## INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

# DATA SHEET

## 74LV123

Dual retriggerable monostable multivibrator with reset

Product specification Supersedes data of 1997 Feb 04 IC24 Data Handbook







Philips Semiconductors Product specification

## Dual retriggerable monostable multivibrator with reset

74LV123

#### **FEATURES**

- Optimized for Low Voltage applications: 1.0 to 5.5V
- Accepts TTL input levels between V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.7V and V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.6V
- Typical  $V_{OLP}$  (output ground bounce) < 0.8V @  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3V,  $T_{amb}$  = 25°C
- Typical V<sub>OHV</sub> (output V<sub>OH</sub> undershoot) > 2V @ V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3V,  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$
- DC triggered from active HIGH or active LOW inputs
- Retriggerable for very long pulses up to 100% duty factor
- Direct reset terminates output pulses
- Schmitt-trigger action on all inputs except for the reset input
- Output capability: standard (except for nR<sub>EXT</sub>/C<sub>EXT</sub>)
- I<sub>CC</sub> category: MSI

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The 74LV123 is a low-voltage Si-gate CMOS device and is pin and function compatible with the 74HC/HCT123.

The 74LV123 is a dual retriggerable monostable multivibrator with output pulse width control by three methods. The basic pulse time is programmed by selection of an external resistor (R<sub>FXT</sub>) and capacitor (CEXT). They are normally connected as shown in Figure 1. Once triggered, the basic output pulse width may be extended by retriggering the gated active LOW-going edge input  $(n\overline{A})$  or the active HIGH-going edge input (nB). By repeating this process, the output pulse period (nQ = HIGH,  $n\overline{Q}$  = LOW) can be made as long as desired. Alternatively, an output delay can be terminated at any time by a LOW-going edge on input  $n\overline{R}_D$ , which also inhibits the triggering. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate pulse control by retriggering and early reset. The basic output pulse width is essentially determined by the values of the external timing components R<sub>EXT</sub> and C<sub>EXT</sub>. For pulse width when C<sub>EXT</sub> <10000pF, see Figure 5. When  $C_{\text{EXT}} > 10,000 \text{pF}$ , the typical output pulse width is defined as:  $t_W = 0.45 \times R_{EXT} \times C_{EXT}$  (typ.), where  $t_W$  = pulse width in ns;  $R_{EXT}$  = external resistor in  $K\Omega$ ; and  $C_{EXT}$  = external capacitor in pF. Schmitt-trigger action in the  $n\overline{A}$  and nB inputs makes the circuit highly tolerant of slower input rise and fall times.

#### **QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL	UNIT
t <sub>PHL</sub> /t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation delay nĀ, nB to nQ, nQ nR <sub>D</sub> to nQ, nQ	$C_L = 15pF$ $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ $R_{EXT} = 5K\Omega$ $C_{EXT} = 0pF$	25 20	ns ns
C <sub>I</sub>	Input capacitance		3.5	pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	Power dissipation capacitance per monostable	$V_{CC} = 3.3V$ , $V_I = GND$ to $V_{CC}^{-1}$	60	pF

#### NOTES:

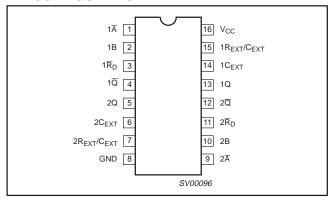
### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

PACKAGES	TEMPERATURE RANGE	OUTSIDE NORTH AMERICA	NORTH AMERICA	PKG. DWG. #
16-Pin Plastic DIL	–40°C to +125°C	74LV123 N	74LV123 N	SOT38-1
16-Pin Plastic SO	–40°C to +125°C	74LV123 D	74LV123 D	SOT109-1
16-Pin Plastic SSOP Type II	-40°C to +125°C	74LV123 DB	74LV123 DB	SOT338-1
16-Pin Plastic TSSOP Type I	-40°C to +125°C	74LV123 PW	74LV123PW DH	SOT403-1

<sup>1.</sup>  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu$ W)  $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + \Sigma (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  where:  $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;  $C_L$  = output load capacitance in pF;  $f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;  $V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in V;  $\Sigma (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  = sum of the outputs.

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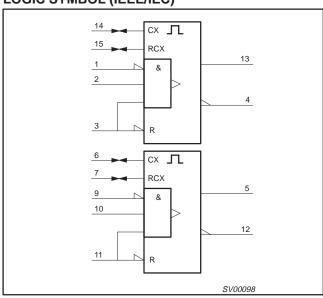
### **PIN CONFIGURATION**



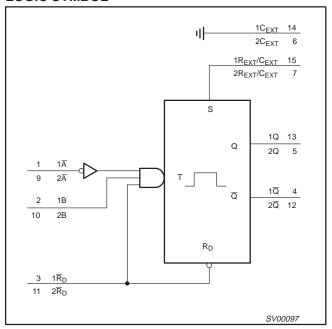
### **PIN DESCRIPTION**

PIN NUMBER	SYMBOL	FUNCTION
1,9	1Ā, 2Ā	Trigger inputs (negative-edge triggered)
2,10	1B, 2B	Trigger inputs (positive-edge triggered)
3,11	$1\overline{R}_D$ , $2\overline{R}_D$	Direct reset LOW and trigger action at positive edge
4, 12	1Q, 2Q	Outputs (active LOW)
7	2R <sub>EXT</sub> /C <sub>EXT</sub>	External resistor/capacitor connection
8	GND	Ground (0V)
13, 5	1Q, 2Q	Outputs (active HIGH)
14, 6	1C <sub>EXT,</sub> 2C <sub>EXT</sub>	External capacitor connection
15	1R <sub>EXT</sub> /C <sub>EXT</sub>	External resistor/capacitor connection
16	V <sub>CC</sub>	Positive supply voltage

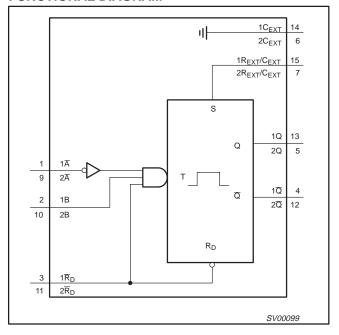
## LOGIC SYMBOL (IEEE/IEC)



### **LOGIC SYMBOL**

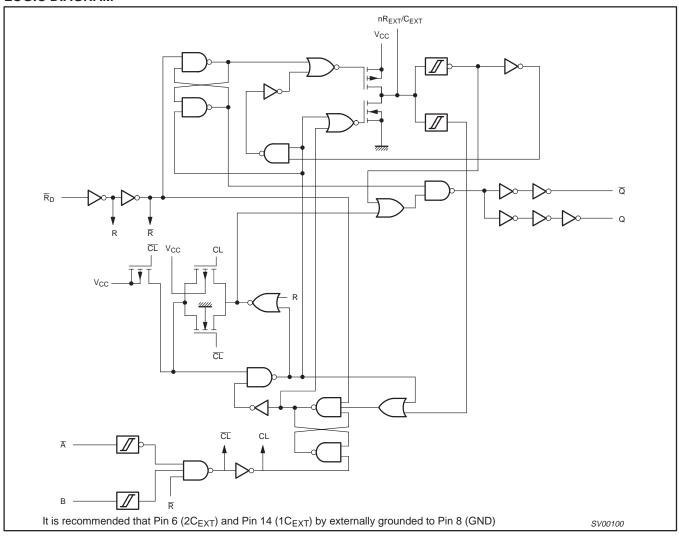


### **FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM**



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#### **LOGIC DIAGRAM**



### **FUNCTION TABLE**

	INPUTS		OUTF	PUTS
nR <sub>D</sub>	nĀ	nB	nQ	nQ
L	Х	Х	L	Н
X	Н	Х	L*	H *
X	X	L	L*	H *
Н	L	<b>↑</b>		<u>.</u>
Н	$\downarrow$	Н		7
<b>1</b>	L	Н		

#### NOTES:

\* If the monostable was triggered before this condition was established, the pulse will continue as programmed.

H = HIGH voltage level

L = LOW voltage level

X = don't care

↑ = LOW-to-HIGH transition

 $\downarrow$  = HIGH-to-LOW transition

= one HIGH level output pulse

= one LOW level output pulse

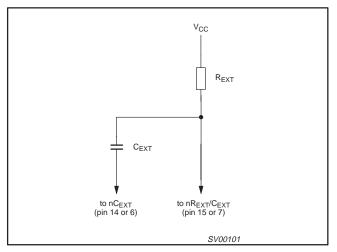


Figure 1.Timing component connection

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#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	DC supply voltage	See Note <sup>1</sup>	1.0	3.3	5.5	V
VI	Input voltage		0	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Vo	Output voltage		0	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	Operating ambient temperature range in free air	See DC and AC characteristics	-40 -40		+85 +125	°C
t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	Input rise and fall times except for Schmitt-trigger inputs	$V_{CC} = 1.0V \text{ to } 2.0V$ $V_{CC} = 2.0V \text{ to } 2.7V$ $V_{CC} = 2.7V \text{ to } 3.6V$ $V_{CC} = 3.6V \text{ to } 5.5V$			500 200 100 50	ns/V

#### NOTE

## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>1, 2</sup>**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0V).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	RATING	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	DC supply voltage		-0.5 to +7.0	V
± I <sub>IK</sub>	DC input diode current	$V_{I} < -0.5 \text{ or } V_{I} > V_{CC} + 0.5V$	20	mA
± I <sub>OK</sub>	DC output diode current	$V_{O} < -0.5 \text{ or } V_{O} > V_{CC} + 0.5 V$	50	mA
± I <sub>O</sub>	DC output source or sink current  – standard outputs	$-0.5V < V_O < V_{CC} + 0.5V$	25	mA
± I <sub>GND</sub> , ± I <sub>CC</sub>	DC V <sub>CC</sub> or GND current for types with – standard outputs		50	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range		-65 to +150	°C
Р <sub>ТОТ</sub>	Power dissipation per package  – plastic DIL  – plastic mini-pack (SO)  – plastic shrink mini-pack (SSOP and TSSOP)	for temperature range: -40 to +125°C above +70°C derate linearly with 12 mW/K above +70°C derate linearly with 8 mW/K above +60°C derate linearly with 5.5 mW/K	750 500 500	mW

### NOTES:

<sup>1.</sup> The LV is guaranteed to function down to  $V_{CC}$  = 1.0V (input levels GND or  $V_{CC}$ ); DC characteristics are guaranteed from  $V_{CC}$  = 1.2V to  $V_{CC}$  = 5.5V.

Stresses beyond those listed may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the
device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to
absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

<sup>2.</sup> The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

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### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Over recommended operating conditions. Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0V).

					LIMITS			J
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	-40	°C to +8	5°C	-40°C to	+125°C	UNIT
			MIN	TYP <sup>1</sup>	MAX	MIN	MAX	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2V	0.9			0.9		
$V_{IH}$	HIGH level Input	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0V	1.4			1.4		
VIН	voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 to 3.6V	2.0			2.0		] '
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 to 5.5V	0.7 * V <sub>CC</sub>			0.7 * V <sub>CC</sub>		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2V			0.3		0.3	
$V_{IL}$	LOW level Input	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0V			0.6		0.6	
۷IL	voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 to 3.6V			0.8		0.8	] `
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 to 5.5			0.3 * V <sub>CC</sub>		0.3 * V <sub>CC</sub>	
		$V_{CC} = 1.2V; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL;} -I_O = 100 \mu A$		1.2				
	l <u>-</u>	$V_{CC} = 2.0V; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL;} -I_O = 100 \mu A$	1.8	2.0		1.8		1
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH level output voltage; all outputs	$V_{CC} = 2.7V; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL;} -I_O = 100 \mu A$	2.5	2.7		2.5		V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0V; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL;} -I_O = 100 \mu A$	2.8	3.0		2.8		]
		$V_{CC} = 4.5V; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL;} -I_O = 100 \mu A$	4.3	4.5		4.3		1
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH level output voltage;	$V_{CC} = 3.0V$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $-I_O = 6mA$	2.40	2.82		2.20		
VOH	STANDARD outputs	$V_{CC} = 4.5V$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $-I_O = 12mA$	3.60	4.20		3.50		
		$V_{CC} = 1.2V; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_O = 100 \mu A$		0				
	LOW/Invalented	$V_{CC} = 2.0V; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL;} I_O = 100 \mu A$		0	0.2		0.2	]
$V_{OL}$	LOW level output voltage; all outputs	$V_{CC} = 2.7V; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL;} I_O = 100 \mu A$		0	0.2		0.2	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0V; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_O = 100 \mu A$		0	0.2		0.2	]
		$V_{CC} = 4.5V$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $I_O = 100\mu A$		0	0.2		0.2	
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW level output voltage;	$V_{CC} = 3.0V$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $I_O = 6mA$		0.25	0.40		0.50	V
VOL	STANDARD outputs	$V_{CC} = 4.5V$ ; $V_{I} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $I_{O} = 12mA$		0.35	0.55		0.65	
I <sub>I</sub>	Input leakage current	$V_{CC} = 5.5V$ ; $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND			1.0		1.0	μА
I <sub>CC</sub>	Quiescent supply current; MSI	$V_{CC} = 5.5V; V_{I} = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}; I_{O} = 0$			20.0		160	μА
Δl <sub>CC</sub>	Additional quiescent supply current	$V_{CC} = 2.7V$ to 3.6V; $V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6V$			500		850	μА

### NOTES:

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

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### **AC CHARACTERISTICS**

GND = 0V;  $t_r = t_f \le 2.5 \text{ns}$ ;  $C_L = 50 \text{pF}$ ;  $R_L = 1 \text{ K}\Omega$ 

			CONDITION			LIMITS			
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	WAVEFORM	CONDITION	-	40 to +85°	Č	-40 to	+125°C	UNIT
			V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	MIN	TYP <sup>1</sup>	MAX	MIN	MAX	
			1.2		120				
		Figure 3	2.0		40	76		92	
$t_{PHL}$	Propagation delay nR <sub>D</sub> , nA, nB, to nQ	C <sub>EXT</sub> = 0pF	2.7		30	56		68	ns
	,,,	$R_{EXT} = 5K\Omega$	3.0 to 3.6		25 <sup>2</sup>	48		57	
			4.5 to 5.5		18 <sup>2</sup>	40		46	
			1.2		120				
		Figure 3	2.0		40	76		92	
$t_{PLH}$	Propagation delay nR <sub>D</sub> , nA, nB, to nQ	$C_{FXT} = 0pF$	2.7		30	56		68	ns
	111(0, 11/1, 110, 10 110	$R_{EXT} = 5K\Omega$	3.0 to 3.6		25 <sup>2</sup>	48		57	
			4.5 to 5.5		182	40		46	
			1.2		100				
		Figure 3	2.0		30	57		68	
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay nR <sub>D</sub> to nQ (reset)	C <sub>EXT</sub> = 0pF	2.7		23	43		51	ns
	וויינן נט ווע (ופטפני)	$R_{EXT} = 5K\Omega$	3.0 to 3.6		20 <sup>2</sup>	38		45	
			4.5 to 5.5		14 <sup>2</sup>	31		36	
			1.2		100				
		Figure 3	2.0		30	57		68	
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation delay	C <sub>EXT</sub> = 0pF	2.7		23	43		51	ns
	nR <sub>D</sub> to nQ (reset)	$R_{EXT} = 5K\Omega$	3.0 to 3.6		20 <sup>2</sup>	38		45	
		I –	4.5 to 5.5		14 <sup>2</sup>	31		36	
			2.0	30	5		40		
	Trigger pulse width	⊢	2.7	25	3.5		30		
t <sub>W</sub>	nA = LOW	Figure 3	3.0 to 3.6	20	3.0 <sup>2</sup>		25		ns
		I –	4.5 to 5.5	15	2.5 <sup>2</sup>	_	20		
		<del>                                     </del>	2.0	30	13	$\vdash$	40		
	Trigger pulse width		2.7	25	8	+	30		
t <sub>W</sub>	Trigger pulse width nB = HIGH	Figure 3	3.0 to 3.6	20	72	+	25		ns
		l ⊢	4.5 to 5.5	15	5 <sup>2</sup>	<del>                                     </del>	20		
		+ +	2.0	35	6	+	45		
	Booot pulse width	<del> </del>	2.7	30	5	+	40		
$t_{W}$	Reset pulse width nR <sub>D</sub> = LOW	Figure 2	3.0 to 3.6	25	42	+	30		ns
		⊢	4.5 to 5.5	20	32	+	25		
		+ +	2.0		470	+	<del></del>		
	Output pulse width	Figures 1, 2	2.7	_	460	+	<del>                                     </del>		
$t_W$	$n\overline{Q} = HIGH$	C <sub>EXT</sub> = 100nF	3.0 to 3.6	+	450 <sup>2</sup>	+	<del>                                     </del>		μs
	nQ = LOW	$R_{EXT} = 10K\Omega$	4.5 to 5.5	_	430 <sup>2</sup>	+	$\vdash$		
		<del>                                     </del>	2.0	_	100	+	$\vdash$		
	Output pulse width	Figures 1, 2	2.7	_	90	+	<del>                                     </del>		
$t_{W}$	$n\overline{Q} = HIGH$	C <sub>EXT</sub> = 0pF	3.0 to 3.6		80 <sup>2</sup>	+	-		ns
	nQ = LOW	$R_{EXT} = 5K\Omega$			70 <sup>2</sup>	1	<del>                                     </del>		
		<del>                                     </del>	4.5 to 5.5	_		-	<del>                                     </del>	-	
		Figure 1	2.0		70 55	₩	<del>                                     </del>		
t <sub>rt</sub>	Retrigger time	$C_{EXT} = 0pF$	2.7		55	-			ns
	nA, nB	$R_{EXT} = 5K\Omega$	3.0 to 3.6		45 <sup>2</sup>				
			4.5 to 5.5		40 <sup>2</sup>		<u></u>		

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#### AC CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

GND = 0V;  $t_r = t_f \le 2.5$ ns;  $C_L = 50$ pF;  $R_L = 1$  K $\Omega$ 

			CONDITION			LIMITS			
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	WAVEFORM	CONDITION	_	40 to +85°	С	-40 to +125°C		UNIT
			V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	
			1.2	10		1000			
			2.0	5		1000			
R <sub>EXT</sub>	External timing resistor	Figure 5	2.7	3		1000			ΚΩ
			3.0 to 3.6	2		1000			
			4.5 to 5.5	2		1000			
			1.2						
			2.0	1					
C <sub>EXT</sub>	External timing capacitor	Figure 5 <sup>3</sup>	2.7	1	1	No limits			pF
	- Capacita		3.0 to 3.6	1					
			4.5 to 5.5	1					

- 1. Unless otherwise stated, all typical values are at  $T_{amb} = 25$ °C.
- 2. Typical value measured at  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ .
- 3. Typical value measured at  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ .
- 4. For other  $R_{\text{EXT}}$  and  $C_{\text{EXT}}$  combinations see Figure 5.

if  $C_{EXT} > 10$  nF, the next formula is valid:

 $\begin{array}{ll} t_W &= K \ x \ R_{EXT} \ x \ C_{EXT} \ (typ.) \\ t_W &= \text{output pulse width in ns;} \end{array}$ where,  $t_{W}$ 

 $R_{\rm EXT}$  = external resistor in  $K\Omega$ ;  $C_{\rm EXT}$  = external capacitor in pF; K = constant = 0.45 for  $V_{\rm CC}$  = 5.0V and 0.48 for  $V_{\rm CC}$  = 2.0V. The inherent test jig and pin capacitance at pins 15 and 7 ( $nR_{\rm EXT}/C_{\rm EXT}$ ) is approximately 7 pF.

The time to retrigger the monostable multivibrator depends on the values of R<sub>EXT</sub> and C<sub>EXT</sub>. The output pulse width will only be extended when the time between the active-going edges of the trigger pulses meets the minimum retrigger time.

If  $C_{\text{EXT}} > 10$  pF, the next formula (at  $V_{\text{CC}} = 5.0\text{V}$ ) for the set-up time of a retrigger pulse is valid:  $t_{\text{rt}} = 30 + 0.19\text{R x C}^{-9} + 13\text{ x R}^{1.05}$  (typ.) where,  $t_{\text{rt}} = \text{retrigger time}$  in the set-up time of a retrigger pulse is valid:

C<sub>EXT</sub> = external capacitor in pF;

 $R_{EXT}$  = external resistor in  $K\Omega$ .

The inherent test jig and pin capacitance at pins 15 and 7 (nR<sub>EXT</sub>/C<sub>EXT</sub>) is approximately 7 pF.

6. When the device is powered up, initiate the device via a reset pulse, when  $C_{EXT} < 50 pF$ .

### AC WAVEFORMS

 $V_{M}$  = 1.5V at  $V_{CC} \geq$  2.7V;  $V_{M}$  = 0.5  $V_{CC}$  at  $V_{CC} <$  2.7V;  $V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are the typical output voltage drop that occur with the output

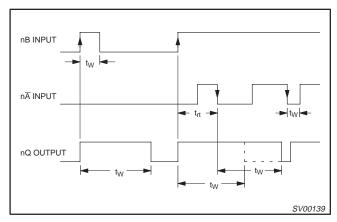


Figure 1.Output pulse control using retrigger pulse;  $n\overline{R}_D = HIGH$ .

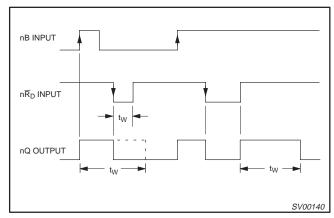


Figure 2.Output pulse control using reset input  $n\overline{R}_D$ ;  $n\overline{A} = LOW.$ 

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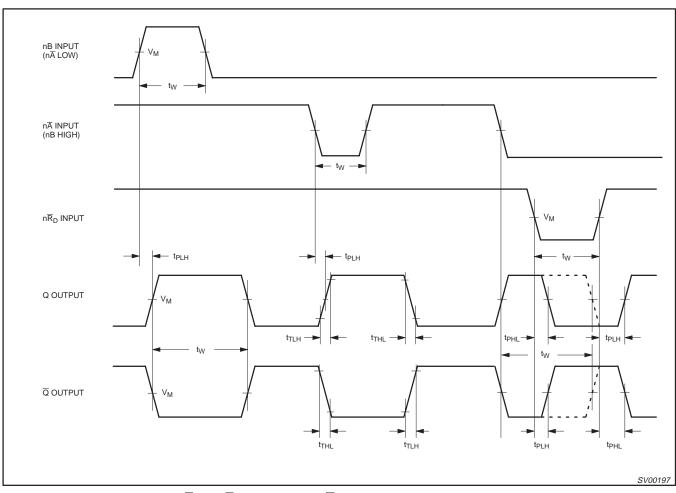


Figure 3. Input  $(n\overline{A}, nB, n\overline{R}_D)$  to output  $(nQ, n\overline{Q})$  propagation delays, the output transition times, and the input and output pulse widths.

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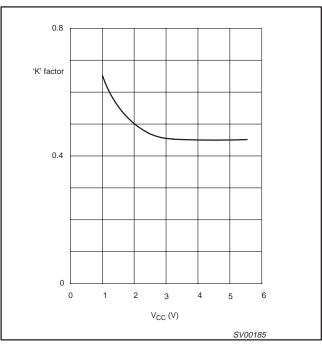


Figure 4. HCT typical "k" factor as a function of V<sub>CC</sub>;  $C_X = 10 \ nF; \ R_X = 10 \ K\Omega \ to \ 100 \ K\Omega.$ 

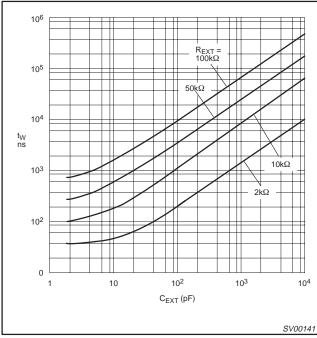


Figure 5.Typical output pulse width as a function of the external capacitor values at  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$  and  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ .

#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### **Power-up considerations**

When the monostable is powered-up it may produce an output pulse, with a pulse width defined by the values of  $R_X$  and  $C_X$ . This output pulse can be eliminated using the circuit shown in Figure 6.

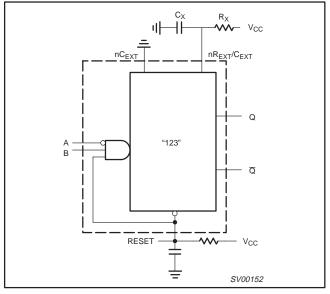


Figure 6. Power-up output pulse elimination circuit

#### Power-down considerations

A large capacitor ( $C_X$ ) may cause problems when powering-down the monostable due to the energy stored in this capacitor. When a system containing this device is powered-down or a rapid decrease of  $V_{CC}$  to zero occurs, the monostable may sustain damage, due to the capacitor discharging through the input protection diodes. To avoid this possibility, connect a damping diode ( $D_X$ ) preferably a germanium or Schottky type diode able to withstand large current surges as shown in Figure 7.

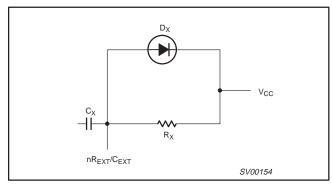


Figure 7. Power-down protection circuit

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### **TEST CIRCUIT**

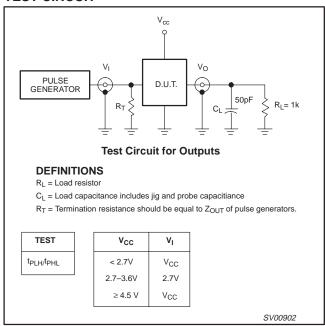
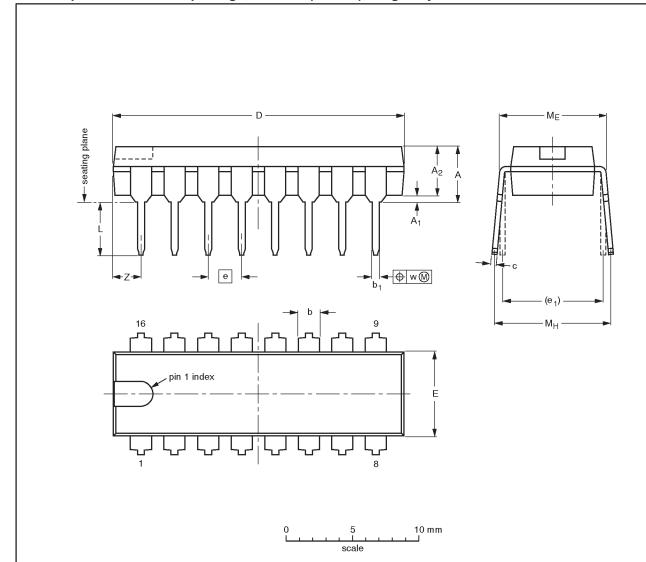


Figure 8. Load circuitry for switching times

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## DIP16: plastic dual in-line package; 16 leads (300 mil); long body

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#### DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

	UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub> min.	A <sub>2</sub> max.	b	b <sub>1</sub>	С	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E (1)	е	e <sub>1</sub>	L	ME	Мн	w	Z <sup>(1)</sup> max.
	mm	4.7	0.51	3.7	1.40 1.14	0.53 0.38	0.32 0.23	21.8 21.4	6.48 6.20	2.54	7.62	3.9 3.4	8.25 7.80	9.5 8.3	0.254	2.2
i	nches	0.19	0.020	0.15	0.055 0.045	0.021 0.015	0.013 0.009	0.86 0.84	0.26 0.24	0.10	0.30	0.15 0.13	0.32 0.31	0.37 0.33	0.01	0.087

#### Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

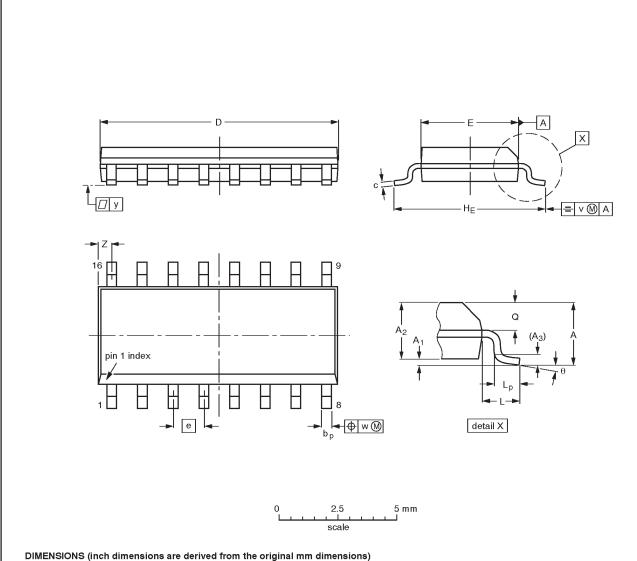
OUTLINE		REFER	RENCES	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ	PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT38-1	050G09	MO-001AE			<del>92-10-02</del> 95-01-19

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## SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm

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UNIT	A max.	Α1	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	bp	С	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(1)</sup>	е	HE	L	Lp	Q	v	w	у	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	1.75	0.25 0.10	1.45 1.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.25 0.19	10.0 9.8	4.0 3.8	1.27	6.2 5.8	1.05	1.0 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.7 0.3	8°
inches	0.069	0.0098 0.0039		0.01		0.0098 0.0075	0.39 0.38	0.16 0.15	0.050	0.24 0.23	0.041	0.039 0.016	0.028 0.020	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.028 0.012	0°

#### Note

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

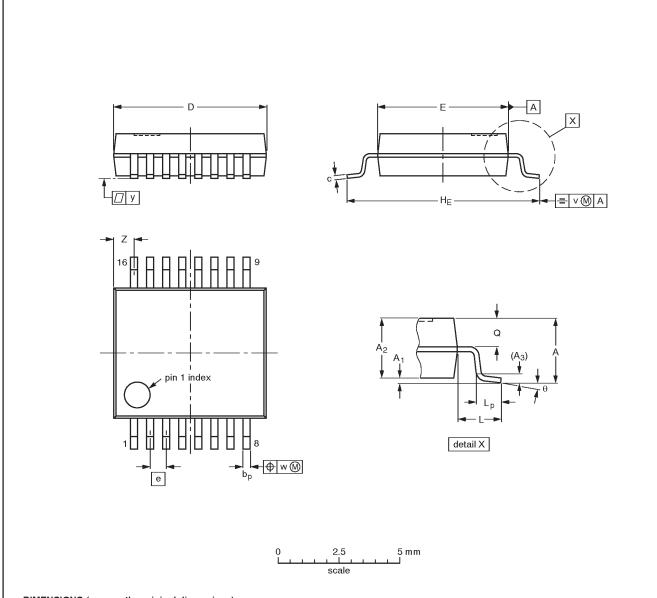
OUTLINE		REFER	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE			
VERSION	IEC JED		EIAJ		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE	
SOT109-1	076E07S	MS-012AC				<del>91-08-13</del> 95-01-23	

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SSOP16: plastic shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 5.3 mm

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### DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	<b>A</b> <sub>3</sub>	рb	c	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(1)</sup>	е	HE	L	Lp	Q	v	w	у	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	2.0	0.21 0.05	1.80 1.65	0.25	0.38 0.25	0.20 0.09	6.4 6.0	5.4 5.2	0.65	7.9 7.6	1.25	1.03 0.63	0.9 0.7	0.2	0.13	0.1	1.00 0.55	8° 0°

#### Note

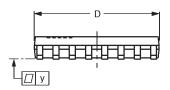
1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

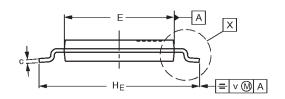
OUTLINE		EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE			
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC EIAJ		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE	
SOT338-1		MO-150AC			<del>94-01-14</del> 95-02-04	

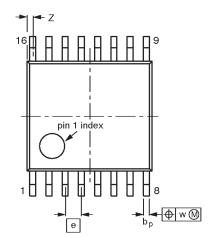
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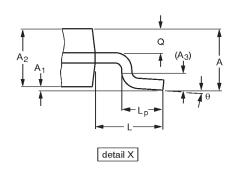
TSSOP16: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm

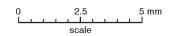
SOT403-1











#### DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	Α1	A <sub>2</sub>	<b>A</b> <sub>3</sub>	bp	O	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(2)</sup>	Φ	HE	L	Lp	Ø	٧	w	у	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	1.10	0.15 0.05	0.95 0.80	0.25	0.30 0.19	0.2 0.1	5.1 4.9	4.5 4.3	0.65	6.6 6.2	1.0	0.75 0.50	0.4 0.3	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.40 0.06	8° 0°

#### Notes

- 1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
- 2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE		EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE			
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE	
SOT403-1		MO-153				<del>-94-07-12</del> 95-04-04

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