t_r^{**}$	Rise time			100	$\mu s$
$t_f^{**}$	Fall time			100	$\mu s$

## EXTERNAL RESET

Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$t_{pw}$	Pulse width	5			$\mu s$

\* Measured at 50% of the swing.

\*\* Measured between 10% and 90% of the swing.



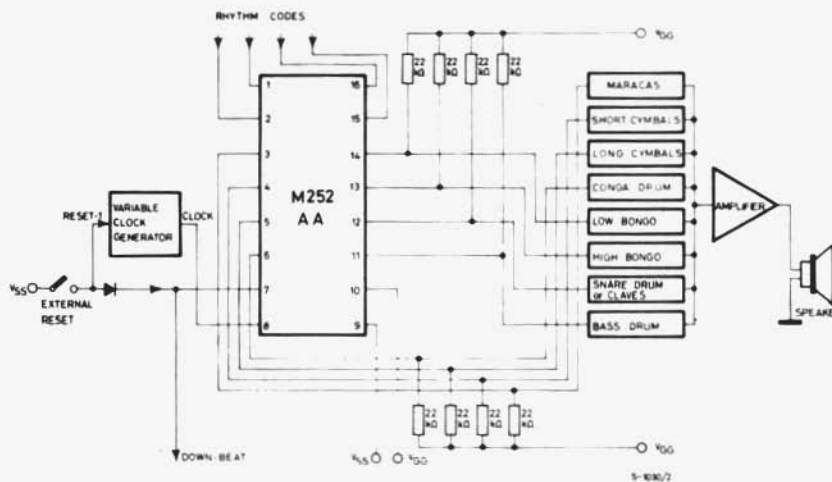
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## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

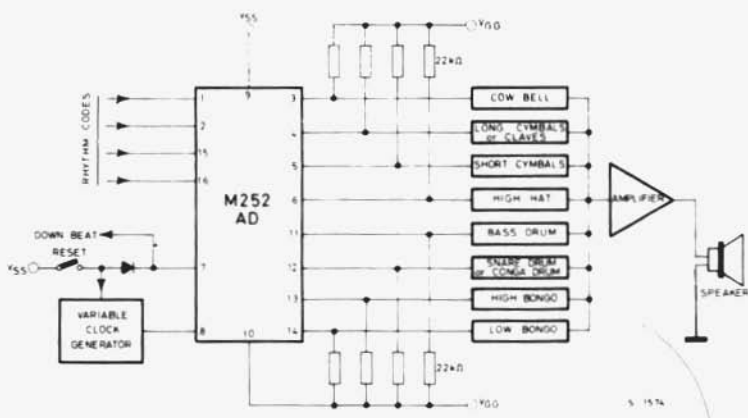
Figure 1 shows the typical application of the M252 (AA) and M252 (AD).  
With two M252 devices it is possible to increase the number of rhythms or the number of instruments available, or the number of elementary times, as shown in figures 2, 3 and 4 respectively.  
The use of a memory matrix allows the customer complete flexibility, since modification of the memory is quick and relatively cheap.

Fig. 1 - Rhythm system (standard contents)

### a) M252 AA

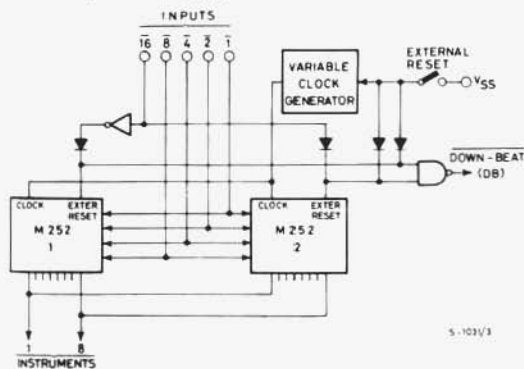


### b) M252 AD



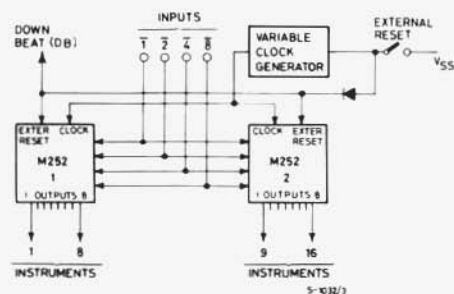
## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS (continued)

Fig. 2 - Increase in number of rhythms (positive logic)



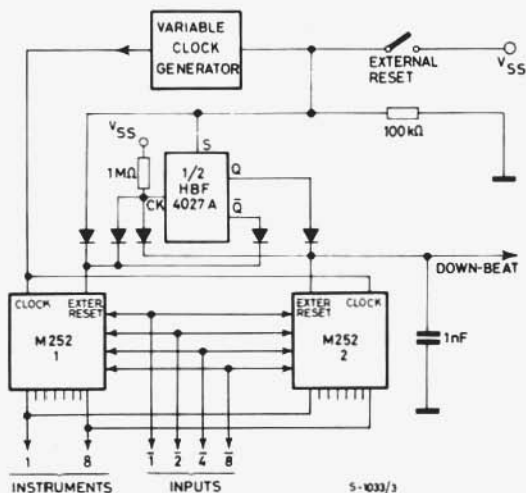
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Fig. 3 - Increase in number of instruments



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Fig. 4 - Increasing the number of elementary times

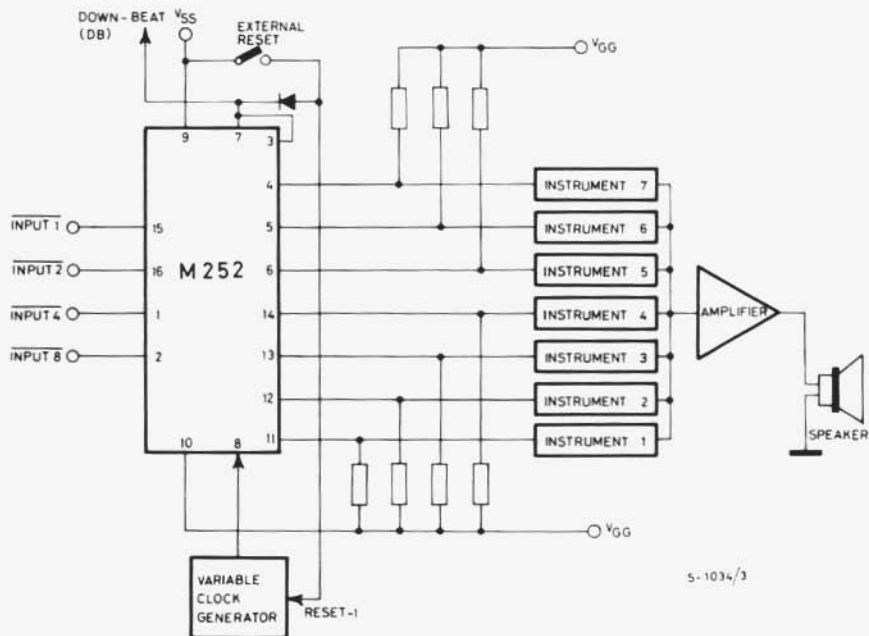


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Note: The total number of elementary times is given by the sum of the elementary times of the individual devices.

# M 252

## CIRCUIT FOR CHANGING THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY TIMES



To obtain a required number of elementary times "N" simply put a cross in the "N + 1" position of the column which now represents the reset output, rather than the 8th instrument.

The DB output can be used as down-beat because it appears at the beginning of each measure. Since the pulse is only 2 - 3  $\mu$ s long it must, however, be stretched and buffered to enable it to drive a lamp.

**Full information on the use of the M252 in electronic organs and other applications will be found in Technical Note no. 131 available on request.**

### COMPLETING THE TRUTH TABLE

The ROM truth table has been organized in 32 rows which represent elementary times and 120 columns (15 groups of 8) where each group represents a rhythm which has as its disposition 8 programmable instruments. To programme each rhythm one indicates (with a cross) in the appropriate boxes the timing for each beat required for each instrument.

Each cross corresponds to a beat of the indicated instrument or, in logic terms, to the presence of a "1" level (positive logic) at the output.

The absence of a cross indicates that the corresponding instrument is not used in that part of the rhythm. Table 1 and 2 show the standard music content programmed into M252 AA and M252 AD respectively.







