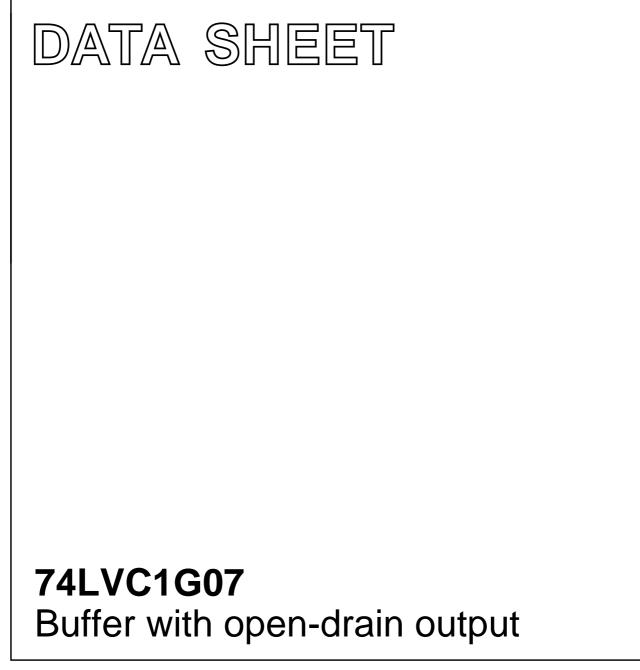
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS



Product specification Supersedes data of 2002 Oct 02 2003 Mar 07



74LVC1G07

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_{CC} = 3.0 V)
- CMOS low power consumption
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250 mA
- Direct interface with TTL levels
- Inputs accept voltages up to 5 V
- Multiple package options
- ESD protection: HBM EIA/JESD22-A114-A exceeds 2000 V MM EIA/JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
- Specified from -40 to +85 °C and -40 to +125 °C.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

GND = 0 V; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$; $t_r = t_f \le 2.5 \text{ ns.}$

DESCRIPTION

The 74LVC1G07 is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, Si-gate CMOS device, superior to most advanced CMOS compatible TTL families.

The input can be driven from either 3.3 or 5 V devices. This feature allows the use of this device as translator in a mixed 3.3 and 5 V environment.

Schmitt trigger action at the input makes the circuit tolerant for slower input rise and fall time.

The 74LVC1G07 provides the non-inverting buffer.

The output of the device is an open drain and can be connected to other open-drain outputs to implement active-LOW wired-OR or active-HIGH wired-AND functions.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL	UNIT
t _{PLZ} /t _{PZL}	propagation delay inputs A to output Y	$V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}; \text{ C}_{L} = 30 \text{ pF}; \text{ R}_{L} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	2.6	ns
		V_{CC} = 2.5 V; C_L = 30 pF; R_L = 500 Ω	1.7	ns
		V_{CC} = 2.7 V; C_L = 50 pF; R_L = 500 Ω	2.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}; \text{ C}_{L} = 50 \text{ pF}; \text{ R}_{L} = 500 \Omega$	2.2	ns
		$V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}; \text{ C}_{L} = 50 \text{ pF}; \text{ R}_{L} = 500 \Omega$	1.6	ns
CI	input capacitance		5	pF
C _{PD}	power dissipation capacitance per gate	V _{CC} = 3.3 V; notes 1 and 2	7	pF

Notes

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

 $P_{D} = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^{2} \times f_{i} \times N + \Sigma(C_{L} \times V_{CC}^{2} \times f_{o}) \text{ where:}$

 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;

N = total switching outputs;

 $\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$ = sum of the outputs.

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

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FUNCTION TABLE

See note 1.

INPUT	OUTPUT
A	Y
L	L
Н	Z

Note

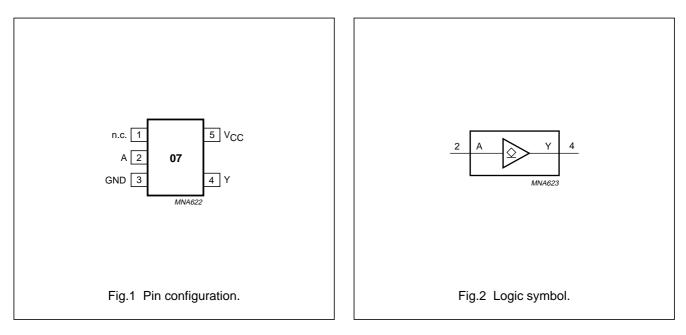
- 1. H = HIGH voltage level;
 - L = LOW voltage level;
 - Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

ORDERING INFORMATION

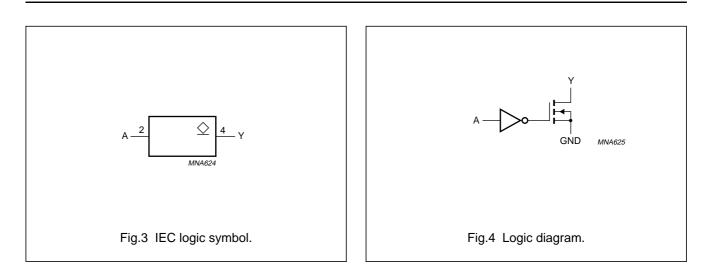
	TEMPERATURE			PACKAGE		
ITPE NUMBER	RANGE	PINS	PACKAGE	MATERIAL	CODE	MARKING
74LVC1G07GW	–40 to +125 °C	5	SC-88A	plastic	SOT353	VS
74LVC1G07GV	–40 to +125 °C	5	SC-74A	plastic	SOT753	V07

PINNING

PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	n.c.	not connected
2	A	data input A
3	GND	ground (0 V)
4	Y	data output Y
5	V _{CC}	supply voltage



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RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V _{CC}	supply voltage		1.65	5.5	V
VI	input voltage		0	5.5	V
Vo	output voltage	active mode	0	5.5	V
		V _{CC} = 0 V; Power-down mode	0	5.5	V
T _{amb}	operating ambient temperature		-40	+125	°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 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 _{CC}	supply voltage		-0.5	+6.5	V
I _{IK}	input diode current	V ₁ < 0	-	-50	mA
VI	input voltage	note 1	-0.5	+6.5	V
I _{ОК}	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	+6.5	V
		Power-down mode; notes 1 and 2	-0.5	+6.5	V
I _O	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
PD	power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40$ to +125 °C	-	250	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.

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DC CHARACTERISTICS

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

CVMDCI		TEST COND	ITIONS			MAX	T	
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	OTHER	V _{CC} (V)	MIN.	TYP. ⁽¹⁾	MAX.	UNIT	
T _{amb} = -40	0 to +85°C			•	•			
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	2.0	-	-	V	
			4.5 to 5.5	$0.7 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V	
V _{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		1.65 to 1.95	-	-	$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	V	
			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 _{OL} LOW-level output voltage		$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$						
	voltage	I _O = 100 μA	1.65 to 5.5	-	-	0.1	V	
		I _O = 4 mA	1.65	-	-	0.45	V	
		I _O = 8 mA	2.3	-	-	0.3	V	
		I _O = 12 mA	2.7	-	-	0.4	V	
		I _O = 24 mA	3.0	-	-	0.55	V	
		I _O = 32 mA	4.5	-	-	0.55	V	
I _{LI}	input leakage current	$V_{I} = 5.5 V \text{ or GND}$	1.65 to 5.5	-	±0.1	±5	μA	
I _{OZ}	output leakage current	V _I = V _{IH} ; V _O = 5.5 V or GND	1.65 to 5.5	-	0.1	±10	μA	
l _{off}	power OFF leakage V_{I} or $V_{O} = 5.5$ V current		0	-	±0.1	±10	μA	
I _{CC}	quiescent supply current			-	0.1	10	μA	
ΔI_{CC}	additional quiescent supply current per pin	$V_{I} = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V};$ $I_{O} = 0$	2.3 to 5.5	-	5	500	μA	

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		TEST COND	ITIONS					
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	OTHER V _{CC} (V) MIN.		– MIN.	TYP. ⁽¹⁾	MAX.	UNIT	
T _{amb} = -40) to +125°C				•			
VIH	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	2.0	-	_	V	
			4.5 to 5.5	$0.7 \times V_{CC}$	-	_	V	
V _{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		1.65 to 1.95	-	_	$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	V	
			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 _{OL} LOW-level output	LOW-level output	$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$						
	voltage	I _O = 100 μA	1.65 to 5.5	_	-	0.1	V	
		I _O = 4 mA	1.65	_	-	0.70	V	
		I _O = 8 mA	2.3	_	-	0.45	V	
		I _O = 12 mA	2.7	_	-	0.60	V	
		I _O = 24 mA	3.0	_	-	0.80	V	
		I _O = 32 mA	4.5	-	-	0.80	V	
ILI	input leakage current	$V_{I} = 5.5 V \text{ or GND}$	1.65 to 5.5	-	-	±100	μA	
I _{OZ}	output leakage current	$V_{I} = V_{IH};$ $V_{O} = 5.5 V \text{ or GND}$	1.65 to 5.5	-	-	±100	μA	
l _{off}	power OFF leakage V_1 or $V_0 = 5.5$ V current		0	-	-	±200	μA	
I _{CC}	quiescent supply current	$V_{I} = V_{CC} \text{ or GND};$ $I_{O} = 0$	5.5	-	-	200	μA	
ΔI_{CC}	additional quiescent supply current per pin	$V_{I} = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V};$ $I_{O} = 0$	2.3 to 5.5	-	-	5000	μA	

Note

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

74LVC1G07

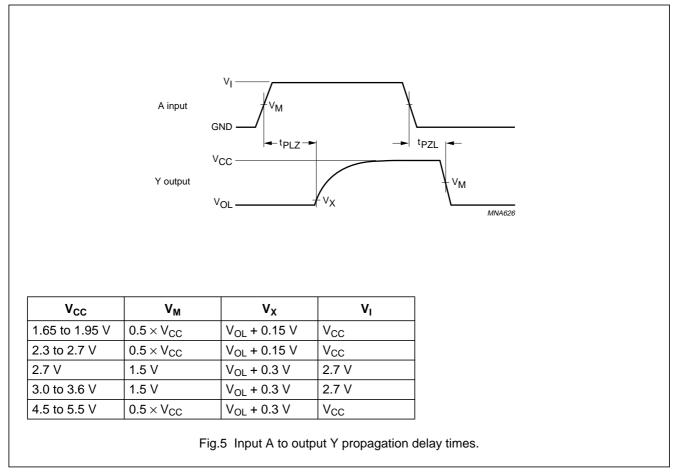
AC CHARACTERISTICS

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

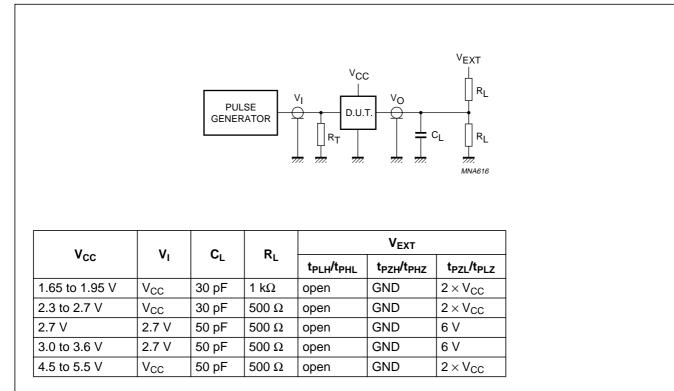
	DADAMETED	TEST CON	DITIONS	RAIN!	TVD	MAX	
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	WAVEFORMS	V _{CC} (V)	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
T _{amb} = -40) to +85°C		ł	•			-
t _{PLZ} /t _{PZL}	propagation delay	see Figs 5 and 6	1.65 to 1.95	1.0	2.6	6.7	ns
A to Y		2.3 to 2.7	0.5	1.7	5.5	ns	
			2.7	0.5	2.3	4.7	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	0.5	2.2	4.2	ns
			4.5 to 5.5	0.5	1.6	3.5	ns
T _{amb} = -40) to +125°C			•	1	•	_
t _{PLZ} /t _{PZL}	propagation delay	see Figs 5 and 6	1.65 to 1.95	1.0	_	2	ns
	A to Y		2.3 to 2.7	0.5	_	7	ns
			2.7	0.5	_	6	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	0.5	_	5.5	ns
			4.5 to 5.5	0.5	_	4.5	ns

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AC WAVEFORMS



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Definitions for test circuit:

 R_L = Load resistor.

 C_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.

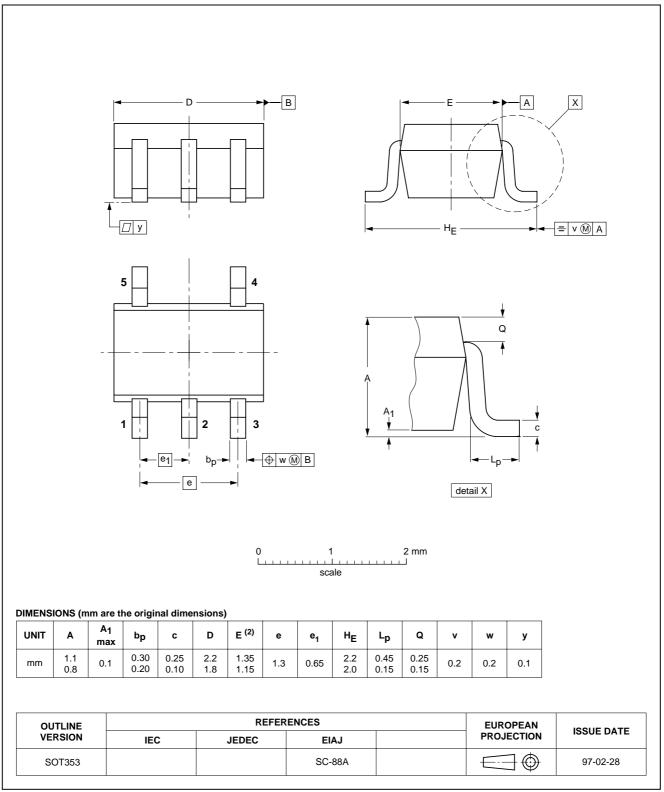
Fig.6 Load circuitry for switching times.

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Buffer with open-drain output

PACKAGE OUTLINES

Plastic surface mounted package; 5 leads

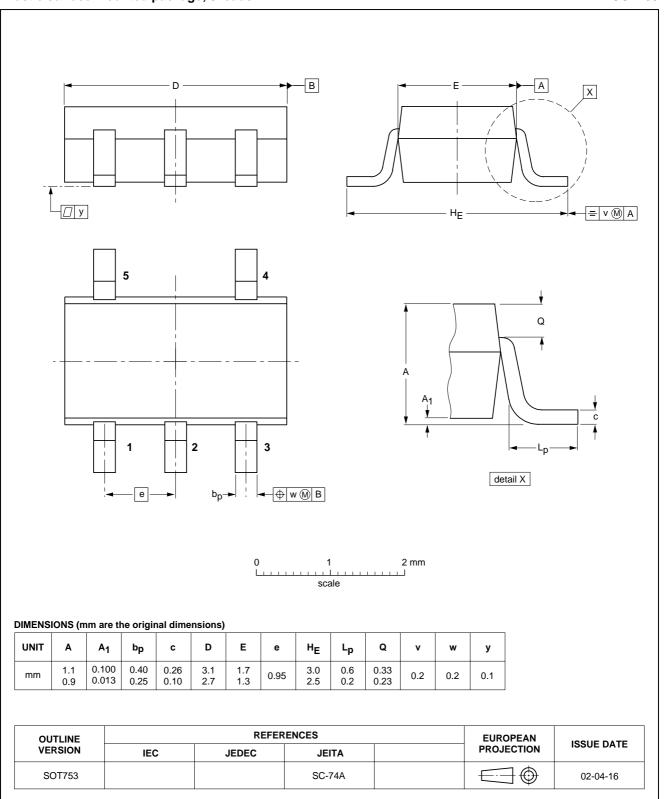


SOT353

74LVC1G07

Buffer with open-drain output

Plastic surface mounted package; 5 leads



74LVC1G07

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 preferably be kept:

- below 220 °C for all the BGA packages and packages with a thickness ≥ 2.5mm and packages with a thickness <2.5 mm and a volume ≥350 mm³ so called thick/large packages
- below 235 °C for packages with a thickness <2.5 mm and a volume <350 mm³ so called 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 °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		
FACKAGE	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.
- 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, TSSOP, VSO and VSSOP 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.

74LVC1G07

DATA SHEET STATUS

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.
11	Preliminary data	Qualification	This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product.
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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.
- 3. For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

DEFINITIONS

Short-form specification — The data in a short-form specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.

Limiting values definition — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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