DATA SHEET

74LVC1G80
Single D-type flip-flop; positive-edge trigger

Product specification
File under Integrated Circuits, IC24

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Philips
Semiconductors

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Single D-type flip-flop; positive-edge trigger 74LVC1G80

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 ≤250 mA
- Direct interface with TTL levels
- SOT353 package.

DESCRIPTION

The 74LVC1G80 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. This feature allows the use of this device 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 74LVC1G80 provides a single positive-edge triggered D-type flip-flop.

Information on the data input is transferred to the $\overline{Q}$ output on the LOW-to-HIGH transition of the clock pulse.
The D input must be stable one set-up time prior to the LOW-to-HIGH clock transition for predictable operation.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL	UNIT
t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}	propagation delay CP to $\overline{Q}$	V_{CC} = 1.8 V; C_L = 30 pF; R_L = 1 kΩ	3.4	ns
		V_{CC} = 2.5 V; C_L = 30 pF; R_L = 500 Ω	2.3	ns
		V_{CC} = 3.3 V; C_L = 50 pF; R_L = 500 Ω	2.4	ns
		V_{CC} = 5.0 V; C_L = 50 pF; R_L = 500 Ω	1.8	ns
C_I	input capacitance		5	pF
C_{PD}	power dissipation capacitance per buffer	V_{CC} = 3.3 V; notes 1	17	pF

Note

1. C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in μW).
   $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$ 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.

FUNCTION TABLE

See note 1.

INPUT		OUTPUT
CP	**D**	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$
↑	L	H
↑	H	L
L	X	$\overline{q}$

Note

1. H = HIGH voltage level;
   L = LOW voltage level;
   ↑ = LOW-to-HIGH CP transition;
   X = don't care;
   $\overline{q}$ = lower case letter indicates the state of referenced input, one set-up time prior to the LOW-to-HIGH CP transition.

ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE					
	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PINS	PACKAGE	MATERIAL	CODE	MARKING
74LVC1G80GW	–40 to +85 °C	5	SC-88A	plastic	SOT353	VT

PINNING

PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	D	data input D
2	CP	clock pulse input CP
3	GND	ground (0 V)
4	$\overline{Q}$	data output $\overline{Q}$
5	V_{CC}	supply voltage

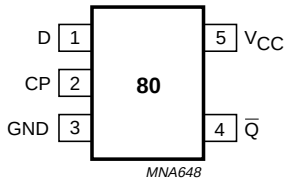


Fig.1 Pin configuration.

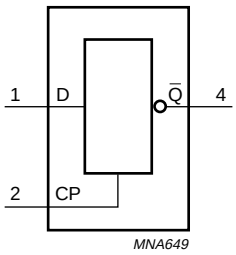


Fig.2 Logic symbol.

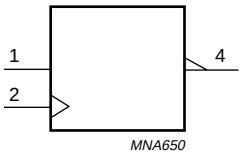


Fig.3 IEE/IEC logic symbol.

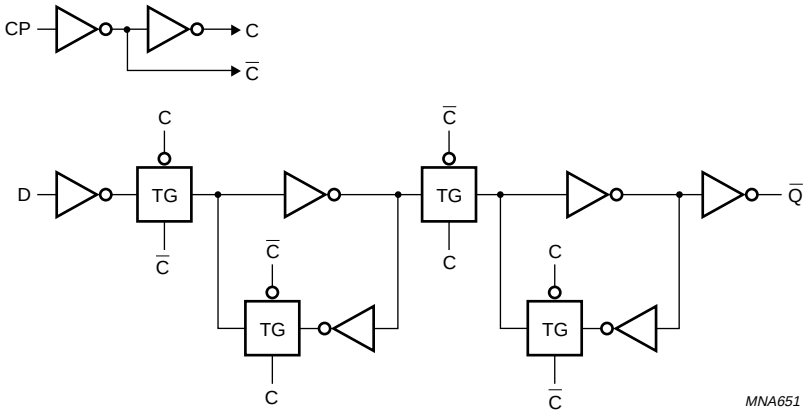


Fig.4 Logic diagram.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CC}	supply voltage		1.65	5.5	V
V_I	input voltage		0	5.5	V
V_O	output voltage	active mode	0	V_{CC}	V
		Power-down mode; V_{CC} = 0 V	0	5.5	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 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_I < 0	–	–50	mA
V_I	input voltage	note 1	–0.5	+6.5	V
I_{OK}	output diode current	V_O > V_{CC} or V_O < 0	–	±50	mA
V_O	output voltage	active mode; notes 1 and 2	–0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
		Power-down mode; notes 1 and 2	–0.5	+6.5	V
I_O	output diode 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_D	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} is powered-down to 0 V, the output voltage can be 5.5 V in normal operation.
3. Above 55 °C the value of P_D derates linearly with 2.5 mW/K.

DC CHARACTERISTICS

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		T_{amb} (°C)			UNIT
		OTHER	V_{CC} (V)	–40 to +85			
				MIN.	TYP.(1)	MAX.	
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage		1.65 to 1.95	$0.65 \times V_{CC}$	–	–	V
			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	–	–	$0.3 \times V_{CC}$	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}; I_O = 100 μA	1.65 to 5.5	–	–	0.1	V
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}; I_O = 4 mA	1.65	–	–	0.45	V
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}; I_O = 8 mA	2.3	–	–	0.3	V
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}; I_O = 12 mA	2.7	–	–	0.4	V
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}; I_O = 24 mA	3.0	–	–	0.55	V
		$_IV = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}; I_O = 32 mA	4.5	–	–	0.55	V
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}; I_O = –100 μA	1.65 to 5.5	V_{CC} – 0.1	–	–	V
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}; I_O = –4 mA	1.65	1.2	–	–	V
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}; I_O = –8 mA	2.3	1.9	–	–	V
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}; I_O = –12 mA	2.7	2.2	–	–	V
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}; I_O = –24 mA	3.0	2.3	–	–	V
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}; I_O = –32 mA	4.5	3.8	–	–	V
I_{LI}	input leakage current	V_I = 5.5 V or GND	3.6	–	±0.1	±5	μA
I_{off}	power OFF leakage current	V_I or V_O = 5.5 V	0	–	±0.1	±10	μA
I_{CC}	quiescent supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; I_O = 0	5.5	–	0.1	10	μA
ΔI_{CC}	additional quiescent supply current per input pin	$V_I = V_{CC}$ – 0.6 V; I_O = 0	2.3 to 5.5	–	5	500	μA

Note

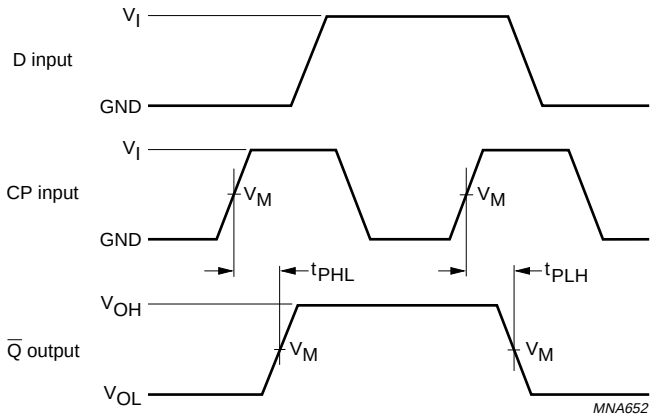
1. All typical values are measured at V_{CC} = 3.3 V and T_{amb} = 25 °C.

AC CHARACTERISTICS

GND = 0 V; $t_r = t_f \leq 2.0$ ns; unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		T_{amb} (°C)			UNIT
		WAVEFORMS	V_{CC} (V)	–40 to +85			
				MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}	propagation delay CP to $\overline{Q}$	see Figs 5 and 7	1.65 to 1.95	1.0	3.4	9.9	ns
			2.3 to 2.7	0.5	2.3	7.0	ns
			2.7	0.5	2.5	6.0	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	0.5	2.4	5.2	ns
			4.5 to 5.5	0.5	1.8	4.5	ns
t_{su}	set-up time D to CP	see Figs 6 and 7	1.65 to 1.95	3.0	0.8	–	ns
			2.3 to 2.7	2.5	0.6	–	ns
			2.7	2.5	0.5	–	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	2.0	0.4	–	ns
			4.5 to 5.5	2.0	0.5	–	ns
t_h	hold time D to CP	see Figs 6 and 7	1.65 to 1.95	0	–0.6	–	ns
			2.3 to 2.7	0	–0.4	–	ns
			2.7	0.5	–0.2	–	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	0.5	0.2	–	ns
			4.5 to 5.5	0.5	–0.1	–	ns
t_W	clock pulse with HIGH or LOW	see Figs 6 and 7	1.65 to 1.95	3.0	1.1	–	ns
			2.3 to 2.7	2.5	0.7	–	ns
			2.7	2.5	0.6	–	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	2.5	0.6	–	ns
			4.5 to 5.5	2.0	0.5	–	ns
f_{max}	maximum clock pulse frequency	see Figs 6 and 7	1.65 to 1.95	100	300	–	MHz
			2.3 to 2.7	150	350	–	MHz
			2.7	150	300	–	MHz
			3.0 to 3.6	150	450	–	MHz
			4.5 to 5.5	200	500	–	MHz

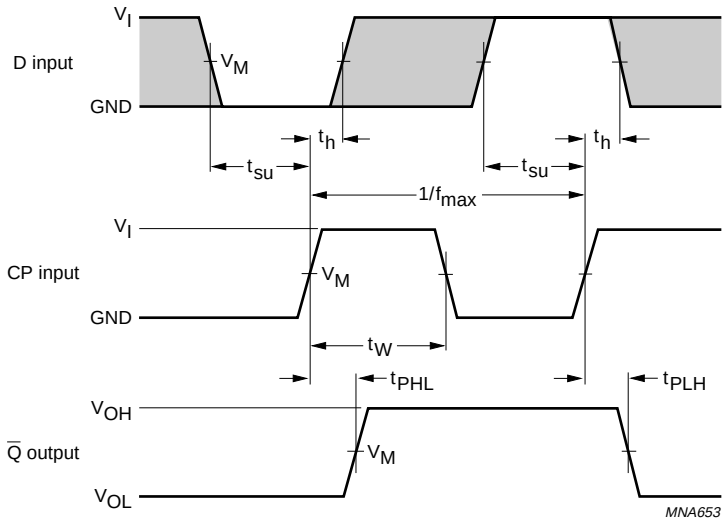
AC WAVEFORMS



V_{CC}	V_M	INPUT	
		V_I	$t_r = t_f$
1.65 to 1.95 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V_{CC}	≤ 2.0 ns
2.3 to 2.7 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V_{CC}	≤ 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_{CC}	≤ 2.5 ns

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

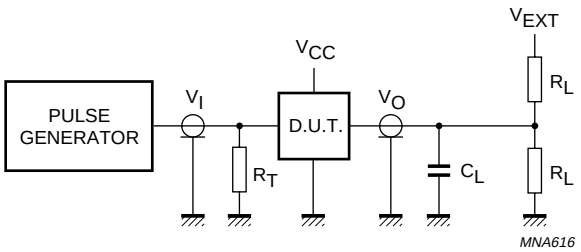
Fig.5 Clock CP to output $\overline{Q}$ propagation delay times.



V_{CC}	V_M	INPUT	
		V_I	$t_r = t_f$
1.65 to 1.95 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V_{CC}	≤ 2.0 ns
2.3 to 2.7 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V_{CC}	≤ 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_{CC}	≤ 2.5 ns

The shaded areas indicate when the input is permitted to change for predictable output performance.
V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

Fig.6 Clock (CP) to output ($\overline{Q}$) propagation delays, clock pulse width, D to CP set-up times, the D to CP hold times and maximum clock pulse frequency.



V_{CC}	V_I	C_L	R_L	V_{EXT}		
				t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}	t_{PZH}/t_{PHZ}	t_{PZL}/t_{PLZ}
1.65 to 1.95 V	V_{CC}	30 pF	1 kΩ	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$
2.3 to 2.7 V	V_{CC}	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_{CC}	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$

Definitions for test circuit:

R_L = Load resistor.

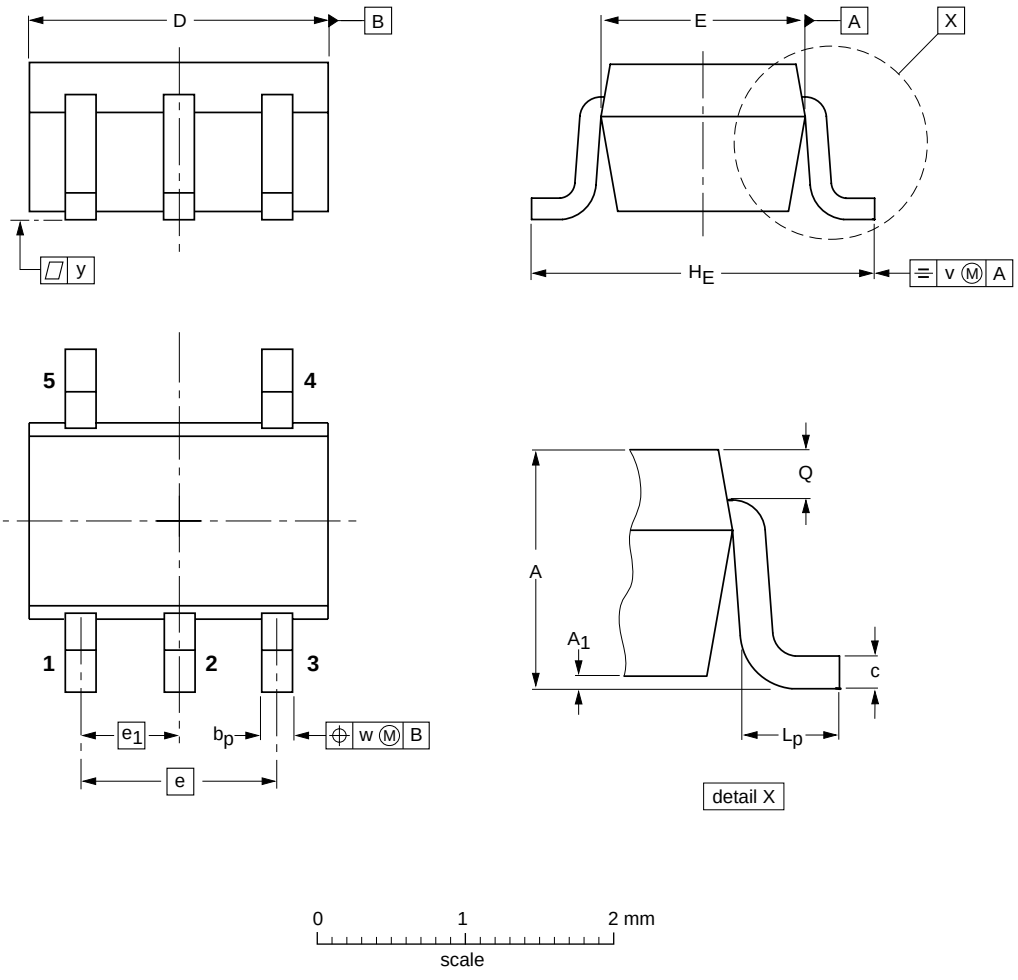
C_L = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

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

Fig.7 Load circuitry for switching times.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

Plastic surface mounted package; 5 leads **SOT353**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A	A_1 max	b_p	c	D	E (2)	e	e_1	H_E	L_p	Q	v	w	y
mm	1.1 0.8	0.1	0.30 0.20	0.25 0.10	2.2 1.8	1.35 1.15	1.3	0.65	2.2 2.0	0.45 0.15	0.25 0.15	0.2	0.2	0.1

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT353			SC-88A			97-02-28

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 °C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.

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

PACKAGE	SOLDERING METHOD	
	WAVE	REFLOW[1]
BGA, LFBGA, SQFP, TFBGA	not suitable	suitable
HBCC, HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, HTQFP, HTSSOP, SMS	not suitable[2]	suitable
PLCC[3], SO, SOJ	suitable	suitable
LQFP, QFP, TQFP	not recommended[3][4]	suitable
SSOP, TSSOP, VSO	not recommended[5]	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.

DATA SHEET STATUS

DATA SHEET STATUS[1]	PRODUCT STATUS[2]	DEFINITIONS
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.
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.
Product data	Production	This data sheet contains data from the product specification. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve the design, manufacturing and supply. Changes will be communicated according to the Customer Product/Process Change Notification (CPCN) procedure SNW-SQ-650A.

Notes

1. Please consult the most recently issued data sheet before initiating or completing a design.
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.

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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