# **INTEGRATED CIRCUITS**

# DATA SHEET

# **74ALVC00**Quad 2-input NAND gate

Product specification Supersedes data of 2003 Feb 06 2003 May 14

Philips Semiconductors





**74ALVC00** 

### **FEATURES**

- Wide supply voltage range from 1.65 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
- 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).
- ESD protection: HBM EIA/JESD22-A114-A exceeds 2000 V MM EIA/JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The 74ALVC00 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 74ALVC00 provides the 2-input NAND function.

### **QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

GND = 0 V;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL	UNIT
t <sub>PHL</sub> /t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay inputs	$V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}; C_L = 30 \text{ pF}; R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	2.8	ns
	nA, nB to output nY	$V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}; C_L = 30 \text{ pF}; R_L = 500 \Omega$	2.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}; C_L = 50 \text{ pF}; R_L = 500 \Omega$	2.6	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}; C_L = 50 \text{ pF}; R_L = 500 \Omega$	2.1	ns
Cı	input capacitance		3.5	pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance per buffer	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V; notes 1 and 2	28	pF

2

# Notes

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

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

f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz;

fo = output frequency in MHz;

C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF;

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

N = total load switching outputs;

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

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

# Quad 2-input NAND gate

74ALVC00

# **ORDERING INFORMATION**

	PACKAGE								
TYPE NUMBER	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PINS	PACKAGE	MATERIAL	CODE				
74ALVC00D	–40 to +85 °C	14	SO14	plastic	SOT108-1				
74ALVC00PW	–40 to +85 °C	14	TSSOP14	plastic	SOT402-1				
74ALVC00BQ	–40 to +85 °C	14	DHVQFN14	plastic	SOT762-1				

# **FUNCTION TABLE**

See note 1.

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

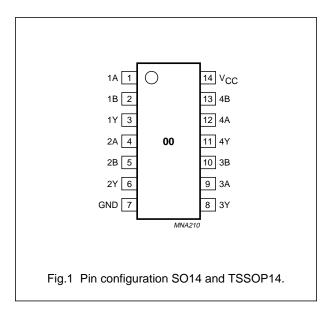
### Note

1. H = HIGH voltage level;

L = LOW voltage level.

# **PINNING**

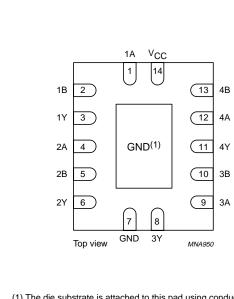
PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	1A	data input
2	1B	data input
3	1Y	data output
4	2A	data input
5	2B	data input
6	2Y	data output
7	GND	ground (0 V)
8	3Y	data output
9	3A	data input
10	3B	data input
11	4Y	data output
12	4A	data input
13	4B	data input
14	V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage



4

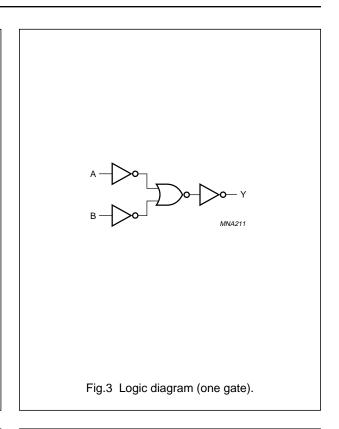
# Quad 2-input NAND gate

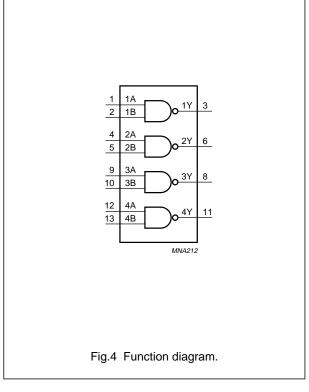
# 74ALVC00

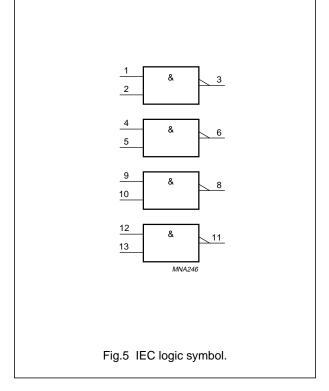


(1) The die substrate is attached to this pad using conductive die attach material. It can not be used as a supply pin or input.

Fig.2 Pin configuration DHVQFN14.







# Quad 2-input NAND gate

74ALVC00

### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		1.65	3.6	V
VI	input voltage		0	3.6	V
Vo	output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 to 3.6 V	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V; Power-down mode	0	3.6	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 <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 to 2.7 V	0	20	ns/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 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 <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input diode current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0	_	-50	mA
VI	input voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output diode current	$V_O > V_{CC}$ or $V_O < 0$	_	±50	mA
Vo	output voltage	notes 1 and 2	-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
		Power-down mode; note 2	-0.5	+4.6	V
Io	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>tot</sub>	power dissipation per package	$T_{amb} = -40 \text{ to } +125 ^{\circ}\text{C}; \text{ note } 3$	_	500	mW

# Notes

- 1. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
- 2. When  $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$  (Power-down mode), the output voltage can be 3.6 V in normal operation.
- 3. For SO14 packages: above 70 °C derate linearly with 8 mW/K.

For TSSOP14 packages: above 60  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  derate linearly with 5.5 mW/K.

For DHVQFN14 packages: above 60 °C derate linearly with 4.5 mW/K.

# Quad 2-input NAND gate

74ALVC00

# **DC CHARACTERISTICS**

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

SYMBOL	DADAMETED	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TVD (1)	)	LINUT
SYMBOL PARAMETER		OTHER	OTHER V <sub>CC</sub> (V)		TYP. <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX.	UNIT
T <sub>amb</sub> = -40	0 to +85 °C				•	1	
V <sub>IH</sub>	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	_	_	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	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
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$					
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA	1.65 to 3.6	_	_	0.2	V
		$I_O = 6 \text{ mA}$	1.65	_	0.11	0.3	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA	2.3	_	0.17	0.4	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 18 mA	2.3	_	0.25	0.6	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA	2.7	_	0.16	0.4	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 18 mA	3.0	_	0.23	0.4	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 24 mA	3.0	_	0.30	0.55	V
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$					
		$I_O = -100  \mu A$	1.65 to 3.6	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2	_	_	V
		$I_O = -6 \text{ mA}$	1.65	1.25	1.51	_	V
		$I_0 = -12 \text{ mA}$	2.3	1.8	2.10	_	V
		$I_{O} = -18 \text{ mA}$	2.3	1.7	2.01	_	V
		$I_0 = -12 \text{ mA}$	2.7	2.2	2.53	_	V
		$I_{O} = -18 \text{ mA}$	3.0	2.4	2.76	_	V
		$I_O = -24 \text{ mA}$	3.0	2.2	2.68	_	V
ILI	input leakage current	$V_I = 3.6 \text{ V or GND}$	3.6	_	±0.1	±5	μΑ
l <sub>off</sub>	power OFF leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 3.6 \text{ V}$	0.0	_	±0.1	±10	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	quiescent supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $I_O = 0$	3.6	_	0.2	20	μΑ
Δl <sub>CC</sub>	additional quiescent supply current per input pin	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 V;$ $I_O = 0$	3.0 to 3.6	-	5	750	μΑ

# Note

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

# Quad 2-input NAND gate

74ALVC00

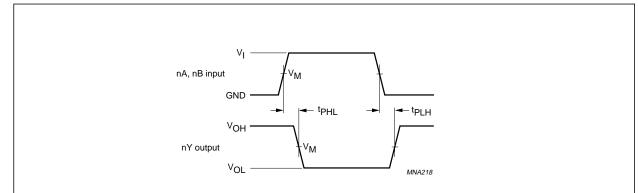
# **AC CHARACTERISTICS**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST COND	MIN.	TYP.(1)	MAX.	UNIT				
	FARAIVIETER	WAVEFORMS	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	IVIIIN.	116.07	IVIAA.	UNIT			
T <sub>amb</sub> = -40	$T_{amb} = -40 \text{ to } +85 ^{\circ}\text{C}$									
t <sub>PHL</sub> /t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay	see Figs 6 and 7	1.65 to 1.95	1.0	2.8	4.4	ns			
	nA, nB to nY		2.3 to 2.7	1.0	2.1	2.8	ns			
			2.7	1.0	2.6	3.2	ns			
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	2.1	3.0	ns			

# Note

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

# **AC WAVEFORMS**



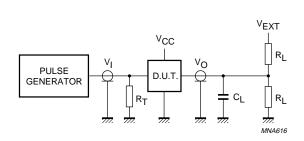
V	V	INPUT		
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	VI	$t_r = t_f$	
1.65 to 1.95 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.0 ns	
2.3 to 2.7 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.0 ns	
2.7 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns	
3.0 to 3.6 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns	

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

Fig.6 Inputs nA, nB to output nY propagation delay times.

# Quad 2-input NAND gate

# 74ALVC00



V	V	V <sub>I</sub> C <sub>L</sub>		V <sub>EXT</sub>		
V <sub>CC</sub>	V	OL.	R <sub>L</sub>	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

Definitions for test circuit:

R<sub>L</sub> = 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.

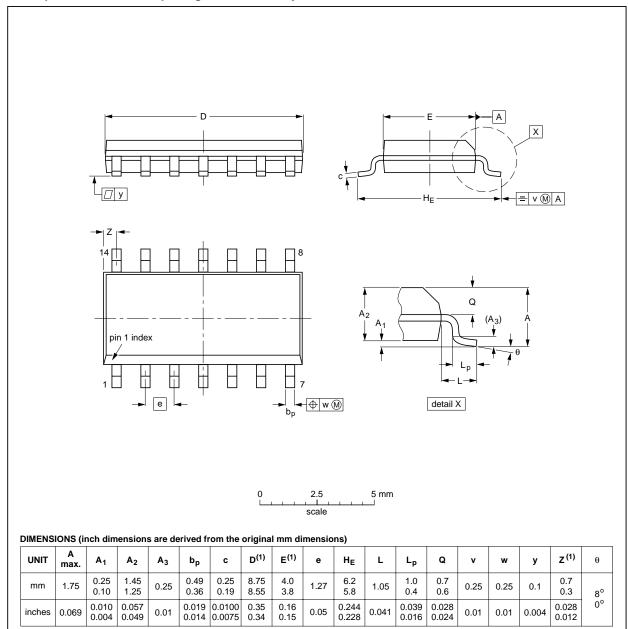
Fig.7 Load circuitry for switching times.

74ALVC00

# **PACKAGE OUTLINES**

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

SOT108-1



### Note

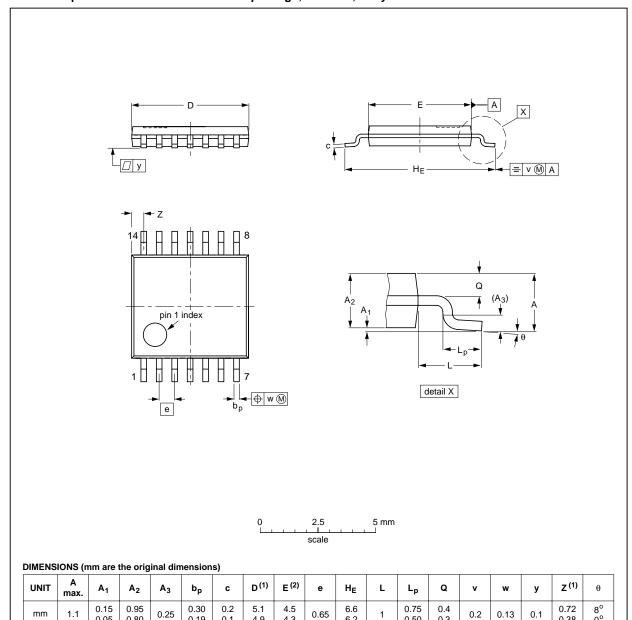
1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN	ICCUIT DATE	
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE	
SOT108-1	076E06	MS-012				<del>99-12-27</del> 03-02-19	

74ALVC00

TSSOP14: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 14 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT402-1



### Notes

0.05

0.80

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.

0.19

4.9

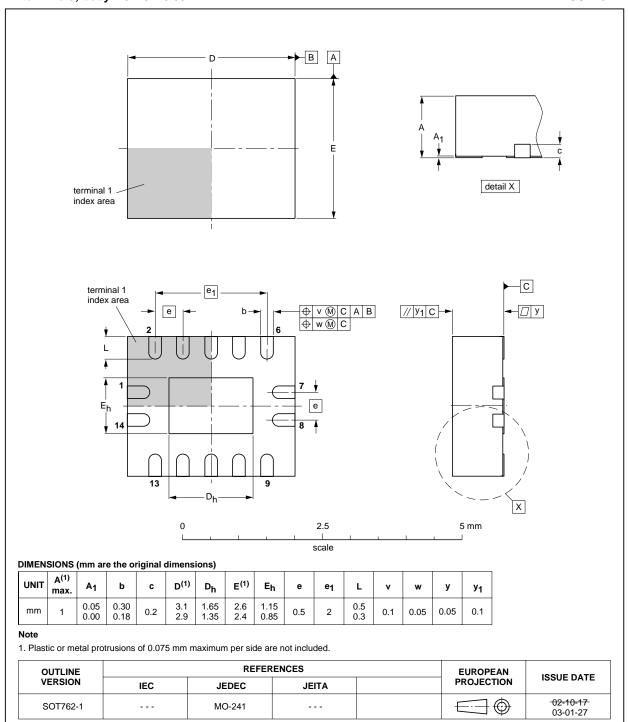
4.3

2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE	REFERENCES			EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE		
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE	
SOT402-1		MO-153				<del>99-12-27</del> 03-02-18	

74ALVC00

DHVQFN14: plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 14 terminals; body 2.5 x 3 x 0.85 mm SOT762-1



# Quad 2-input NAND gate

74ALVC00

### 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 mm<sup>3</sup> so called thick/large packages
- below 235 °C for packages with a thickness <2.5 mm and a volume <350 mm<sup>3</sup> 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 °C.

# Quad 2-input NAND gate

74ALVC00

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

PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	SOLDERING METHOD	
PACKAGE	WAVE	REFLOW <sup>(2)</sup>
BGA, LBGA, LFBGA, SQFP, TFBGA, VFBGA	not suitable	suitable
DHVQFN, HBCC, HBGA, HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, HTQFP, HTSSOP, HVQFN, HVSON, SMS	not suitable <sup>(3)</sup>	suitable
PLCC <sup>(4)</sup> , SO, SOJ	suitable	suitable
LQFP, QFP, TQFP	not recommended <sup>(4)(5)</sup>	suitable
SSOP, TSSOP, VSO, VSSOP	not recommended <sup>(6)</sup>	suitable

### **Notes**

- 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, 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.

# Quad 2-input NAND gate

74ALVC00

### **DATA SHEET STATUS**

LEVEL	DATA SHEET STATUS <sup>(1)</sup>	PRODUCT STATUS <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	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.
II	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.
III	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. Relevant changes will be communicated via a Customer Product/Process Change Notification (CPCN).

### **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.
- 3. For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

14

### **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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74ALVC00

**NOTES** 

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