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

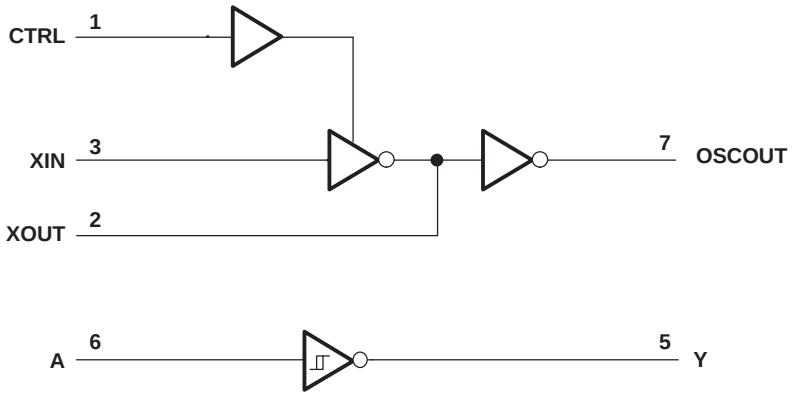
The SN74LVC1404 device consists of one inverter with a Schmitt-trigger input and two unbuffered inverters. It is designed for 1.65-V to 5.5-V V_{CC} operation.

Device Information(1)

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
SN74LVC1404	SSOP (8)	2.95 mm × 2.80 mm
	VSSOP (8)	2.30 mm × 2.00 mm
	DSBGA (8)	1.91 mm × 0.91 mm

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

4 Simplified Schematic



An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

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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 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

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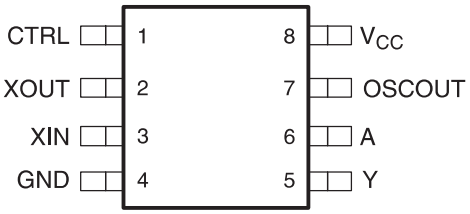
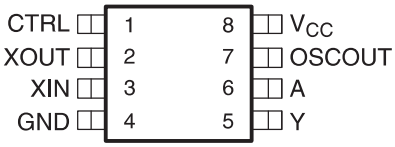
6 Pin Configuration and Functions

DCT PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)

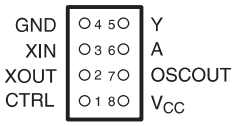


DCU PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



See mechanical drawings for dimensions.

YZP PACKAGE
(BOTTOM VIEW)



See mechanical drawings for dimensions.

Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
1	CTRL	I	OSC Control
2	XOUT	O	Crystal Connection
3	XIN	I	Crystal Connection
4	GND	—	Ground
5	Y	O	Schmitt Trigger Output
6	A	I	Schmitt Trigger Input
7	OSCOUT	O	Oscillator Output
8	VCC	I	Input 4

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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

(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 Handling Ratings

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		–65	150	°C
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins(1)	0	2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins(2)	0	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.

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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
Δt/Δv	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		–40	125	°C

(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	UNIT
		8 PINS	8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	184.8	198.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	115.3	73.5	
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	97.3	77.1	
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	40.9	6.1	
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	96.3	76.7	
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	n/a	n/a	

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

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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.

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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.

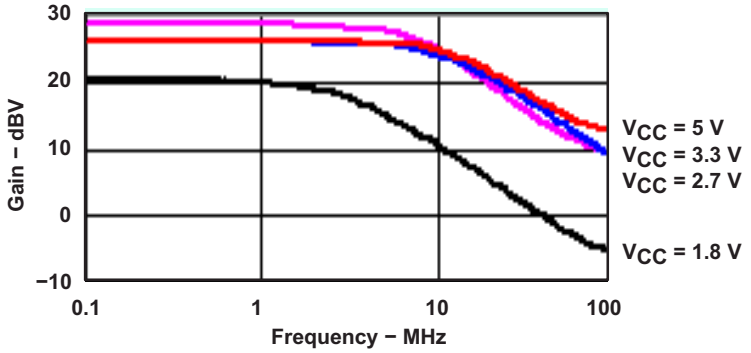

Figure 1. Open-Loop-Gain Characteristics

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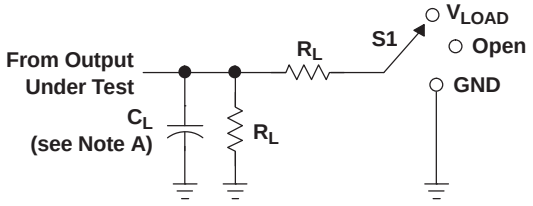
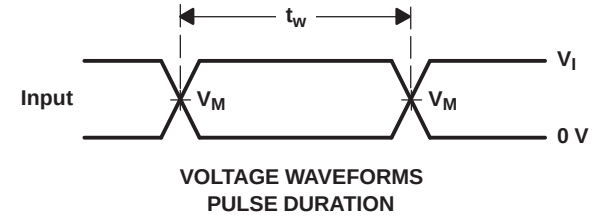
8 Parameter Measurement Information



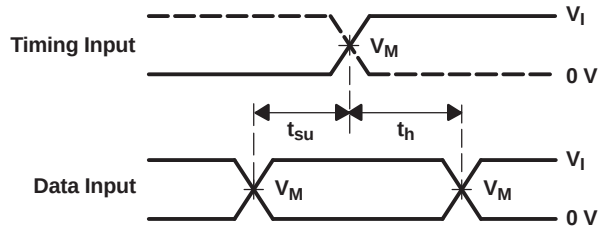
LOAD CIRCUIT

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

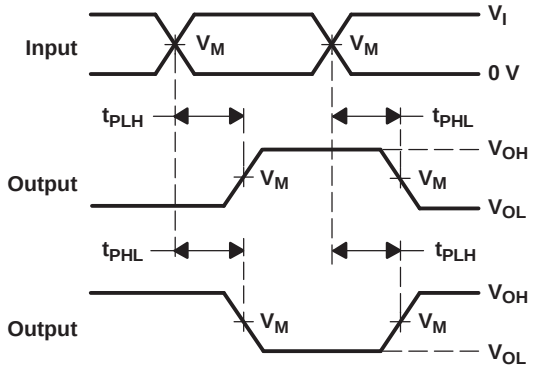
V_{CC}	INPUTS		V_M	V_{LOAD}	C_L	R_L (Except t_{PZ})	R_L (t_{PZ})	V_Δ
	V_I	t_r/t_f						
1.8 V ± 0.15 V	V_{CC}	≤2 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2 \times V_{CC}$	15 pF	1 MΩ	1 kΩ	0.15 V
2.5 V ± 0.2 V	V_{CC}	≤2 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2 \times V_{CC}$	15 pF	1 MΩ	1 kΩ	0.15 V
3.3 V ± 0.3 V	3 V	≤2.5 ns	1.5 V	6 V	15 pF	1 MΩ	1 kΩ	0.3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



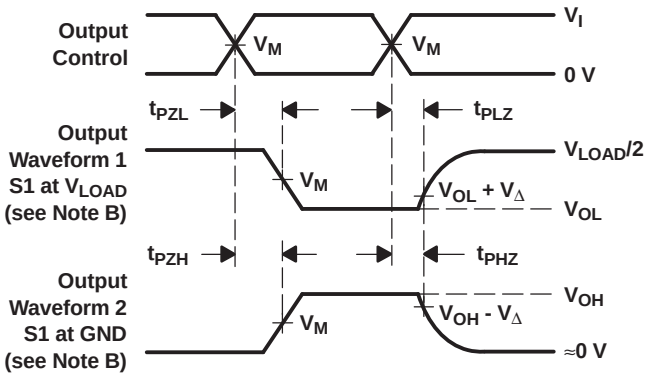
VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
PULSE DURATION



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

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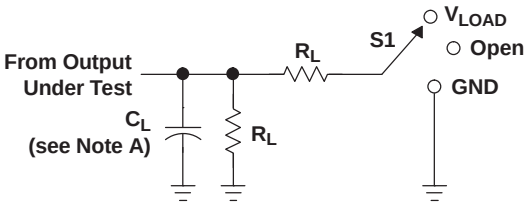
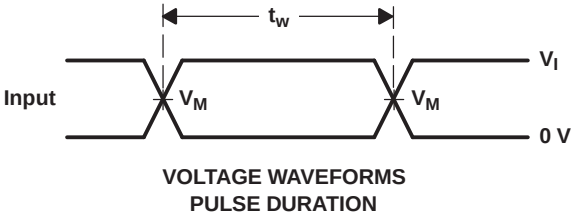
Parameter Measurement Information (continued)



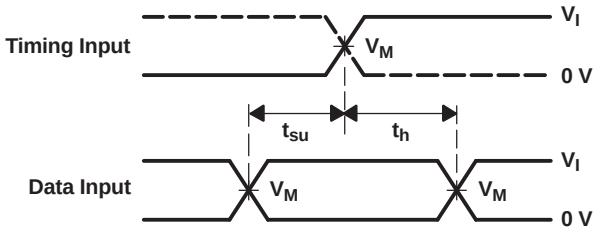
LOAD CIRCUIT

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

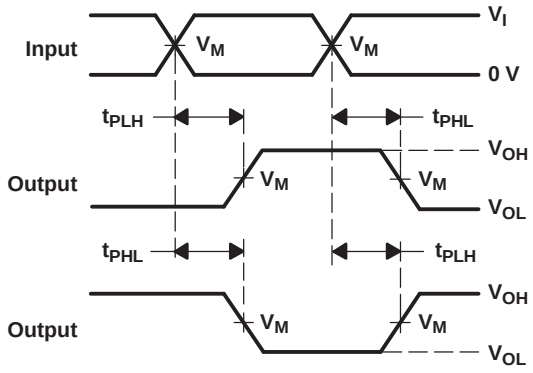
V_{CC}	INPUTS		V_M	V_{LOAD}	C_L	R_L	V_Δ
	V_I	t_r/t_f					
1.8 V ± 0.15 V	V_{CC}	≤2 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2 \times V_{CC}$	30 pF	1 kΩ	0.15 V
2.5 V ± 0.2 V	V_{CC}	≤2 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2 \times V_{CC}$	30 pF	500 Ω	0.15 V
3.3 V ± 0.3 V	3 V	≤2.5 ns	1.5 V	6 V	50 pF	500 Ω	0.3 V
5 V ± 0.5 V	V_{CC}	≤2.5 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	$2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



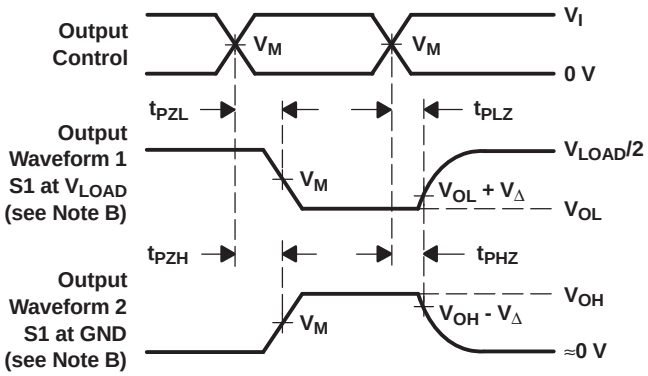
VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
PULSE DURATION



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
SETUP AND HOLD TIMES



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
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 3. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

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9 Detailed Description

9.1 Overview

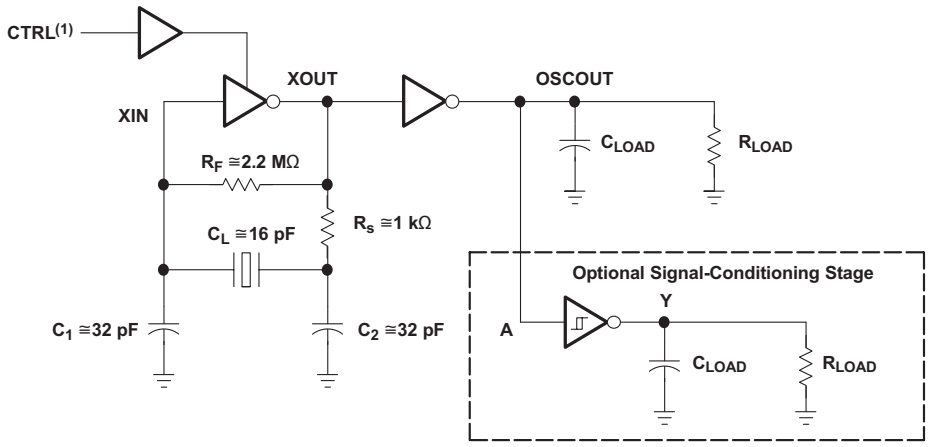
The SN74LVC1404 device consists of one inverter with a Schmitt-trigger input and two unbuffered inverters. It is designed for 1.65-V to 5.5-V V_{CC} operation.

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

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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

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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 $C_L = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$ 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

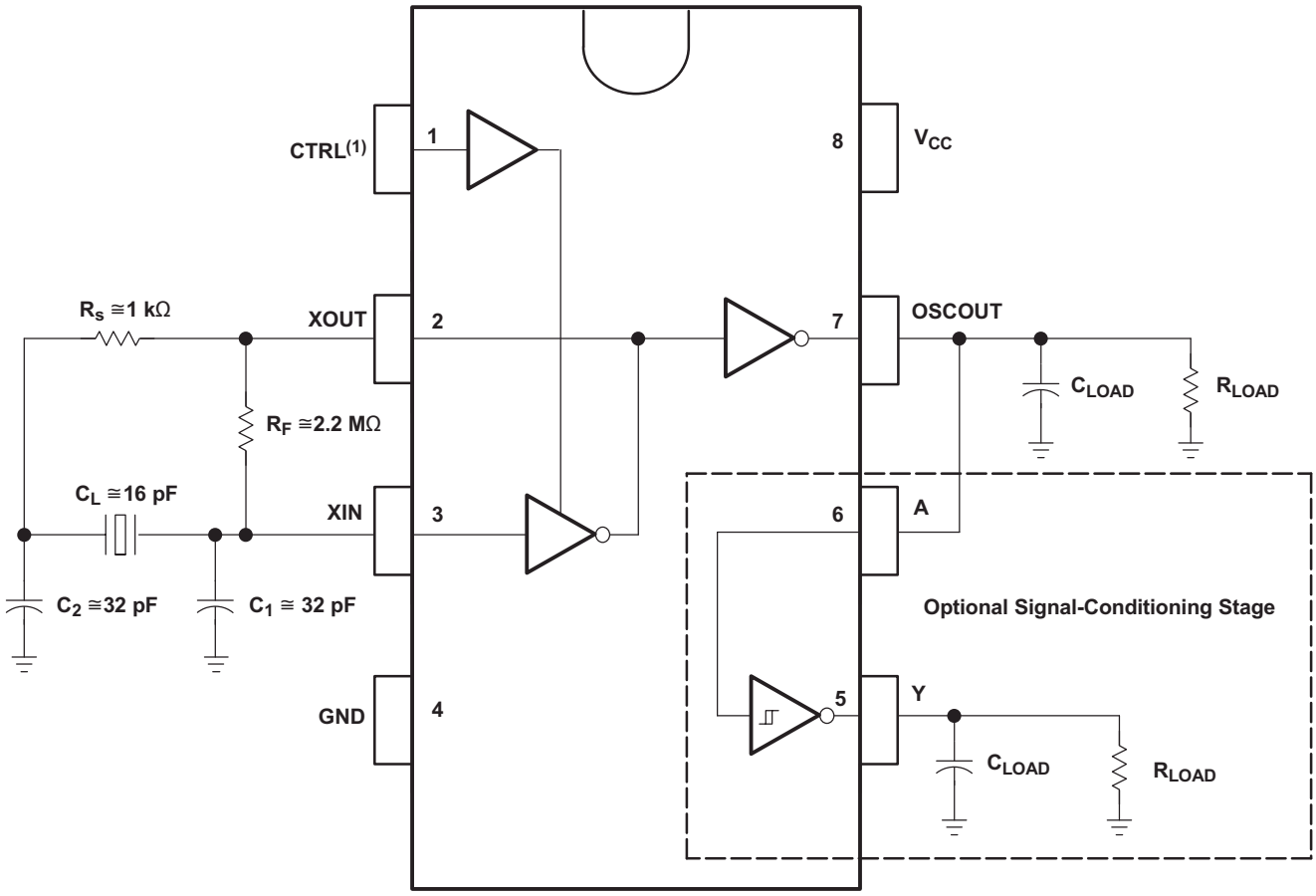

Figure 4. Typical Application Diagram

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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. Recommend 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.

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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)

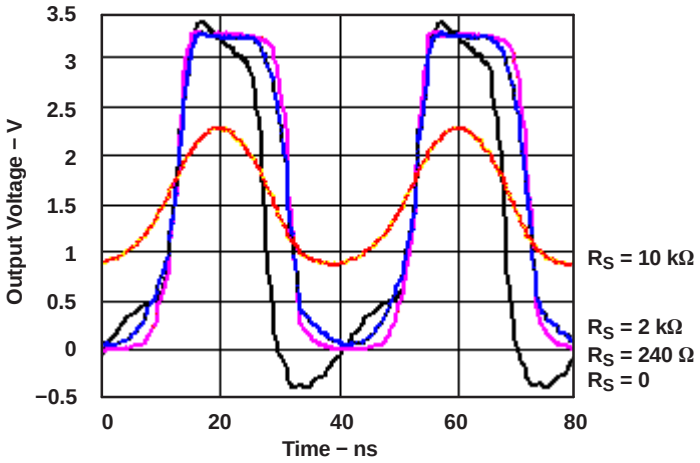

Figure 5. Effect of R_S on Oscillator Waveform (Frequency = 25 MHz)

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

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10.2.3.2 LVC1404 in 10-MHz Crystal-Oscillator Circuit

$C_1 \approx C_2 = 30$ pF (4)

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

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

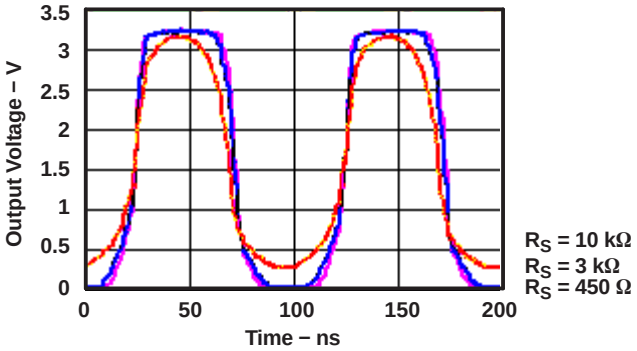

Figure 6. Effect of R_S on Oscillator Waveform (Frequency = 10 MHz)

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

$C_1 \approx C_2 = 30$ pF (7)

$X_{C2} = 2.4\ k\Omega$ (capacitive reactance at resonance frequency, that is, 2 MHz) (8)

$V_{CC} = 3.3$ V (9)

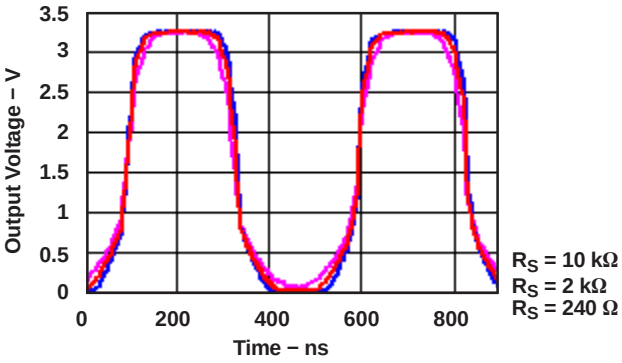

Figure 7. Effect of R_S on Oscillator Waveform (Frequency = 2 MHz)

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

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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)

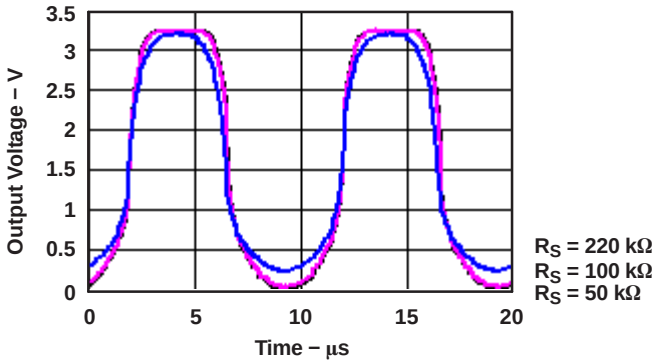

Figure 8. Effect of R_S on Oscillator Waveform (Frequency = 100 kHz)

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

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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

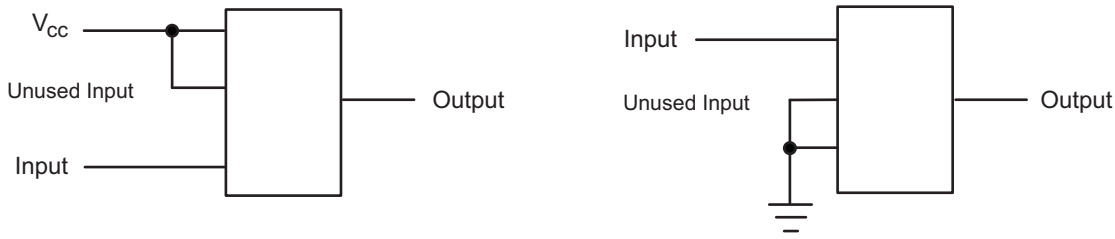

Figure 9. Layout Diagram

13 Device and Documentation Support

13.1 Trademarks

NanoFree is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
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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.

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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)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	CA4 Z	Samples
SN74LVC1404DCUR	ACTIVE	US8	DCU	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	CA4R	Samples
SN74LVC1404YZPR	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(447 ~ 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) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.
Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.
Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.
Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(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.

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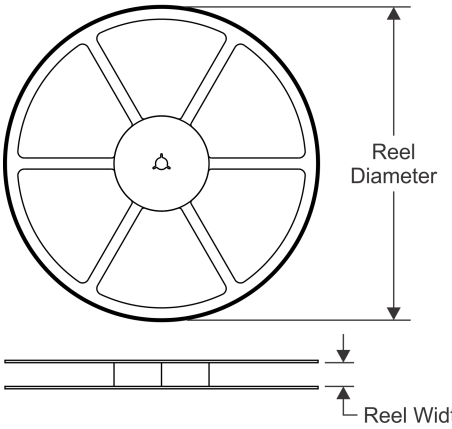
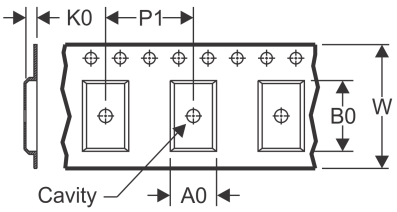
REEL DIMENSIONS

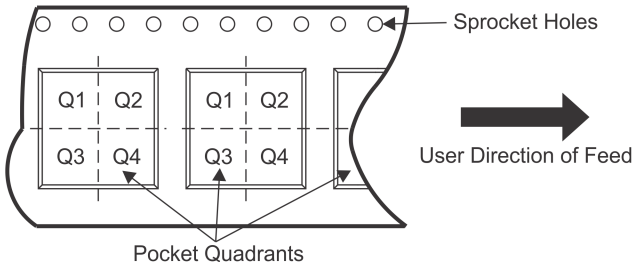


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

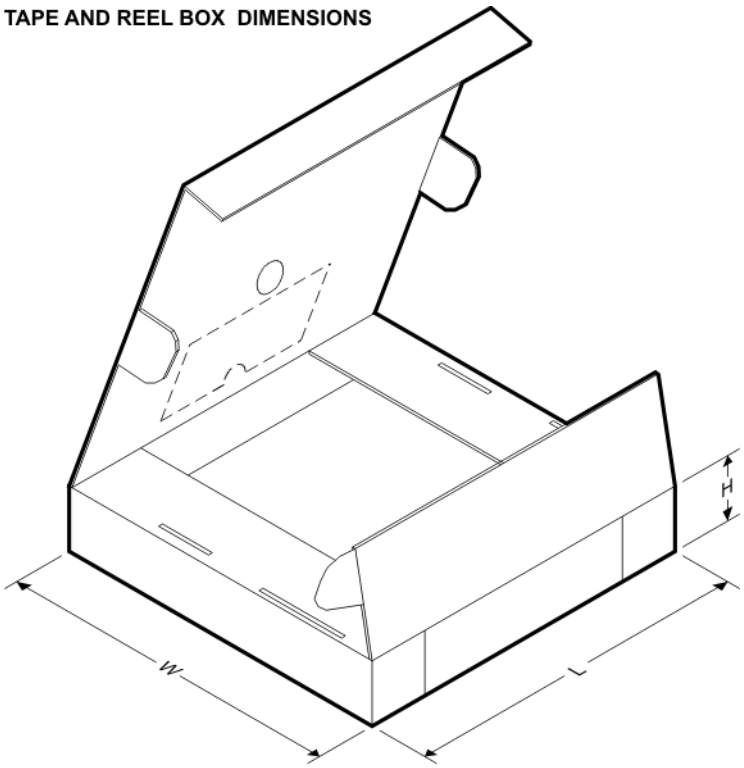
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
SN74LVC1404DCUR	US8	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

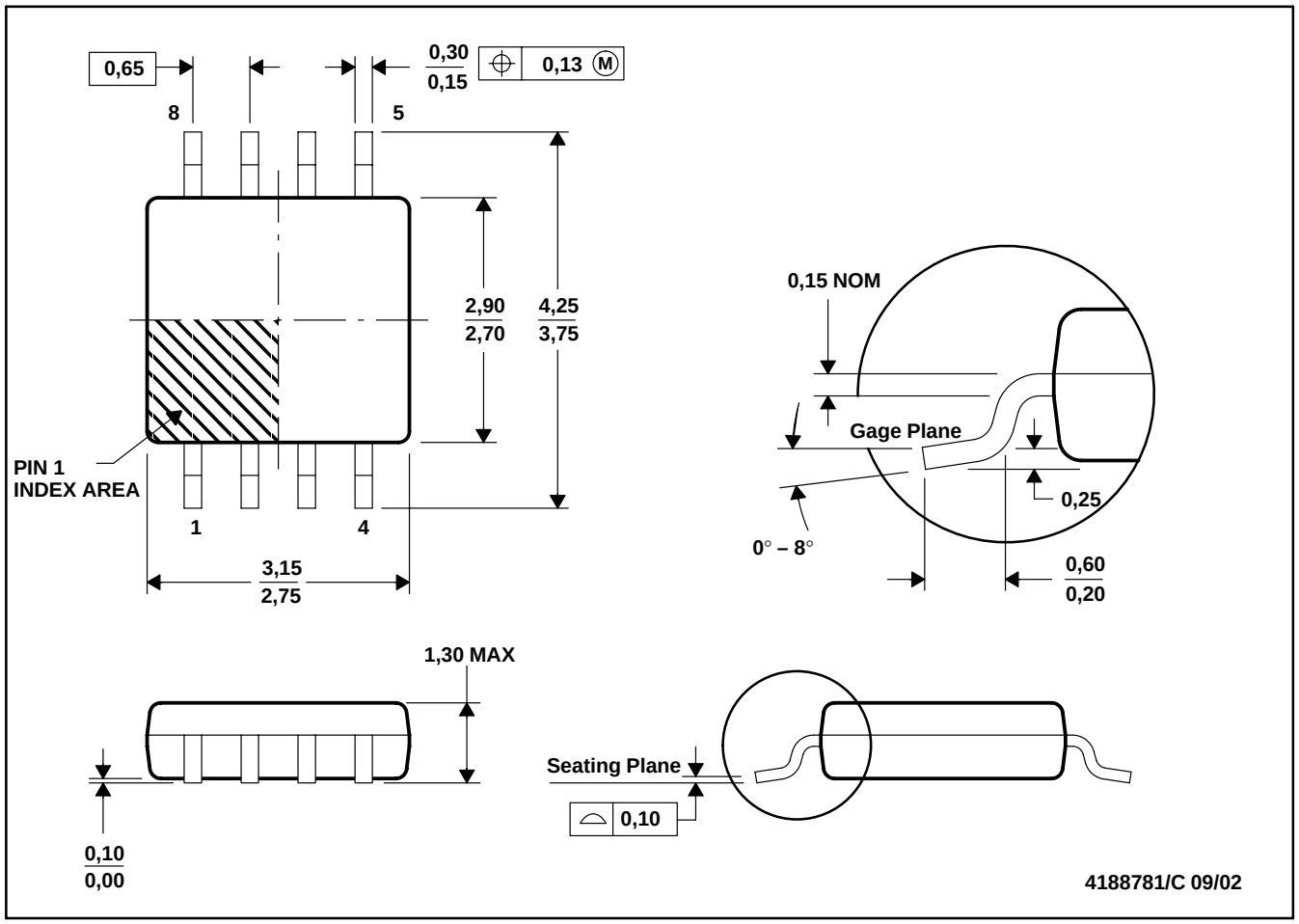
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

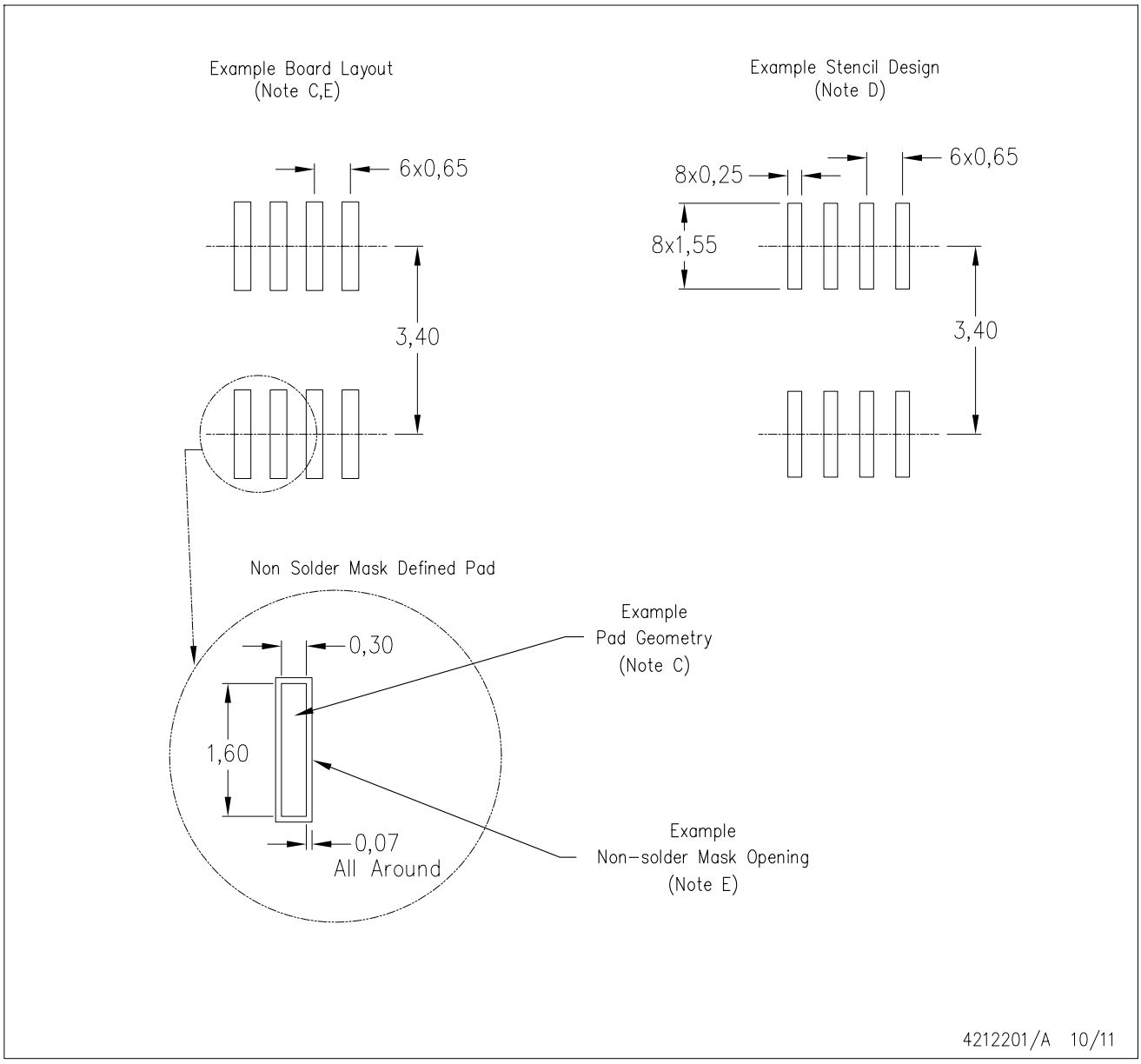
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74LVC1404DCUR	US8	DCU	8	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
SN74LVC1404YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	220.0	220.0	35.0

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



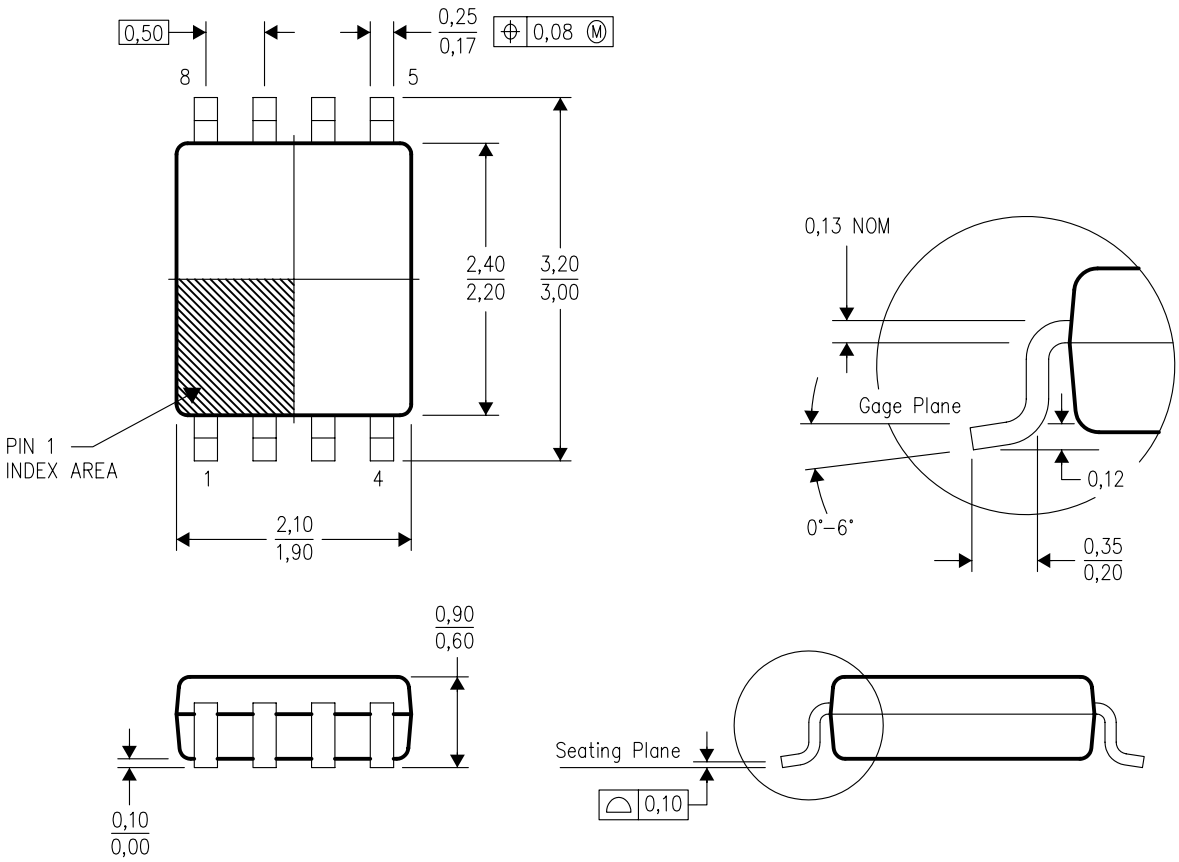
NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation DA.

DCT (R–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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.

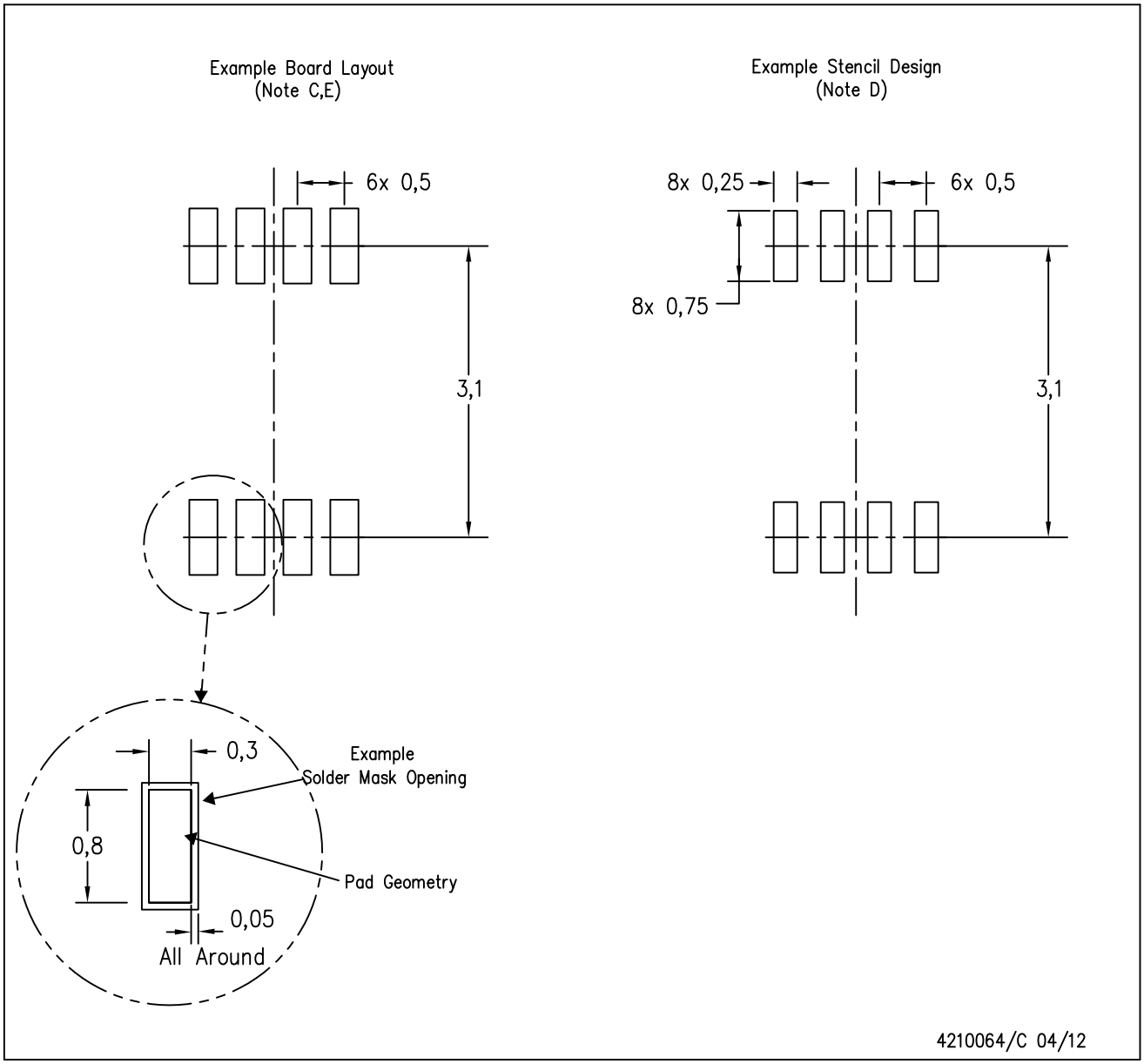
DCU (R–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL–OUTLINE PACKAGE (DIE DOWN)



4200503/F 07/05

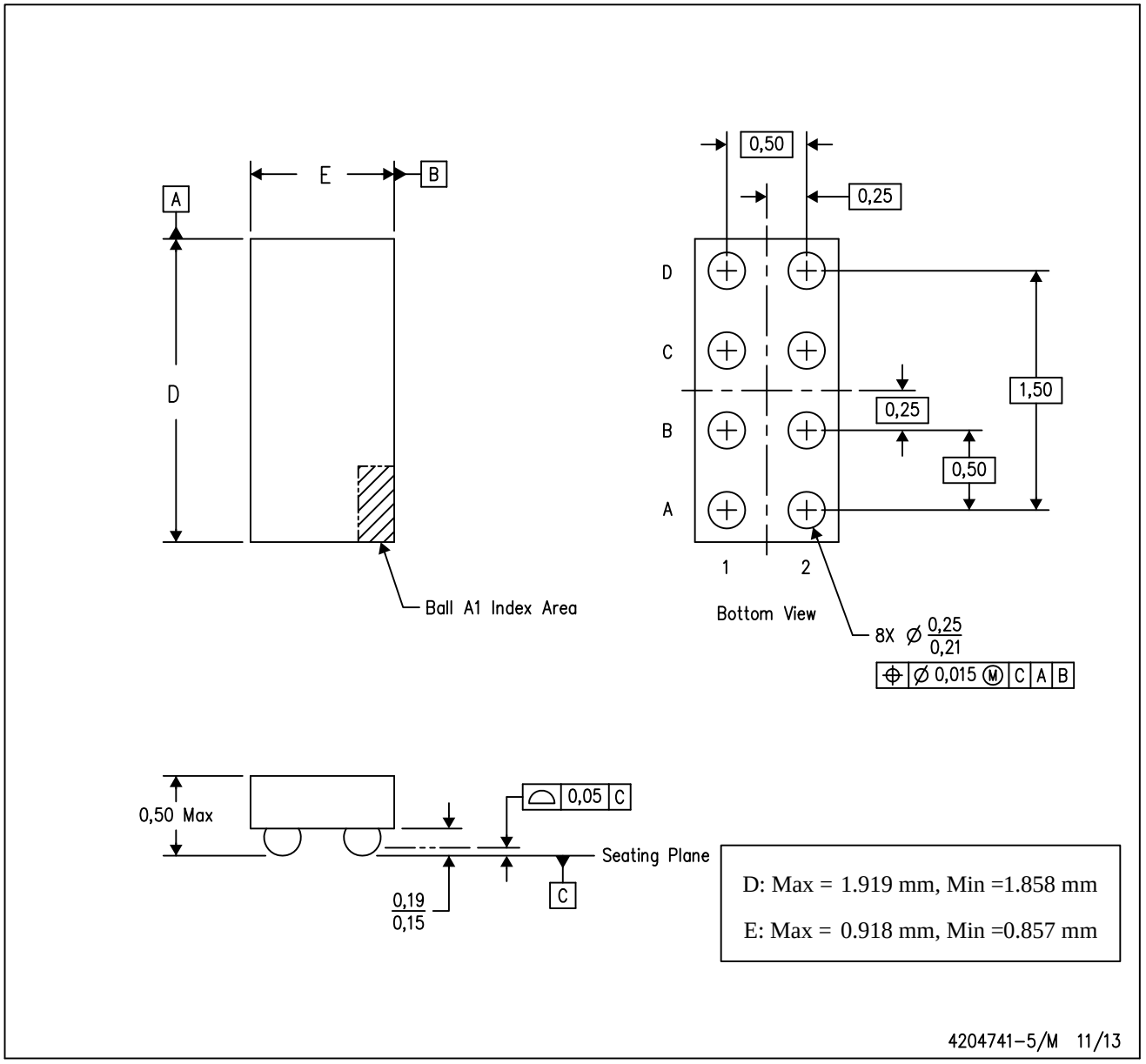
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO–187 variation CA.

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



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.

YZP (R–XBGA–N8) DIE–SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



NOTES:
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B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. NanoFree™ package configuration.

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