Last updated 3/8/22

- History
 - Invented by TRW in 1961
 - Most widely used logic solution of the 60s and 70s
 - Many speed/power versions developed
 - Low power: mW at 10s of ns
 - Fast: ns at 10s of mW
 - Replaced by NMOS and then CMOS in the 80s
 - Still available
 - Found on older systems

TTL Families

- Standard TTL designed as 74 or 54
- Low-power TTL designed as 74L or 54L
- High-power TTL designed as 74H or 54H
- Low-power Schottky TTL designed as 74LS or 54LS
- Schottky TTL designed as 74S or 54S
- Advanced low-power Schottky TTL designed as 74ALS or 54ALS
- Advanced Schottky TTL designed as 74AS or 54AS
- Fast TTL designed as 74F or 54F
 - 54 mil temp range (-55°C 125°C)
 - 74 com temp range (0°C 70°C)

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- Transistor Transistor Logic
 - Transistor input, Transistor gain



- Transistor Transistor Logic
 - One or both Inputs low
 - Q3/Q4 forward active and the base of Q2 is pulled low
 - \rightarrow out goes high



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- Transistor Transistor Logic
 - Both Inputs high
 - Q3/Q4 reverse active and the base of Q2 is pulled high
 - → out goes low



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- Transistor Transistor Logic
 - Buffer stage
 - Reduces input current requirements
 - Introduces a recovery time element for Q2



- Transistor Transistor Logic
 - Totem-Pole Output
 - Improved pull-up drive
 - Lower effective R \rightarrow faster \uparrow transition and higher fanout
 - Reduces signal swing



- Transistor Transistor Logic
 - Enhanced Totem-Pole Output
 - Improved pull-up drive
 - Lower effective R \rightarrow faster \uparrow transition and higher fanout
 - Reduces signal swing







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Transistor Transistor Logic - E

- Transistor Transistor Logic
 - High Speed Transitions
 - Significant difference rising vs. falling





