TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

SN74LVC1404

SCES469F –AUGUST 2003–REVISED MARCH 2020

SN74LVC1404 Oscillator Driver for Crystal Oscillator or Ceramic Resonator

1 Features

- Available in the Texas Instruments NanoFree™ package
- Supports 5-V V_{CC} operation
- Inputs accept voltages to 5.5 V
- One buffered inverter with Schmitt-trigger input and two unbuffered inverters
- Integrated solution for oscillator applications
- Suitable for commonly used clock frequencies:
  – 15 kHz, 3.58 MHz, 4.43 MHz, 13 MHz, 25 MHz, 26 MHz, 27 MHz, 28 MHz
- Control input to disable the oscillator circuit
- Low power consumption (10-µA Max I_{CC}) in standby state
- ±24-mA Output Drive at 3.3 V
- I_{off} supports live insertion, partial-power-down mode, and back-drive protection
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, Class II
- ESD protection exceeds JESD 22
  – 2000-V Human-body model (A114-A)
  – 200-V Machine model (A115-A)
  – 1000-V Charged-device model (C101)
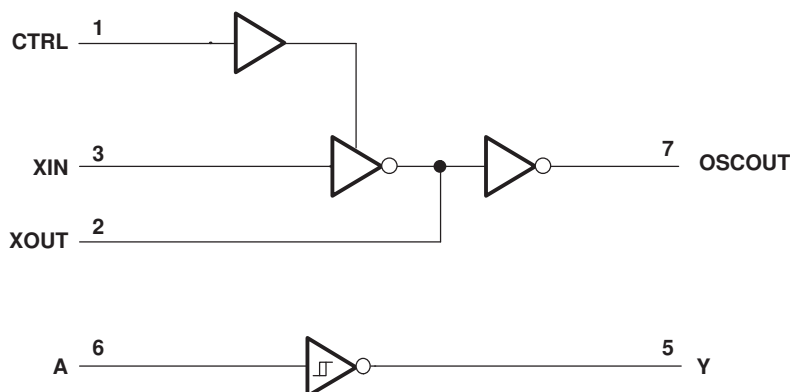
2 Applications

- Servers
- PCs and notebooks
- Network switches
- Wearable health and fitness devices
- Telecom infrastructures
- Electronic points-of-sale

3 Description

The SN74LVC1404 device consists of one inverter with a Schmitt-trigger input and two unbuffered inverters. It is designed for 1.65-V to 5.5-V V_{CC} operation.

Device Information[1]

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
SN74LVC1404DCT	SM8 (8)	2.95 mm × 2.80 mm
SN74LVC1404DCU	VSSOP (8)	2.30 mm × 2.00 mm
SN74LVC1404YZP	DSBGA (8)	1.88 mm × 0.88 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

4 Simplified Schematic
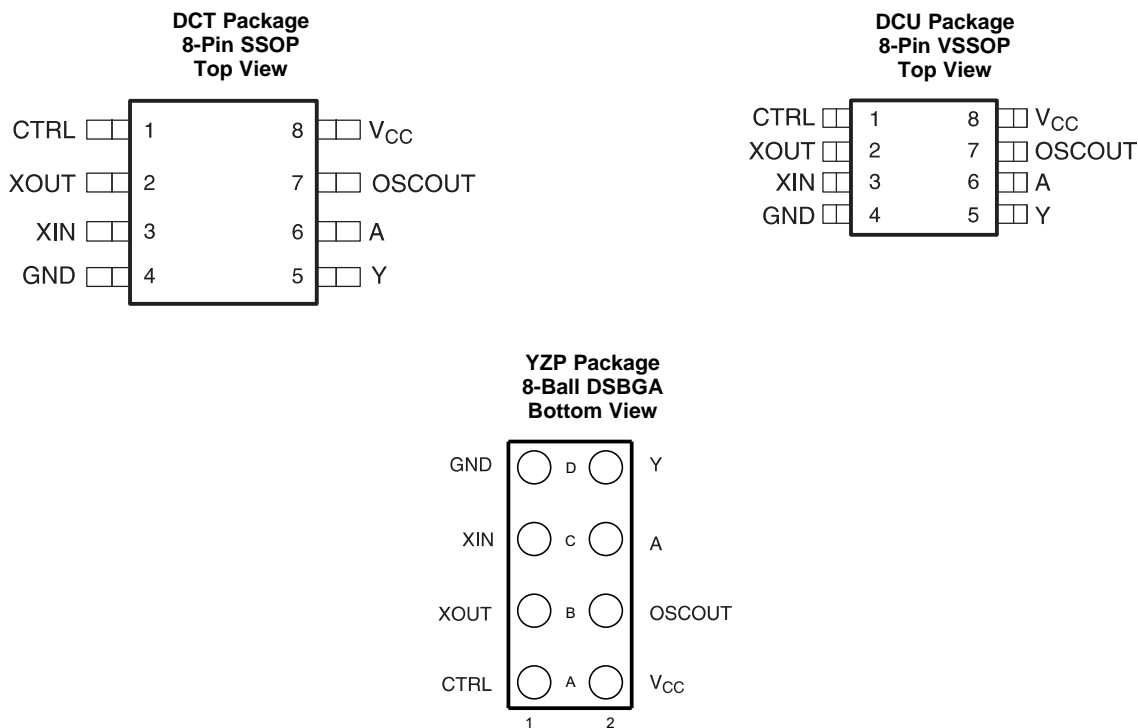
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5 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision E (June 2014) to Revision F	**Page**

- Formatted pinout figures for search capability 3
- Corrected pin numbering for the DSBGA package to match the mechanical drawing 3
- Changed ESD Ratings table format to comply with JEDEC standards 4
- Added YZP T_A MIN /MAX specs and package thermal information 5

Changes from Revision D (January 2007) to Revision E	**Page**

- Updated document to new TI data sheet format. 1
- Removed Ordering Information table. 1
- Added Applications. 1
- Added Device Information table. 1
- Added Handling Ratings table. 4
- Changed MAX ambient temperature to 125°C. 5
- Added Thermal Information table. 5
- Added Typical Characteristics. 7

Product Folder Links: *SN74LVC1404*

6 Pin Configuration and Functions

DCT Package
8-Pin SSOP
Top View

CTRL	1	8	V_{CC}
XOUT	2	7	OSCOUT
XIN	3	6	A
GND	4	5	Y

DCU Package
8-Pin VSSOP
Top View

CTRL	1	8	V_{CC}
XOUT	2	7	OSCOUT
XIN	3	6	A
GND	4	5	Y

YZP Package
8-Ball DSBGA
Bottom View

GND	D		Y
XIN	C		A
XOUT	B		OSCOUT
CTRL	A		V_{CC}
	1	2	

See mechanical drawings for dimensions.

Drawings not to scale

Pin Functions

PIN NO.			I/O	DESCRIPTION
DCT/DCU	YZP	NAME		
1	A1	CTRL	I	OSC Control
2	B1	XOUT	O	Crystal Connection Out
3	C1	XIN	I	Crystal Connection In
4	D1	GND	—	Ground
5	D2	Y	O	Schmitt Trigger Output
6	C2	A	I	Schmitt Trigger Input
7	B2	OSCOUT	O	Oscillator Output
8	A2	VCC	—	Power Supply

7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings[1]

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage range		−0.5	6.5	V
V_I	Input voltage range[2]	XIN, A, CTRL inputs	−0.5	6.5	V
V_O	Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state[2]	Y output	−0.5	6.5	V
V_O	Voltage range applied to any output in the high or low state[2][3]	XOUT, OSCOUT	−0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
I_{IK}	Input clamp current	V_I < 0		−50	mA
I_{OK}	Output clamp current	V_O < 0		−50	mA
I_O	Continuous output current			±50	mA
	Continuous current through V_{CC} or GND			±100	mA
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range		-65	150	°C
T_J	Junction Temperature			150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* 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.
(2) The input and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
(3) The value of V_{CC} is provided in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.

7.2 ESD Ratings

			MAX	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins[1]	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins[2]	±1000	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

Product Folder Links: *SN74LVC1404*

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)[1]

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	Operating	1.65	5.5	V
		Data retention only	1.5		
V_I	Input voltage (XIN, CTRL, A inputs)		0	5.5	V
V_O	Output voltage (XOUT, OSCOUT, Y outputs)		0	V_{CC}	V
I_{OH}	High-level output current (OSCOUT, XOUT, Y outputs)	V_{CC} = 1.65 V		−4	mA
		V_{CC} = 2.3 V		−8	
		V_{CC} = 3 V		−16	
				−24	
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V		−32	
I_{OL}	Low-level output current (OSCOUT, XOUT, Y outputs)	V_{CC} = 1.65 V		4	mA
		V_{CC} = 2.3 V		8	
		V_{CC} = 3 V		16	
				24	
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V		32	
I_{OL} [2]	Low-level output current (XOUT)	V_{CC} = 1.65 V		2	mA
$\Delta t/\Delta v$	Input transition rise and fall time (CTRL input)	V_{CC} = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V		20	ns/V
		V_{CC} = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		20	
		V_{CC} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		10	
		V_{CC} = 5 V ± 0.5 V		5	
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	DCU, DCT	−40	125	°C
		YZP	−40	85	

(1) All unused inputs of the device must be held at V_{CC} or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number SCBA004.
(2) CTRL = Low, XIN = GND

7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC[1]		DCT	DCU	YZP	UNIT
		8 PINS	8 PINS	8 BALLS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	184.8	198.4	97.5	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	115.3	73.5	1.1	
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	97.3	77.1	26.3	
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	40.9	6.1	0.5	
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	96.3	76.7	26.2	

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.

7.5 Electrical Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP[1]	MAX	UNIT
V_{T+} Positive-going threshold	A input		1.65 V	0.79		1.16	V
			2.3 V	1.11		1.56	
			3 V	1.5		1.87	
			4.5 V	2.16		2.74	
			5.5 V	2.61		3.33	
V_{T-} Negative-going threshold	A input		1.65 V	0.39		0.62	V
			2.3 V	0.58		0.87	
			3 V	0.84		1.14	
			4.5 V	1.41		1.79	
			5.5 V	1.87		2.29	
ΔV_T hysteresis ($V_{T+} - V_{T-}$)	A input		1.65 V	0.37		0.62	V
			2.3 V	0.48		0.77	
			3 V	0.56		0.87	
			4.5 V	0.71		1.04	
			5.5 V	0.71		1.11	
V_{OH}[2]		I_{OH} = −100 µA	1.65 V to 5.5 V	V_{CC} − 0.1			V
		I_{OH} = −4 mA	1.65 V	1.2			
		I_{OH} = −8 mA	2.3 V	1.9			
		I_{OH} = −16 mA	3 V	2.4			
		I_{OH} = −24 mA	3 V	2.3			
		I_{OH} = −32 mA	4.5 V	3.8			
V_{OL}[2]		I_{OL} = 100 µA	1.65 V to 5.5 V			0.1	V
		I_{OL} = 4 mA	1.65 V			0.45	
		I_{OL} = 8 mA	2.3 V			0.3	
		I_{OL} = 16 mA	3 V			0.4	
		I_{OL} = 24 mA	3 V			0.55	
		I_{OL} = 32 mA	4.5 V			0.55	
V_{OL}	XOUT	I_{OL} = 100 µA CTRL = Low, XIN = GND	1.65 V to 5.5 V			0.1	V
		I_{OL} = 2 mA	1.65 V			0.65	
I_I	All inputs	V_I = 5.5 V or GND	0 to 5.5 V			±5	µA
I_{off}	Y output	V_I or V_O = 0 to 5.5 V	0			±10	µA
I_{CC}		V_I = V_{CC} or GND, I_O = 0	1.65 V to 5.5 V			10	µA
ΔI_{CC}	CTRL and A inputs	One input at V_{CC} − 0.6 V, Other inputs at V_{CC} or GND	3 V to 5.5 V			500	µA
C_i	CTRL and A inputs	V_I = V_{CC} or GND	3.3 V		3.5		pF
	XIN				6		

(1) All typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3 V, T_A = 25°C.
(2) V_{IL} = 0 V and V_{IH} = V_{CC} for XOUT and OSCOUT; the standard V_{T+} and V_{T-} levels should be applied for the Y output.

7.6 Switching Characteristics, C_L = 15 pF

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 2)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V_CC = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V		V_CC = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		V_CC = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		V_CC = 5 V ± 0.5 V		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_pd	A	Y	2.8	15.1	1.6	5.7	1.5	4.6	0.9	4.4	ns
	XIN	XOUT	1.7	9.6	1	3.2	1.1	2.4	0.9	1.8	
		OSCOUT	2.6	17.2	2	5.6	2	4.1	1.5	3.2	
	CTRL	XOUT	3	28.2	1.8	14.4	1.5	12.2	1.1	10.2	

7.7 Switching Characteristics, C_L = 30 pF or 50 pF

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 3)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V_CC = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V		V_CC = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		V_CC = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		V_CC = 5 V ± 0.5 V		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_pd	A	Y	3	17.3	1.8	7.4	1.8	6.4	1	5.3	ns
	XIN	XOUT	1.2	15.8	0.8	5.8	1	5.4	0.6	4.6	
		OSCOUT	3.5	25.7	2.6	7.1	2.8	7.8	2	6.7	
	CTRL	XOUT	3.3	24.5	2.1	12	1.9	12.7	1.1	11.2	

7.8 Operating Characteristics

T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_CC = 1.8 V	V_CC = 2.5 V	V_CC = 3.3 V	V_CC = 5 V	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	
C_pd	Power dissipation capacitance	f = 10 MHz	25	26	29	39	pF

7.9 Typical Characteristics

Figure 1 shows the open-loop-gain characteristics of the unbuffered inverter of the LVC1404 (that is, between XIN and XOUT). The device provides a high gain over a wide range of frequencies.
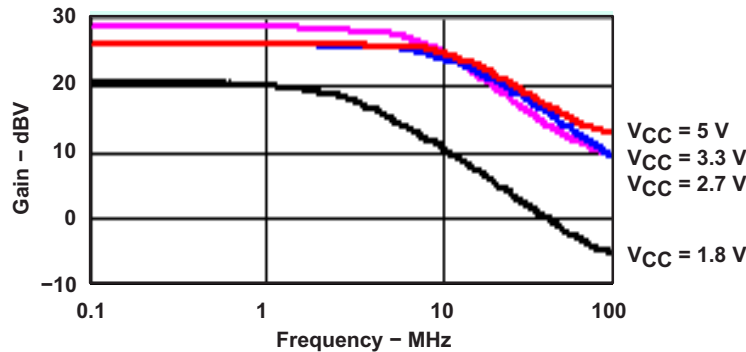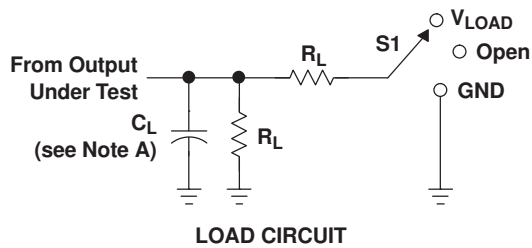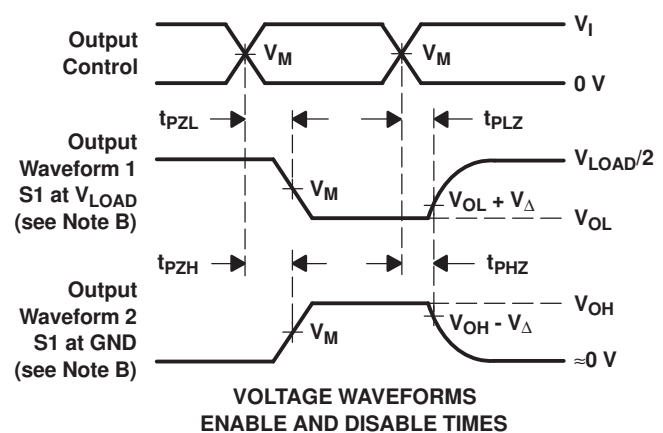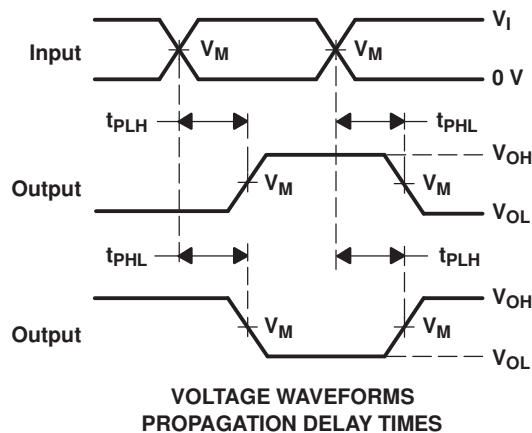

Figure 1. Open-Loop-Gain Characteristics

8 Parameter Measurement Information

LOAD CIRCUIT

TEST	S1
t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}	Open
t_{PLZ}/t_{PZL}	V_{LOAD}
t_{PHZ}/t_{PZH}	GND

V_{CC}	INPUTS		V_M	V_{LOAD}	C_L	R_L (Except t_{PZ})	R_L (t_{PZ})	V_Δ
	V_I	t_r/t_f						
$1.8\ V \pm 0.15\ V$	V_{CC}	≤ 2 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2 \times V_{CC}$	15 pF	1 MΩ	1 kΩ	0.15 V
$2.5\ V \pm 0.2\ V$	V_{CC}	≤ 2 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2 \times V_{CC}$	15 pF	1 MΩ	1 kΩ	0.15 V
$3.3\ V \pm 0.3\ V$	3 V	≤ 2.5 ns	1.5 V	6 V	15 pF	1 MΩ	1 kΩ	0.3 V
$5\ V \pm 0.5\ V$	V_{CC}	≤ 2.5 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2 \times V_{CC}$	15 pF	1 MΩ	1 kΩ	0.3 V

VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
PULSE DURATION

VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
SETUP AND HOLD TIMES

VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES

VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
ENABLE AND DISABLE TIMES

NOTES: A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.
B. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low, except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high, except when disabled by the output control.
C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 10 MHz, Z_O = 50 Ω.
D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.
E. t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ} are the same as t_{dis}.
F. t_{PZL} and t_{PZH} are the same as t_{en}.
G. t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} are the same as t_{pd}.
H. All parameters and waveforms are not applicable to all devices.
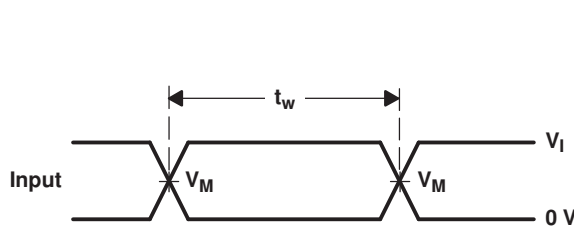
Figure 2. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

Product Folder Links: *SN74LVC1404*

Parameter Measurement Information (continued)

TEST	S1
t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}	Open
t_{PLZ}/t_{PZL}	V_{LOAD}
t_{PHZ}/t_{PZH}	GND

LOAD CIRCUIT

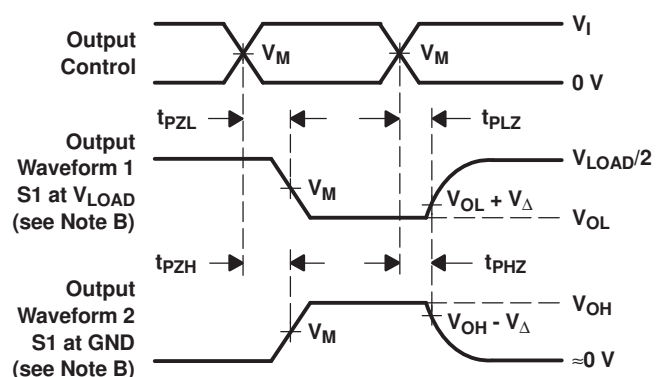| V_{CC}	INPUTS		V_M	V_{LOAD}	C_L	R_L	V_Δ
	V_I	t_r/t_f					
1.8 V ± 0.15 V	V_{CC}	≤2 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2 \times V_{CC}$	30 pF	1 kΩ	0.15 V
2.5 V ± 0.2 V	V_{CC}	≤2 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2 \times V_{CC}$	30 pF	500 Ω	0.15 V
3.3 V ± 0.3 V	3 V	≤2.5 ns	1.5 V	6 V	50 pF	500 Ω	0.3 V
5 V ± 0.5 V	V_{CC}	≤2.5 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2 \times V_{CC}$	50 pF	500 Ω	0.3 V

**VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
PULSE DURATION**

**VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
SETUP AND HOLD TIMES**

**VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES**

**VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
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NOTES: A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.
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       F. t_{PZL} and t_{PZH} are the same as t_{en}.
       G. t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} are the same as t_{pd}.
       H. All parameters and waveforms are not applicable to all devices.

Figure 3. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

Product Folder Links: *SN74LVC1404*

9 Detailed Description

9.1 Overview

The SN74LVC1404 device consists of one inverter with a Schmitt-trigger input and two unbuffered inverters. It is designed for 1.65-V to 5.5-V V_{CC} operation.

XIN and XOUT pins can be connected to a crystal or resonator in oscillator applications. The SN74LVC1404 device provides an additional unbuffered inverter (OSCOUT) and a Schmitt-trigger input inverter for signal conditioning (see the *Functional Block Diagram*). The control (CTRL) input disables the oscillator circuit to reduce power consumption. The oscillator circuit is disabled and the XOUT output is set to low level when CTRL is low. To ensure the oscillator circuit remains disabled during power up or power down, CTRL should be connected to GND through a pulldown resistor. The minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sourcing capability of the driver.

This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using I_{off}. The I_{off} circuitry disables the outputs, preventing damaging current backflow through the device when it is powered down.

NanoFree™ package technology is a major breakthrough in IC packaging concepts, using the die as the package.

9.2 Functional Block Diagram
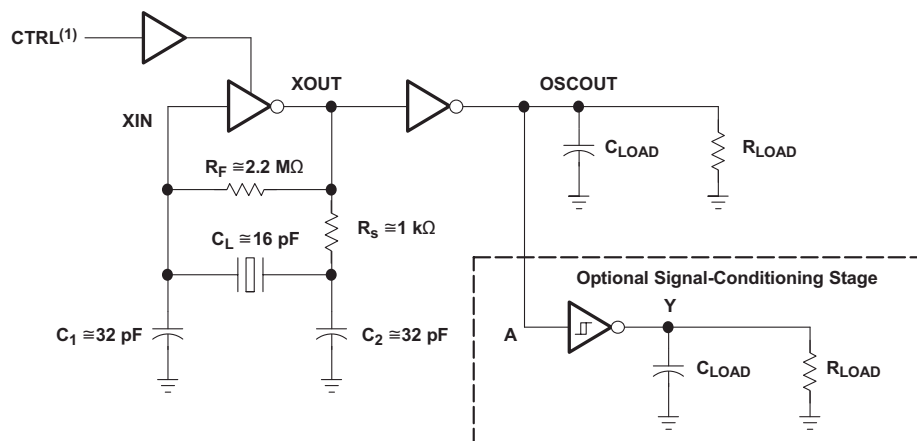
9.3 Feature Description
- Wide operating voltage range
  – Operates from 1.65 V to 5.5 V
- Has buffered output and un-buffered output from oscillator
- Schmitt-trigger buffer
  – Allows for extra buffering of the oscillator output
- I_{off} feature
  – Allows voltages on the inputs and outputs when V_{CC} is 0 V

Product Folder Links: *SN74LVC1404*

9.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 1. Function Table

INPUTS		OUTPUTS	
CTRL	XIN	XOUT	OSCOUT
H	L	H	L
H	H	L	H
L	X	L	H

Table 2. Function Table

INPUT A	OUTPUT Y
L	H
H	L

10 Application and Implementation

10.1 Application Information

Figure 4 shows a typical application of the SN74LVC1404 device in a Pierce oscillator circuit. The output voltage can be conditioned further by connecting OSCOUT to the Schmitt-trigger input inverter. The Schmitt-trigger input inverter produces a rail-to-rail voltage waveform. The recommended load for the crystal, shown in this example, is 16 pF. The value of the recommended load (C_L) can be found in the crystal manufacturer's data sheet. Values of C_1 and C_2 are chosen so that $C_L = \dfrac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$ and $C_1 \neq C_2$. R_s is the current-limiting resistor, and the value depends on the maximum power dissipation of the crystal. Generally, the recommended value of R_s is specified in the crystal manufacturer's data sheet and, usually, this value is approximately equal to the reactance of C_2 at resonance frequency, that is, $R_S = X_{C2}$. R_F is the feedback resistor that is used to bias the inverter in the linear region of operation. Usually, the value is chosen to be within 1 MΩ to 10 MΩ.
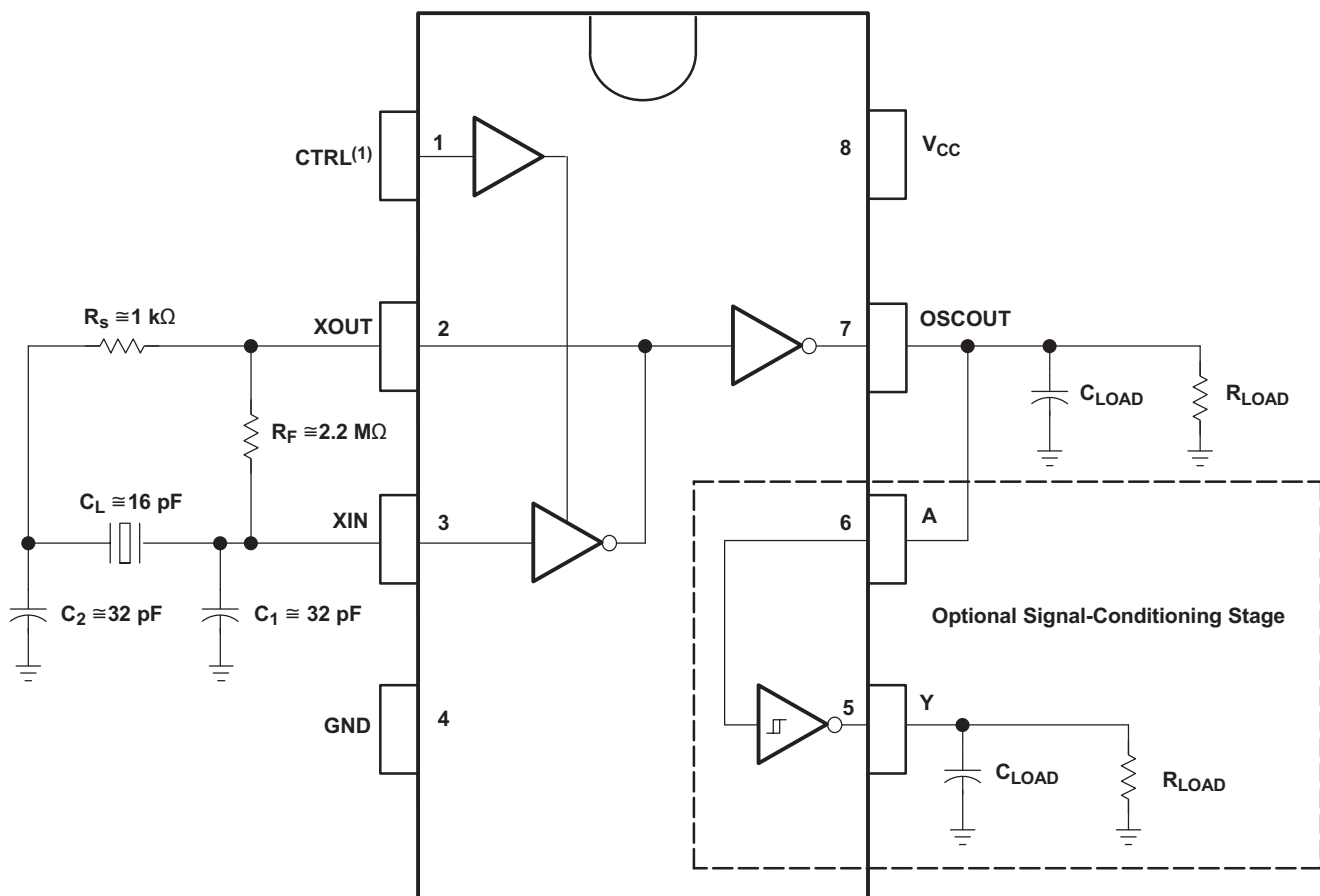
10.2 Typical Application

Figure 4. Typical Application Diagram

Product Folder Links: *SN74LVC1404*

Typical Application (continued)

10.2.1 Design Requirements

- The open-loop gain of the unbuffered inverter decreases as power-supply voltage decreases. This decreases the closed-loop gain of the oscillator circuit. The value of R_s can be decreased to increase the closed-loop gain, while maintaining the power dissipation of the crystal within the maximum limit.
- R_s and C_2 form a low-pass filter and reduce spurious oscillations. Component values can be adjusted, based on the desired cutoff frequency.
- C_2 can be increased over C_1 to increase the phase shift and help in start-up of the oscillator. Increasing C_2 may affect the duty cycle of the output voltage.
- At high frequency, phase shift due to R_s becomes significant. In this case, R_s can be replaced by a capacitor to reduce the phase shift.

10.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

1. Recommended Input Conditions
   - Rise time and fall time specs: See ($\Delta t/\Delta V$) in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.
   - Specified high and low levels: See (V_{IH} and V_{IL}) in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.
   - Inputs are overvoltage tolerant allowing them to go as high as 5.5 V at any valid V_{CC}.
2. Recommended Output Conditions
   - Load currents should not exceed 50 mA per output and 100 mA total for the part.
   - Outputs should not be pulled above V_{CC}.

10.2.2.1 *Testing*

After the selection of proper component values, the oscillator circuit should be tested, using these components, to ensure that the oscillator circuit shows required performance over the recommended operating conditions.

- Without a crystal, the oscillator circuit should not oscillate. To check this, the crystal can be replaced by its equivalent parallel-resonant resistance.
- When the power-supply voltage drops, the closed-loop gain of the oscillator circuit reduces. Ensure that the circuit oscillates at the appropriate frequency at the lowest V_{CC} and highest V_{CC}.
- Ensure that the duty cycle, start-up time, and frequency drift over time is within the system requirements.

Typical Application (continued)

10.2.3 Application Curves

10.2.3.1 LVC1404 in 25-MHz Crystal-Oscillator Circuit

$C_1 \approx C_2 = 30$ pF   (1)

$X_{C2} = 200\ \Omega$ (capacitive reactance at resonance frequency, that is, 25 MHz)   (2)

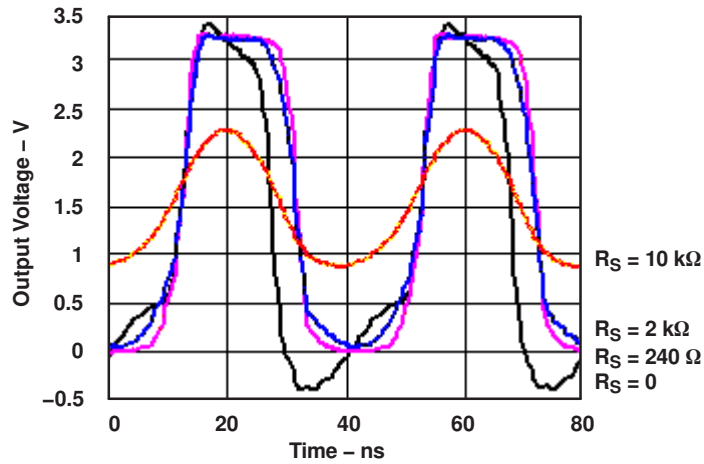$V_{CC} = 3.3$ V   (3)

Figure 5. Effect of R_S on Oscillator Waveform (Frequency = 25 MHz)

Table 3. Effect of R_S on Duty Cycle and I_{CC}
(Frequency = 25 MHz)

R_S (Ω)	I_{CC} (mA)	Positive Duty Cycle (%)
0	22.2	43
240	11.1	45.9
2 k	7.3	47.3
10 k	8.6	46.7

Product Folder Links: *SN74LVC1404*

10.2.3.2 LVC1404 in 10-MHz Crystal-Oscillator Circuit

$C_1 \approx C_2 = 30 \text{ pF}$ (4)

$X_{C2} = 480 \; \Omega$ (capacitive reactance at resonance frequency, that is, 10 MHz) (5)

$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ (6)

Figure 6. Effect of R_S on Oscillator Waveform (Frequency = 10 MHz)

**Table 4. Effect of R_S on Duty Cycle and I_{CC}
(Frequency = 10 MHz)**

R_S (Ω)	I_{CC} (mA)	Positive Duty Cycle (%)
450	6.9	40
3 k	8.4	47.6
10 k	15.1	43.9

10.2.3.3 LVC1404 in 2-MHz Crystal-Oscillator Circuit

$C_1 \approx C_2 = 30 \text{ pF}$ (7)

$X_{C2} = 2.4 \text{ k}\Omega$ (capacitive reactance at resonance frequency, that is, 2 MHz) (8)
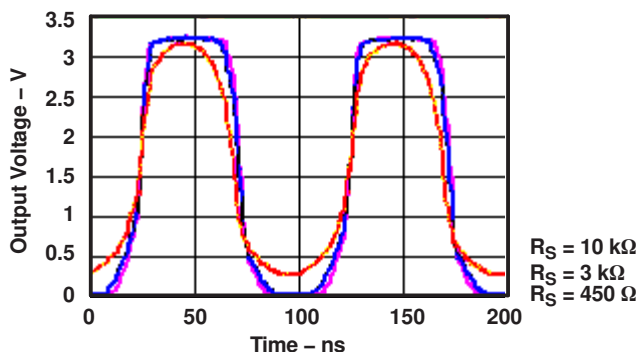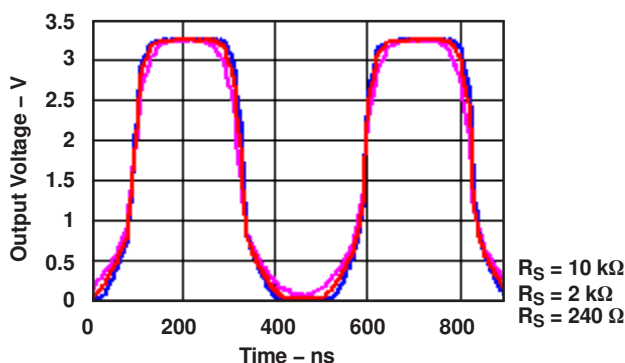
$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ (9)

Figure 7. Effect of R_S on Oscillator Waveform (Frequency = 2 MHz)

**Table 5. Effect of R_S on Duty Cycle and I_{CC}
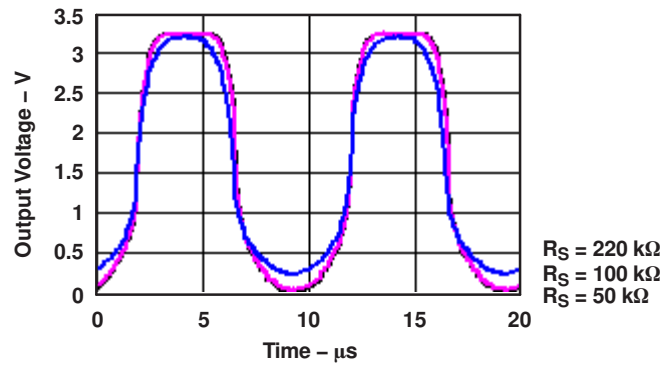(Frequency = 2 MHz)**

R_S (Ω)	I_{CC} (mA)	Positive Duty Cycle (%)
240	11.1	45.9
2 k	7.3	47.3
10 k	8.6	46.7

10.2.3.4 LVC1404 in 100-kHz Crystal-Oscillator Circuit

$C_1 \approx C_2 = 30$ pF   (10)

$X_{C2} = 48$ kΩ (capacitive reactance at resonance frequency, that is, 100 kHz)   (11)

$V_{CC} = 3.3$ V   (12)

Figure 8. Effect of R$_S$ on Oscillator Waveform (Frequency = 100 kHz)

Table 6. Effect of R$_S$ on Duty Cycle and I$_{CC}$
(Frequency = 100 kHz)

R$_S$ (Ω)	I$_{CC}$ (mA)	Positive Duty Cycle (%)
50 k	9	46.4
100 k	9.5	46.1
220 k	13.7	44.3

11 Power Supply Recommendations

The power supply can be any voltage between the MIN and MAX supply voltage rating located in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.

Each V_{CC} pin should have a good bypass capacitor to prevent power disturbance. For devices with a single supply, 0.1 µf is recommended; if there are multiple V_{CC} pins, then 0.01 µf or 0.022 µf is recommended for each power pin. It is acceptable to parallel multiple bypass caps to reject different frequencies of noise. A 0.1 µf and a 1 µf are commonly used in parallel. The bypass capacitor should be installed as close to the power pin as possible for best results.

12 Layout

12.1 Layout Guidelines

When using multiple-bit logic devices, inputs should never float.

In many cases, functions or parts of functions of digital logic devices are unused, for example, when only two inputs of a triple-input AND gate are used or only 3 of the 4 buffer gates are used. Such input pins should not be left unconnected because the undefined voltages at the outside connections result in undefined operational states. Figure 9 specifies the rules that must be observed under all circumstances. All unused inputs of digital logic devices must be connected to a high or low bias to prevent them from floating. The logic level that should be applied to any particular unused input depends on the function of the device. Generally they will be tied to GND or V_{CC}, whichever makes more sense or is more convenient. It is generally acceptable to float outputs, unless the part is a transceiver. If the transceiver has an output enable pin, it will disable the output section of the part when asserted. This will not disable the input section of the I/Os, so they cannot float when disabled.
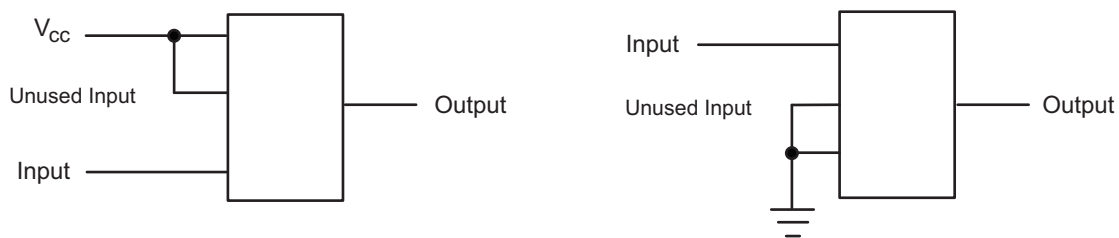
12.2 Layout Example

Figure 9. Layout Diagram

13 Device and Documentation Support

13.1 Trademarks

NanoFree is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

13.2 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

13.3 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

14 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
SN74LVC1404DCTR	ACTIVE	SM8	DCT	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	CA4 (R, Z)	Samples
SN74LVC1404DCUR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	CA4R	Samples
SN74LVC1404YZPR	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	44N	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

Important Information and Disclaimer: The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

TAPE DIMENSIONS

A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN74LVC1404DCTR	SM8	DCT	8	3000	180.0	13.0	3.35	4.5	1.55	4.0	12.0	Q3
SN74LVC1404DCUR	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.25	3.35	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q3
SN74LVC1404YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	178.0	9.2	1.02	2.02	0.63	4.0	8.0	Q1

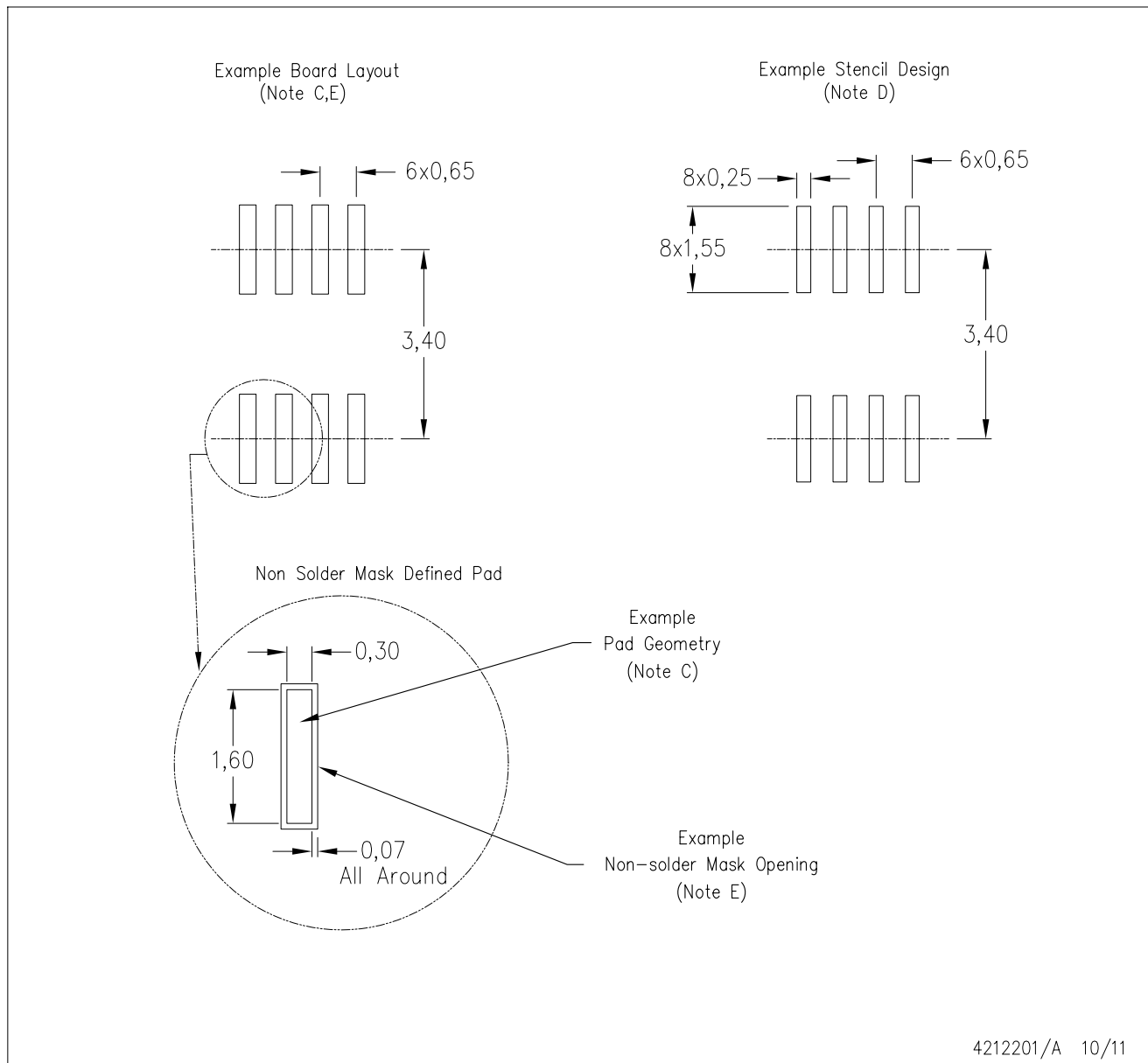**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74LVC1404DCTR	SM8	DCT	8	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
SN74LVC1404DCUR	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
SN74LVC1404YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	220.0	220.0	35.0

DCT (R-PDSO-G8)   **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE**

4188781/C 09/02

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
        B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
        C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion
        D. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation DA.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

POST OFFICE BOX 655303 ● DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

DCT (R−PDSO−G8)   PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

Example Board Layout
(Note C,E)

Example Stencil Design
(Note D)

6x0,65

8x0,25

6x0,65

8x1,55

3,40

3,40

Non Solder Mask Defined Pad

0,30

Example
Pad Geometry
(Note C)

1,60

0,07
All Around

Example
Non−solder Mask Opening
(Note E)

4212201/A 10/11

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
        B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
        C. Publication IPC−7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
        D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers
            should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC−7525.
        E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.
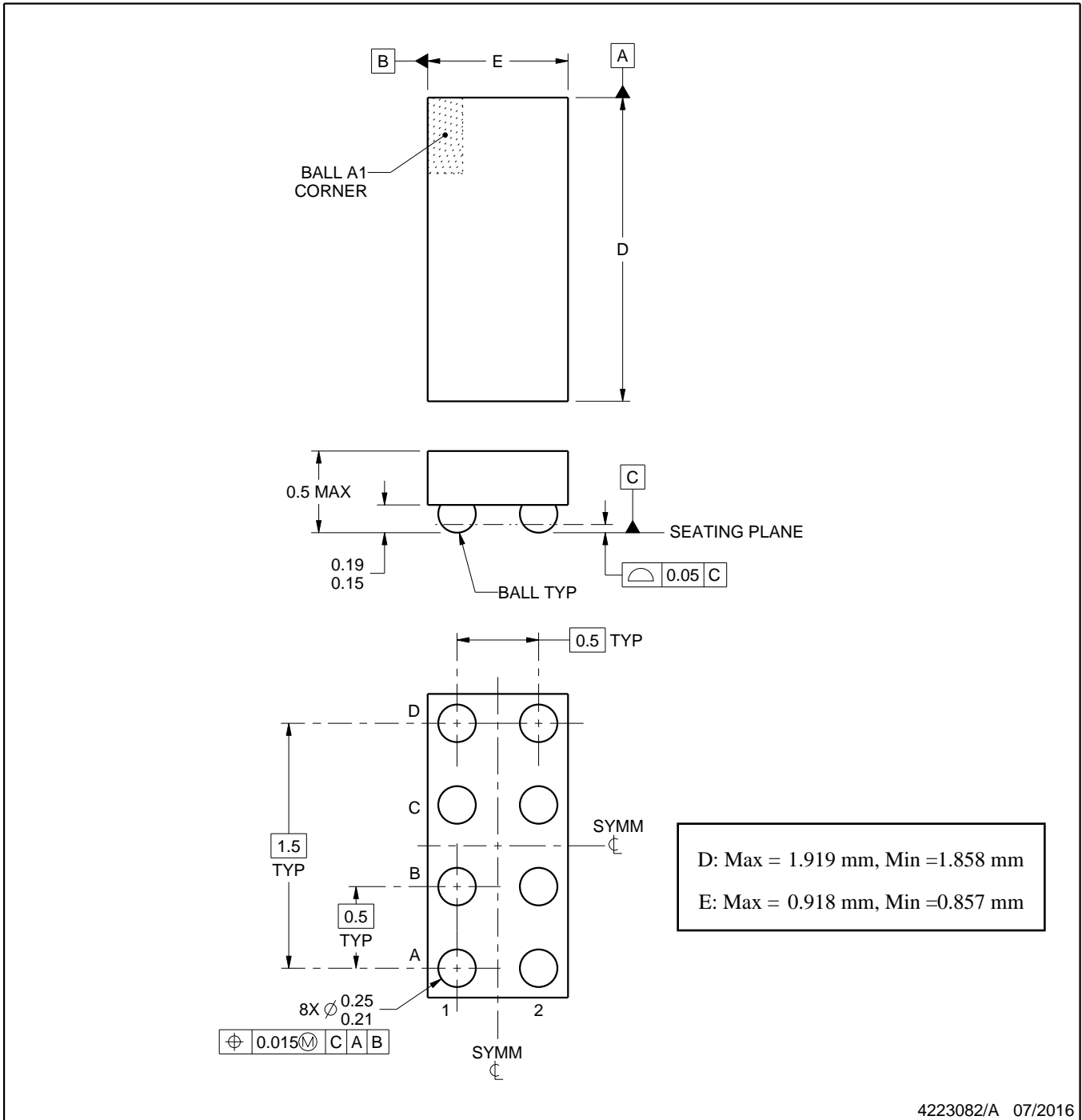
TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS
www.ti.com

BALL A1
CORNER

B | E | A

D

0.5 MAX

0.19
0.15

BALL TYP

C

SEATING PLANE

⌒ 0.05 C

0.5 TYP

D

C

SYMM
₵

1.5
TYP

B

0.5
TYP

A

8X ⌀ 0.25
0.21

⊕ 0.015 Ⓜ C A B

1 | 2

SYMM
₵

D: Max = 1.919 mm, Min =1.858 mm

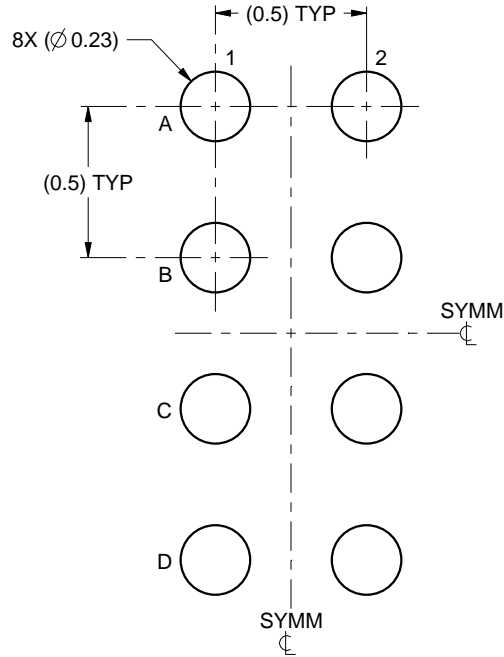E: Max = 0.918 mm, Min =0.857 mm

4223082/A   07/2016

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing
   per ASME Y14.5M.
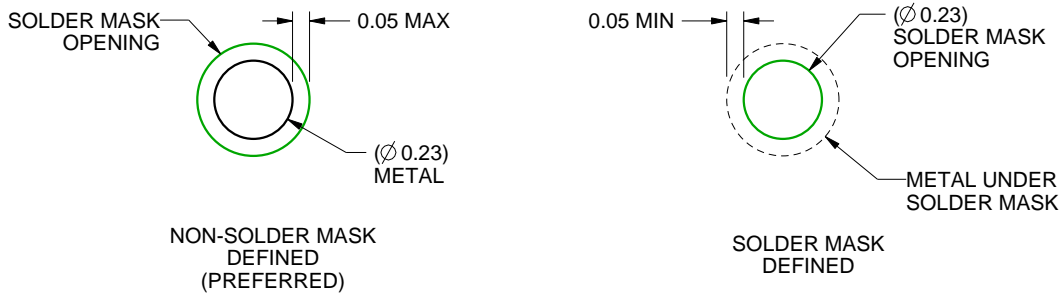2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

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8X (⌀ 0.23)

(0.5) TYP

1   2

A

(0.5) TYP

B

SYMM
℄

C

D

SYMM
℄

LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:40X

SOLDER MASK
OPENING

0.05 MAX

(⌀ 0.23)
METAL

NON-SOLDER MASK
DEFINED
(PREFERRED)

0.05 MIN

(⌀ 0.23)
SOLDER MASK
OPENING

METAL UNDER
SOLDER MASK

SOLDER MASK
DEFINED

SOLDER MASK DETAILS
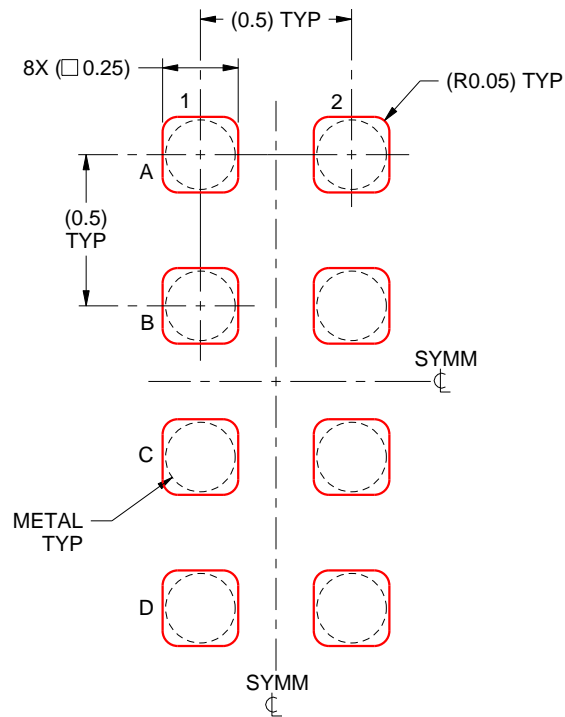NOT TO SCALE

4223082/A   07/2016

NOTES: (continued)

3. Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints.
   For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SNVA009 (www.ti.com/lit/snva009).

SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:40X

4223082/A   07/2016

NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

DCU (R−PDSO−G8)   PLASTIC SMALL−OUTLINE PACKAGE (DIE DOWN)

0,50

$\frac{0,25}{0,17}$ ⊕ |0,08 Ⓜ|

8

5

$\frac{2,40}{2,20}$ $\frac{3,20}{3,00}$

PIN 1
INDEX AREA

1   4

$\frac{2,10}{1,90}$

0,13 NOM

Gage Plane

0°−6°

0,12

$\frac{0,35}{0,20}$

$\frac{0,90}{0,60}$

$\frac{0,10}{0,00}$

Seating Plane

△ |0,10|

4200503/F 07/05

NOTES: A.   All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
         B.   This drawing is subject to change without notice.
         C.   Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
         D.   Falls within JEDEC MO−187 variation CA.

DCU (S−PDSO−G8)   PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE (DIE DOWN)

Example Board Layout
(Note C,E)

Example Stencil Design
(Note D)

6x 0,5

8x 0,25

6x 0,5

8x 0,75

3,1

3,1

0,3

Example
Solder Mask Opening

0,8

Pad Geometry

0,05

All Around

4210064/C 04/12

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
        B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
        C. Publication IPC−7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
        D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should
            contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC−7525 for other stencil recommendations.
        E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

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