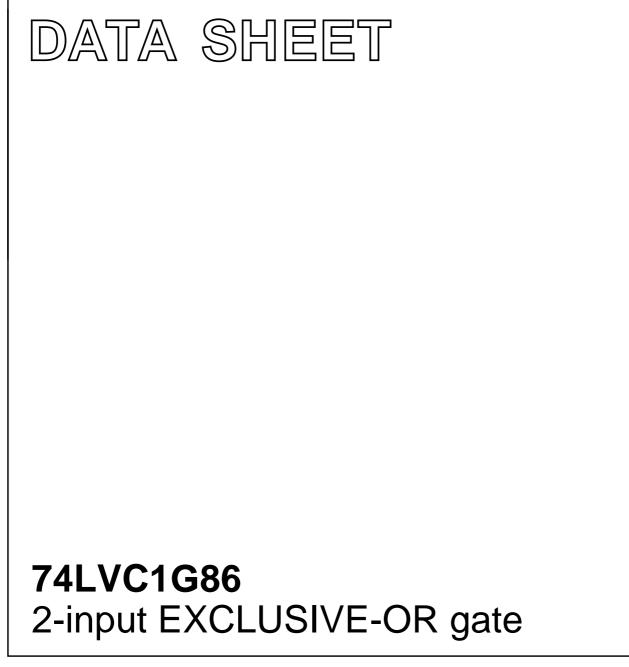
# INTEGRATED CIRCUITS



Preliminary specification Supersedes data of 2000 Dec 22 File under Integrated Circuits, IC24 2001 Apr 06



HILIP

## 74LVC1G86

## FEATURES

- Wide supply voltage range from 1.65 to 5.5 V
- High noise immunity
- Complies with JEDEC standard:
- JESD8-7 (1.65 to 1.95 V)
- JESD8-5 (2.3 to 2.7 V)
- JESD8B/JESD36 (2.7 to 3.6 V).
- ±24 mA output drive (V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V)
- CMOS low power consumption
- Latch-up performance ≤250 mA
- Direct interface with TTL levels
- SOT353 package.

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

 $GND = 0 \text{ V}; \text{ } T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}; \text{ } t_r = t_f \leq 2.5 \text{ ns}.$ 

### DESCRIPTION

The 74LVC1G86 is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, Si-gate CMOS device, superior to most advanced CMOS compatible TTL families.

Inputs can be driven from either 3.3 or 5 V devices. These features allow the use of these devices in a mixed 3.3 and 5 V environment.

This device is fully specified for partial power-down applications using  $I_{off}$ . The  $I_{off}$  circuitry disables the output, preventing the damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down.

The 74LVC1G86 provides the 2-input EXCLUSIVE-OR function.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL	UNIT
t <sub>PHL</sub> /t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay A and B to Y	$V_{CC}$ = 1.8 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 30 pF; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 k $\Omega$	3.7	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 2.5 V; $C_L$ = 30 pF; $R_L$ = 500 $\Omega$	2.5	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 3.3 V; $C_L$ = 50 pF; $R_L$ = 500 $\Omega$	2.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}; \text{ C}_{L} = 50 \text{ pF}; \text{ R}_{L} = 500 \Omega$	1.9	ns
CI	input capacitance		5	pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance per buffer	notes 1 and 2	25	pF

#### Notes

1.  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu W$ ).

 $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  where:

 $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

 $f_o = output frequency in MHz;$ 

 $C_L$  = output load capacitance in pF;

V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in Volts.

2. The condition is  $V_I = GND$  to  $V_{CC}$ .

## 74LVC1G86

FUNCTION TABLE

See no	ote 1.	
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INP	OUTPUT	
А	В	Y
L	L	L
L	Н	Н
Н	L	н
Н	Н	L

### Note

1. H = HIGH voltage level;

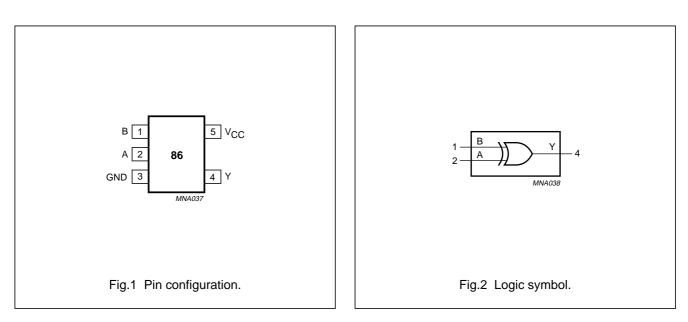
L = LOW voltage level.

### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

	PACKAGE						
TYPE NUMBER	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PINS	PACKAGE	MATERIAL	CODE	MARKING	
74LVC1G86GW	–40 to +85 °C	5	SC-88A	plastic	SOT353	VH	

## PINNING

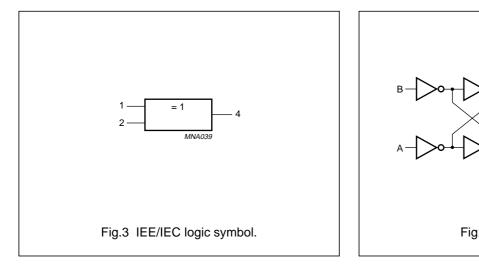
PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	В	data input B
2	A	data input A
3	GND	ground (0 V)
4	Y	data output Y
5	V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage



# 74LVC1G86

MNA040

Fig.4 Logic diagram.



## **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		1.65	5.5	V
VI	input voltage		0	5.5	V
Vo	output voltage	active mode	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		Power-down mode; $V_{CC} = 0 V$	0	5.5	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	operating ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C
t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	input rise and fall times	$V_{CC} = 1.65$ to 2.7 V	0	20	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7$ to 5.5 V	0	10	ns/V

### LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134); voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		-0.5	+6.5	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input diode current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0	_	-50	mA
VI	input voltage	note 1	-0.5	+6.5	V
I <sub>ОК</sub>	output diode current	$V_{\rm O} > V_{\rm CC}$ or $V_{\rm O} < 0$	-	±50	mA
Vo	output voltage	active mode; notes 1 and 2	-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
		Power-down mode; notes 1 and 2	-0.5	+6.5	V
I <sub>O</sub>	output source or sink current	$V_{O} = 0$ to $V_{CC}$	-	±50	mA
I <sub>CC</sub> , I <sub>GND</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> or GND current		-	±100	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
P <sub>D</sub>	power dissipation per package	for temperature range from -40 to +85 °C; note 3	-	200	mW

## Notes

- 1. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
- 2. When  $V_{CC} = 0 V$  (Power-down mode), the output voltage can be 5.5 V in normal operation.
- 3. Above 55 °C the value of  $\mathsf{P}_\mathsf{D}$  derates linearly with 2.5 mW/K.

## 74LVC1G86

## DC CHARACTERISTICS

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

		TEST CONDITIO	TEST CONDITIONS			)	
SYMBOL	PARAMETER		V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	-40 to +85			
		OTHER		MIN.	<b>TYP.</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX.	
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input		1.65 to 1.95	$0.65 \times V_{CC}$	_	-	V
	voltage		2.3 to 2.7	1.7	-	-	V
			2.7 to 3.6	2	-	-	V
			4.5 to 5.5	$0.7 \times V_{CC}$	-	_	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input		1.65 to 1.95	-	-	$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	V
	voltage		2.3 to 2.7	-	-	0.7	V
			2.7 to 3.6	_	-	0.8	V
			4.5 to 5.5	_	-	$0.3  imes V_{CC}$	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output	$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_{O} = 100 \ \mu\text{A}$	1.65 to 5.5	_	-	0.1	V
	voltage	$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_{O} = 4 \text{ mA}$	1.65	_	-	0.45	V
		$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_{O} = 8 \text{ mA}$	2.3	_	-	0.3	V
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $I_O = 12 \text{ mA}$	2.7	_	_	0.4	V
		$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_{O} = 24 \text{ mA}$	3.0	_	-	0.55	V
		$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_{O} = 32 \text{ mA}$	4.5	_	-	0.55	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $I_O = -100 \ \mu A$	1.65 to 5.5	V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.1	-	_	V
	voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_O = -4 \text{ mA}$	1.65	1.2	-	_	V
		$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_{O} = -8 \text{ mA}$	2.3	1.9	-	-	V
		$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_O = -12 \text{ mA}$	2.7	2.2	-	_	V
		$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_{O} = -24 \text{ mA}$	3.0	2.3	-	-	V
		$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_{O} = -32 \text{ mA}$	4.5	3.8	-	-	V
ILI	input leakage current	V <sub>1</sub> = 5.5 V or GND	3.6	-	±0.1	±5	μA
l <sub>off</sub>	power OFF leakage current	$V_{\rm I}$ or $V_{\rm O}$ = 5.5 V	0	-	±0.1	±10	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	quiescent supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $I_O = 0$	5.5	-	0.1	10	μA

### Note

1. All typical values are measured at V\_{CC} = 3.3 V and T\_{amb} = 25 °C.

## 74LVC1G86

## AC CHARACTERISTICS

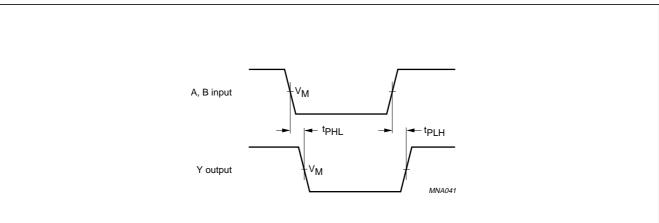
GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f \le 2.0$  ns.

		TEST CONDITIONS					
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	WAVEFORMS	-40 to +85		5	UNIT	
		WAVEFORMS V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	MIN.	<b>TYP.</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX.		
t <sub>PHL</sub> /t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay A and B to Y	see Figs 5 and 6	1.65 to 1.95	1.0	3.7	9.9	ns
			2.3 to 2.7	0.5	2.5	5.5	ns
			2.7	0.5	2.8	5.8	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	0.5	2.3	5.0	ns
			4.5 to 5.5	0.5	1.9	4.0	ns

## Note

1. All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb}$  = 25  $^\circ C.$ 

### AC WAVEFORMS

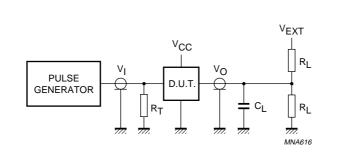


V	V	INF	TUY
V <sub>cc</sub>	VM	VI	t <sub>r</sub> = t <sub>f</sub>
1.65 to 1.95 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.0 ns
2.3 to 2.7 V	$0.5  imes V_{CC}$	V <sub>CC</sub>	$\leq$ 2.0 ns
2.7 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns
3.0 to 3.6 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns
4.5 to 5.5 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.5 ns

 $V_{\text{OL}}$  and  $V_{\text{OH}}$  are typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

Fig.5 The inputs A and B to output Y propagation delay times.

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N <sub>e</sub> e	V.	C.	RL	V <sub>EXT</sub>		
V <sub>CC</sub>	VI	CL		t <sub>PLH</sub> /t <sub>PHL</sub>	t <sub>PZH</sub> /t <sub>PHZ</sub>	t <sub>PZL</sub> /t <sub>PLZ</sub>
1.65 to 1.95 V	V <sub>CC</sub>	30 pF	1 kΩ	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$
2.3 to 2.7 V	V <sub>CC</sub>	30 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$
2.7 V	2.7 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	6 V
3.0 to 3.6 V	2.7 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	6 V
4.5 to 5.5 V	V <sub>CC</sub>	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$

Definitions for test circuit:

 $R_L$  = Load resistor.

 $C_{\text{L}}$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance  $Z_0$  of the pulse generator.

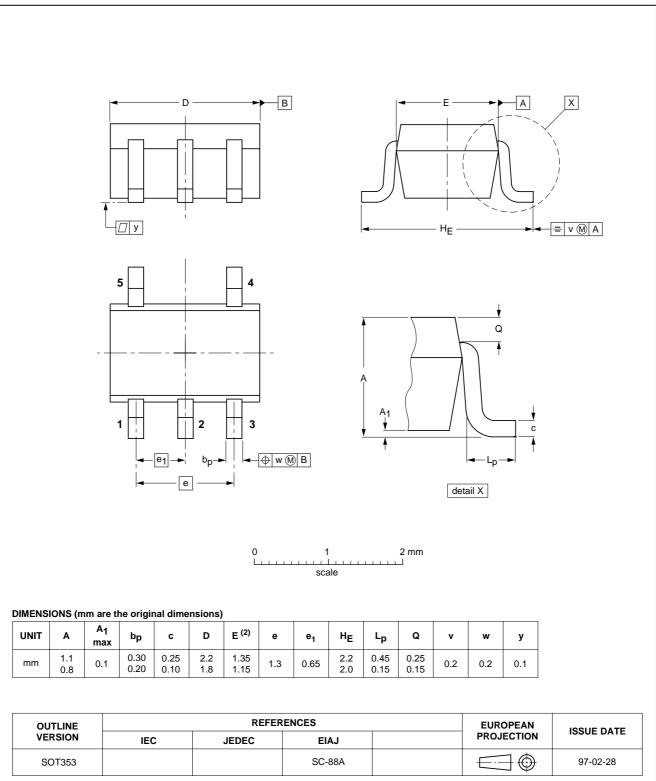
Fig.6 Load circuitry for switching times.

74LVC1G86

# 2-input EXCLUSIVE-OR gate

### PACKAGE OUTLINE

## Plastic surface mounted package; 5 leads



# 74LVC1G86

### SOLDERING

#### Introduction to soldering surface mount packages

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages"* (document order number 9398 652 90011).

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all surface mount IC packages. Wave soldering can still be used for certain surface mount ICs, but it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. In these situations reflow soldering is recommended.

#### **Reflow soldering**

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement.

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, convection or convection/infrared heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 100 and 200 seconds depending on heating method.

Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferable be kept below 220 °C for thick/large packages, and below 235 °C for small/thin packages.

#### Wave soldering

Conventional single wave soldering is not recommended for surface mount devices (SMDs) or printed-circuit boards with a high component density, as solder bridging and non-wetting can present major problems.

To overcome these problems the double-wave soldering method was specifically developed.

If wave soldering is used the following conditions must be observed for optimal results:

- Use a double-wave soldering method comprising a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave.
- For packages with leads on two sides and a pitch (e):
  - larger than or equal to 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis is preferred to be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board;
  - smaller than 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis must be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.

The footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.

• For packages with leads on four sides, the footprint must be placed at a 45° angle to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board. The footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C. A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

#### Manual soldering

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use a low voltage (24 V or less) soldering iron applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to  $300 \,^{\circ}$ C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320  $^\circ\text{C}.$ 

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### Suitability of surface mount IC packages for wave and reflow soldering methods

PACKAGE	SOLDERING METHOD		
PACKAGE	WAVE	REFLOW <sup>(1)</sup>	
BGA, LFBGA, SQFP, TFBGA	not suitable	suitable	
HBCC, HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, HTQFP, HTSSOP, SMS	not suitable <sup>(2)</sup>	suitable	
PLCC <sup>(3)</sup> , SO, SOJ	suitable	suitable	
LQFP, QFP, TQFP	not recommended <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	suitable	
SSOP, TSSOP, VSO	not recommended <sup>(5)</sup>	suitable	

#### Notes

- 1. All surface mount (SMD) packages are moisture sensitive. Depending upon the moisture content, the maximum temperature (with respect to time) and body size of the package, there is a risk that internal or external package cracks may occur due to vaporization of the moisture in them (the so called popcorn effect). For details, refer to the Drypack information in the "Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods".
- 2. These packages are not suitable for wave soldering as a solder joint between the printed-circuit board and heatsink (at bottom version) can not be achieved, and as solder may stick to the heatsink (on top version).
- 3. If wave soldering is considered, then the package must be placed at a 45° angle to the solder wave direction. The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.
- 4. Wave soldering is only suitable for LQFP, TQFP and QFP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
- 5. Wave soldering is only suitable for SSOP and TSSOP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.65 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.5 mm.

74LVC1G86

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