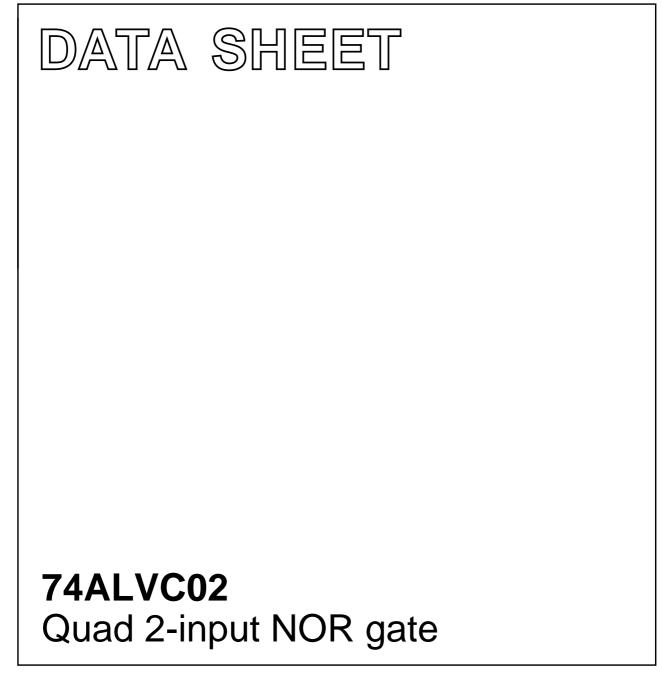
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS



Product specification

2003 Feb 05





74ALVC02

FEATURES

- Wide supply voltage range from 1.65 to 3.6 V
- 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).
- 3.6 V tolerant inputs/outputs
- CMOS low power consumption
- Direct interface with TTL levels (2.7 to 3.6 V)
- Power-down mode
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250 mA
- ESD protection: HBM EIA/JESD22-A114-A exceeds 2000 V MM EIA/JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

GND = 0 V; $T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$.

DESCRIPTION

The 74ALVC02 is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, Si-gate CMOS device and superior to most advanced CMOS compatible TTL families.

Schmitt-trigger action at all inputs makes the circuit tolerant for slower input rise and fall times.

The 74ALVC02 provides the 2-input NOR function.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL	UNIT
t _{PHL} /t _{PLH}	propagation delay nA, nB to nY	V_{CC} = 1.8 V; C_{L} = 30 pF; R_{L} = 1 k Ω	2.8	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}; C_{L} = 30 \text{ pF}; R_{L} = 500 \Omega$	2.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}; C_L = 50 \text{ pF}; R_L = 500 \Omega$	2.5	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}; \text{ C}_{L} = 50 \text{ pF}; \text{ R}_{L} = 500 \Omega$	2.2	ns
CI	input capacitance		3.5	pF
C _{PD}	power dissipation capacitance per buffer	V_{CC} = 3.3 V; notes 1 and 2	32	pF

Notes

1. C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in μ 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_{CC} = supply voltage in Volts.

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

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ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE NUMBER		PAC	AGE	
	PINS	PACKAGE	MATERIAL	CODE
74ALVC02D	14	SO14	plastic	SOT108-1
74ALVC02PW	14	TSSOP14	plastic	SOT402-1

FUNCTION TABLE

See note 1.

INF	OUTPUT	
nA	nB	nY
L	L	Н
L	Н	L
Н	L	L
Н	Н	L

Note

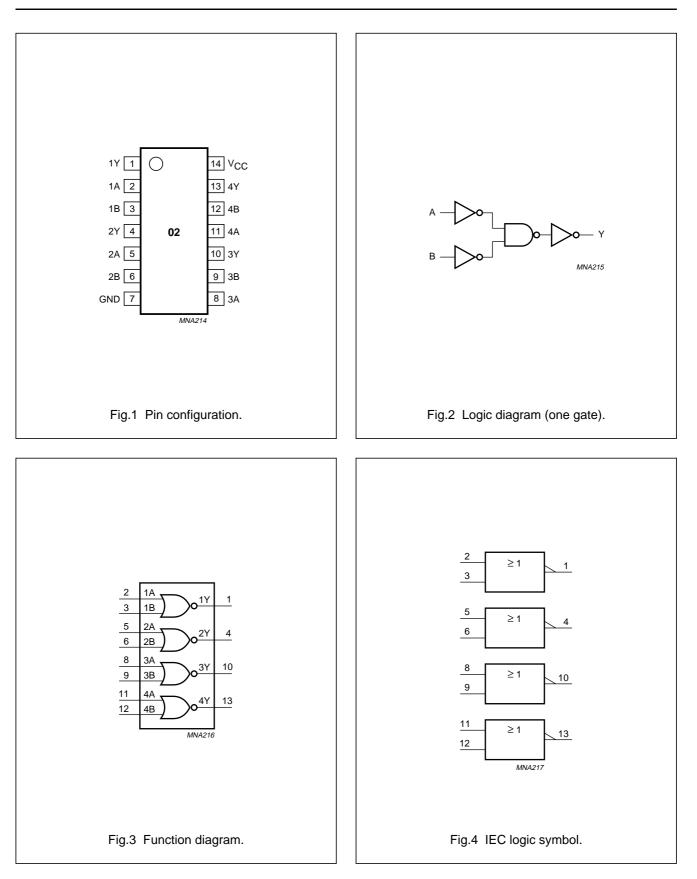
1. H = HIGH voltage level;

L = LOW voltage level.

PINNING

PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	1Y	data output
2	1A	data input
3	1B	data input
4	2Y	data output
5	2A	data input
6	2B	data input
7	GND	ground (0 V)
8	3A	data input
9	3B	data input
10	3Y	data output
11	4A	data input
12	4B	data input
13	4Y	data output
14	V _{CC}	supply voltage

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RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V _{CC}	supply voltage		1.65	3.6	V
VI	input voltage		0	3.6	V
Vo	output voltage	V _{CC} = 1.65 to 3.6 V	0	V _{CC}	V
		V _{CC} = 0 V; Power-down mode	0	3.6	V
T _{amb}	operating ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C
t _r , t _f	input rise and fall times	$V_{CC} = 1.65$ to 2.7 V	0	20	ns/V
		V _{CC} = 2.7 to 3.6 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 _{CC}	supply voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
I _{IK}	input diode current	V ₁ < 0	-	-50	mA
VI	input voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
I _{ОК}	output diode current	$V_{\rm O} > V_{\rm CC}$ or $V_{\rm O} < 0$	-	±50	mA
Vo	output voltage	notes 1 and 2	-0.5	V _{CC} + 0.5	V
		Power-down mode; note 2	-0.5	+4.6	V
lo	output source or sink current	$V_{O} = 0$ to V_{CC}	-	±50	mA
I _{CC} , I _{GND}	V _{CC} or GND current		-	±100	mA
T _{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
P _{tot}	power dissipation				
	SO package	above 70 °C derate linearly with 8 mW/K	-	500	mW
	TSSOP package	above 60 °C derate linearly with 5.5 mW/K	_	500	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 3.6 V in normal operation.

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DC CHARACTERISTICS

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

SYMBOL		TEST CONDITI	ONS	RAINI	TYP. ⁽¹⁾	MAX.	UNIT
STMBOL	PARAMETER	OTHER	V _{CC} (V)	MIN.			
T _{amb} = -40	0 to +85 °C					L	
V _{IH}	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
V _{IL}	LOW-level input		1.65 to 1.95	-	-	$0.35 imes V_{CC}$	V
	voltage		2.3 to 2.7	-	-	0.7	V
			2.7 to 3.6	-	-	0.8	V
V _{OL}	LOW-level output	$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$					
	voltage	I _O = 100 μA	1.65 to 3.6	-	-	0.2	V
		I _O = 6 mA	1.65	-	0.11	0.3	V
		I _O = 12 mA	2.3	-	0.17	0.4	V
		I _O = 18 mA	2.3	-	0.25	0.6	V
		I _O = 12 mA	2.7	-	0.16	0.4	V
		I _O = 18 mA	3.0	-	0.23	0.4	V
	I _O = 24 mA	3.0	_	0.30	0.55	V	
V _{OH}	HIGH-level output	$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$					
	voltage	I _O = −100 μA	1.65 to 3.6	$V_{CC} - 0.2$	-	-	V
		I _O = -6 mA	1.65	1.25	1.51	-	V
		I _O = -12 mA	2.3	1.8	2.10	-	V
		I _O = -18 mA	2.3	1.7	2.01	-	V
		I _O = -12 mA	2.7	2.2	2.53	-	V
		I _O = -18 mA	3.0	2.4	2.76	-	V
		I _O = -24 mA	3.0	2.2	2.68	_	V
ILI	input leakage V _I = 3.6 V or GND current		3.6	_	±0.1	±5	μA
I _{off}	power OFF leakage current	$V_1 \text{ or } V_0 = 3.6 \text{ V}$	0.0	_	±0.1	±10	μA
I _{CC}	quiescent supply current	$V_{I} = V_{CC}$ or GND; $I_{O} = 0$	3.6	-	0.2	20	μA
Δl _{CC}	additional quiescent supply current per input pin	$V_{I} = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_{O} = 0$	3.0 to 3.6	-	5	750	μA

Note

1. All typical values are measured at V_{CC} = 3.3 V and T_{amb} = 25 °C.

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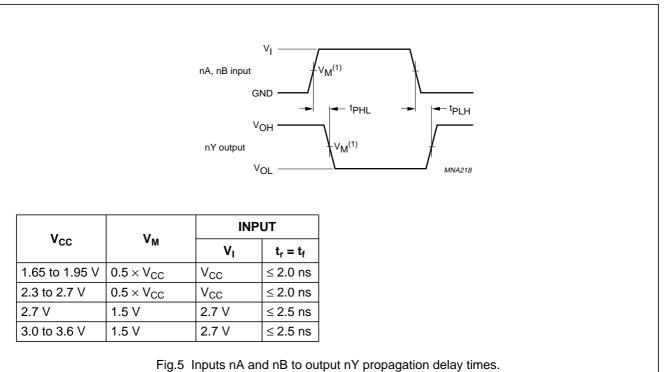
AC CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST COND	ITIONS	MIN. TYP. ⁽¹⁾		MAX.	UNIT	
	PARAMETER	WAVEFORMS	V _{CC} (V)					
$T_{amb} = -40$	$T_{amb} = -40$ to +85 °C							
t _{PHL} /t _{PLH}	propagation delay	see Figs 5 and 6	1.65 to 1.95	1.0	2.8	4.7	ns	
	nA, nB to nY		2.3 to 2.7	1.0	2.0	3.1	ns	
			2.7	1.0	2.5	2.9	ns	
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	2.2	2.8	ns	

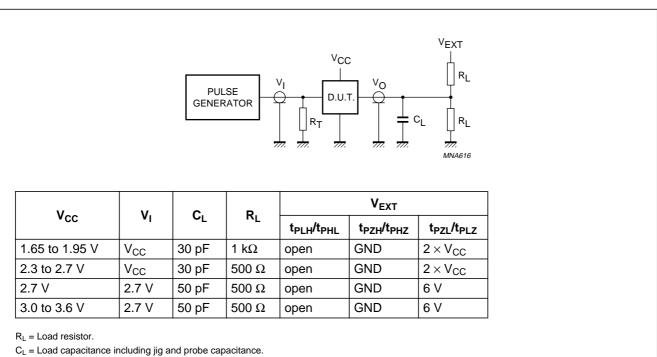
Note

1. All typical values are measured at T_{amb} = 25 °C.

AC WAVEFORMS



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

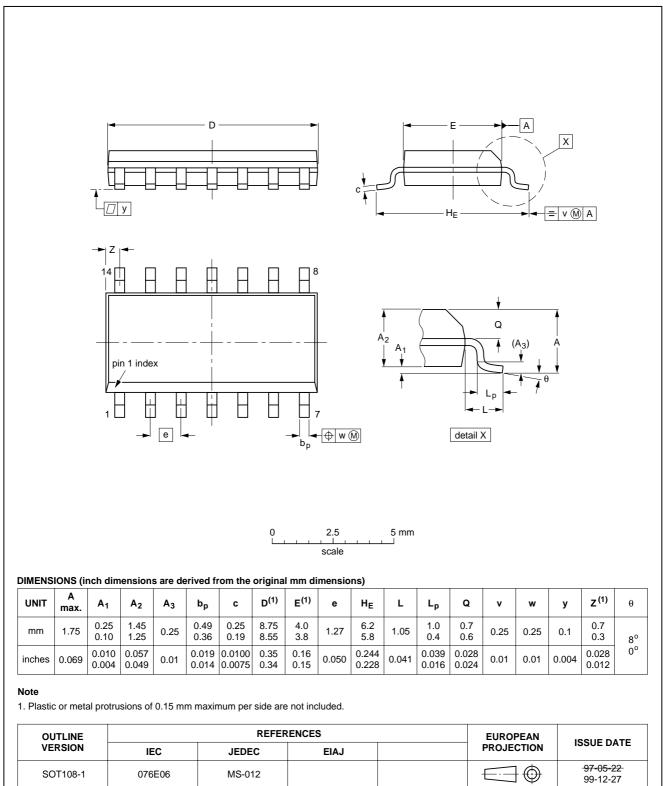
Fig.6 Load circuitry for switching times.

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Quad 2-input NOR gate

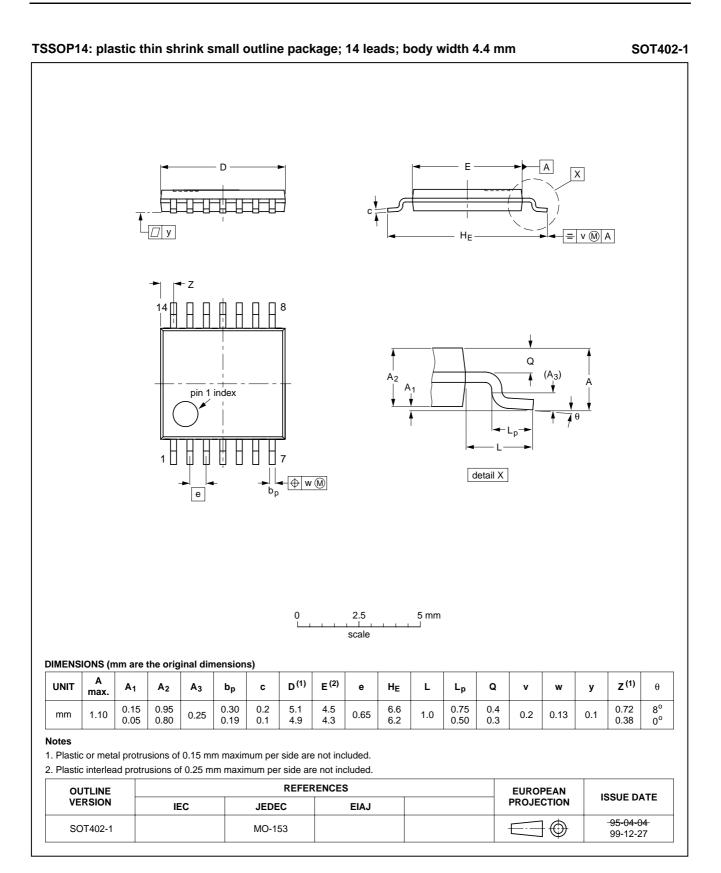
PACKAGE OUTLINES

SO14: plastic small outline package; 14 leads; body width 3.9 mm



SOT108-1

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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

	SOLDERING METHOD			
	WAVE	REFLOW ⁽²⁾		
BGA, LBGA, LFBGA, SQFP, TFBGA, VFBGA	not suitable	suitable		
DHVQFN, HBCC, HBGA, HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, HTQFP, HTSSOP, HVQFN, HVSON, SMS	not suitable ⁽³⁾	suitable		
PLCC ⁽⁴⁾ , SO, SOJ	suitable	suitable		
LQFP, QFP, TQFP	not recommended ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	suitable		
SSOP, TSSOP, VSO, VSSOP	not recommended ⁽⁶⁾	suitable		

Notes

- 1. For more detailed information on the BGA packages refer to the "(*LF*)BGA Application Note" (AN01026); order a copy from your Philips Semiconductors sales office.
- 2. 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".
- 3. These packages are not suitable for wave soldering. On versions with the heatsink on the bottom side, the solder cannot penetrate between the printed-circuit board and the heatsink. On versions with the heatsink on the top side, the solder might be deposited on the heatsink surface.
- 4. 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.
- 5. Wave soldering is suitable for LQFP, TQFP and QFP packages with a pitch (e) larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
- 6. Wave soldering is 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.

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LEVEL	DATA SHEET STATUS ⁽¹⁾	PRODUCT STATUS ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	DEFINITION
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
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Notes

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- 2. The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.semiconductors.philips.com.
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Contact information

For additional information please visit http://www.semiconductors.philips.com. Fax: +31 40 27 24825 For sales offices addresses send e-mail to: sales.addresses@www.semiconductors.philips.com.

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