SN74LVC2G14-Q1 Automotive Dual Schmitt-Trigger Inverter

1 Features

- Qualified for automotive applications
- Supports 5V V_{CC} operation
- Inputs accept voltages to 5.5V
- Maximum t_{pd} of 5.4ns at 3.3V
- Low power consumption, 10µA maximum I_{CC}
- ±24mA output drive at 3.3V
- Typical V_{OLP} (output ground bounce) <0.8V at V_{CC} = 3.3V, T_A = 25°C
- Typical V_{OHV} (output V_{OH} undershoot) >2V at V_{CC} = 3.3V, T_A = 25°C
- I_{off} feature supports partial-power-down mode operation
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100mA per JESD 78, class II

2 Applications

- Enable or disable a digital signal
- Eliminate slow or noisy input signals
- Hold a signal during controller reset
- Debounce a switch

3 Description

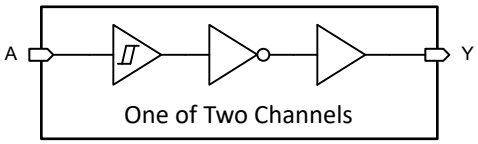
The SN74LVC2G14-Q1 contains two Schmitt-trigger inverters and performs the Boolean function $Y = \overline{A}$. The device functions as two independent inverters. The Schmitt-trigger architecture produces different input threshold levels for positive-going (V_{T+}) and negative-going (V_{T-}) signals and results in improved tolerance for slow and noisy input signals.

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 the device is powered down.

Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE (1)	PACKAGE SIZE (2)	BODY SIZE (3)
SN74LVC2G14-Q1	DCK (SC70, 6)	2.00mm × 2.10mm	2.00mm × 1.25mm

(1) For more information, see Section 11.
(2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.
(3) The body size (length × width) is a nominal value and does not include pins.



Functional Block Diagram

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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4 Pin Configuration and Functions

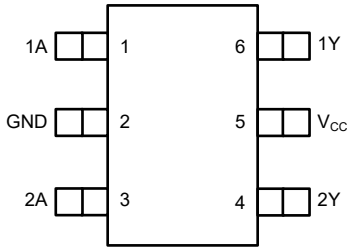


Figure 4-1. DCK Package5-Pin SC70Top View

Table 4-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE(1)	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
1A	1	I	Input channel 1
1Y	6	O	Output channel 1
2A	3	I	Ground Pin
2Y	4	O	Output channel 2
GND	2	G	Input channel 2
V_{CC}	5	P	Power Pin

(1) I = Input, O = Output, G = Ground, P = Power

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5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage range		–0.5	6.5	V
V_I	Input voltage range(2)		–0.5	6.5	V
V_O	Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state(2)		–0.5	6.5	V
V_O	Voltage range applied to any output in the high or low state(2)(3)		–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

(1) Operation outside the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent device damage. *Absolute Maximum Ratings* do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. If used outside the *Recommended Operating Conditions* but within the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.
(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.

5.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002(1)	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011	±1000	

(1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing must be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

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5.3 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		0	5.5	V
V_O	Output voltage		0	V_{CC}	V
I_{OH}	High-level output current	V_{CC} = 1.65V		–4	mA
		V_{CC} = 2.3V		–8	
		V_{CC} = 3V		–16	
				–24	
		V_{CC} = 4.5V		–32	
I_{OL}	Low-level output current	V_{CC} = 1.65V		4	mA
		V_{CC} = 2.3V		8	
		V_{CC} = 3V		16	
				24	
		V_{CC} = 4.5V		32	
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 note, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*.

5.4 Thermal Information

PACKAGE	PINS	THERMAL METRIC(1)						UNIT
		$R_{\theta JA}$	$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	$R_{\theta JB}$	Ψ_{JT}	Ψ_{JB}	$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	
DBV (SOT-23, 6)	6	225.5	155.0	138.2	84.2	137.9	-	°C/W
DCK (SOT-SC70, 6)	6	254.1	191.3	158.1	92.5	158.0	-	°C/W

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

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5.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	–40°C to 85°C			–40°C to 125°C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	
V_{T+} Positive-going input threshold voltage		1.65V	0.7		1.4	0.7		1.4	V
		2.3V	1		1.7	1		1.7	
		3V	1.3		2.2	1.3		2.2	
		4.5V	1.9		3.1	1.9		3.1	
		5.5V	2.2		3.7	2.2		3.7	
$V_{T–}$ Negative-going input threshold voltage		1.65V	0.3		0.7	0.3		0.7	V
		2.3V	0.4		1	0.4		1	
		3V	0.6		1.3	0.6		1.3	
		4.5V	1.1		2	1.1		2	
		5.5V	1.4		2.5	1.4		2.5	
ΔV_T Hysteresis ($V_{T+} – V_{T–}$)		1.65V	0.3		0.8	0.3		0.8	V
		2.3V	0.4		0.9	0.4		0.9	
		3V	0.4		1.1	0.4		1.1	
		4.5V	0.6		1.3	0.6		1.3	
		5.5V	0.7		1.4	0.7		1.4	
V_{OH}	I_{OH} = –100µA	1.65V to 4.5V	V_{CC} – 0.1			V_{CC} – 0.1			V
	I_{OH} = –4mA	1.65V	1.2			1.2			
	I_{OH} = –8mA	2.3V	1.9			1.9			
	I_{OH} = –16mA	3V	2.4			2.4			
	I_{OH} = –24mA		2.3			2.3			
	I_{OH} = –32mA	4.5V	3.8			3.8			
V_{OL}	I_{OL} = 100µA	1.65V to 4.5V			0.1			0.1	V
	I_{OL} = 4mA	1.65 V			0.45			0.45	
	I_{OL} = 8mA	2.3 V			0.3			0.3	
	I_{OL} = 16mA	3V			0.4			0.4	
	I_{OL} = 24mA				0.55			0.55	
	I_{OL} = 32mA	4.5 V			0.55			0.60	
I_I A inputs	V_I = 5.5V or GND	0 to 5.5 V			±5			±5	µA
I_{off}	V_I or V_O = 5.5V	0			±10			±10	µA
I_{CC}	V_I = 5.5V or GND, I_O = 0	1.65V to 5.5V			10			10	µA
ΔI_{CC}	One input at V_{CC} – 0.6V, Other inputs at V_{CC} or GND	3V to 5.5 V			500			500	µA
C_i	V_I = V_{CC} or GND	3.3 V		4			4		pF

(1) All typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3V, T_A = 25°C.

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5.6 Switching Characteristics, –40°C to 85°C

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V_{CC} = 1.8V ± 0.15V		V_{CC} = 2.5V ± 0.2V		V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 0.3V		V_{CC} = 5V ± 0.5V		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_{pd}	A	Y	3.9	9.5	1.9	5.7	2	5.4	1.5	4.3	ns

5.7 Switching Characteristics, –40°C to 125°C

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V_{CC} = 1.8V ± 0.15V		V_{CC} = 2.5V ± 0.2V		V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 0.3V		V_{CC} = 5V ± 0.5V		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_{pd}	A	Y	3.9	10.5	1.9	6.5	2	6	1.5	4.7	ns

5.8 Operating Characteristics

T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC} = 1.8V	V_{CC} = 2.5V	V_{CC} = 3.3V	V_{CC} = 5V	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	
C_{pd}	Power dissipation capacitance	f = 10MHz	16	17	18	21	pF

5.9 Typical Characteristics

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

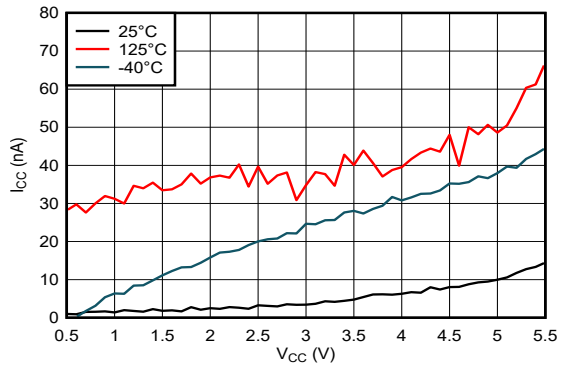


Figure 5-1. Supply Current Across Supply Voltage

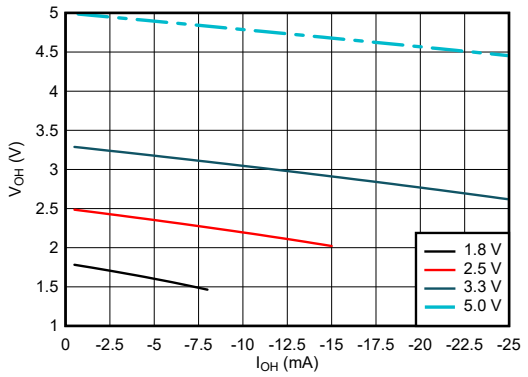


Figure 5-2. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State

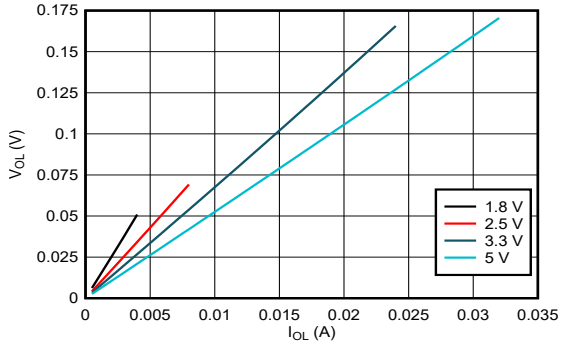


Figure 5-3. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State

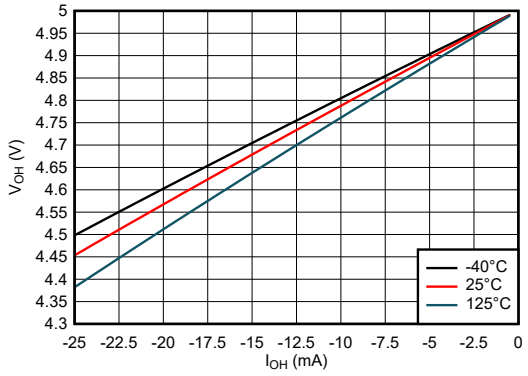


Figure 5-4. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 5V Supply

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5.9 Typical Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

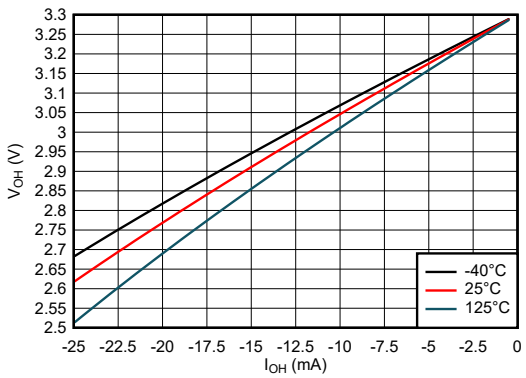


Figure 5-5. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 3.3V Supply

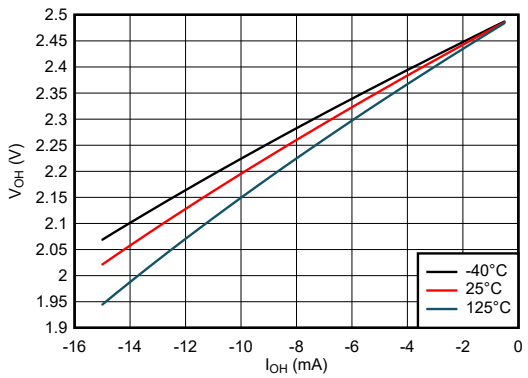


Figure 5-6. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 2.5V Supply

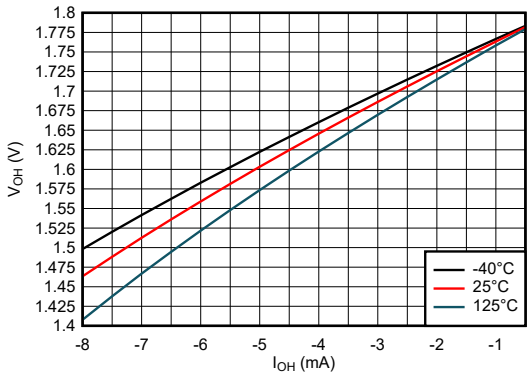
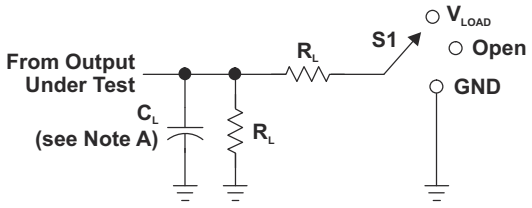


Figure 5-7. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 1.8V Supply

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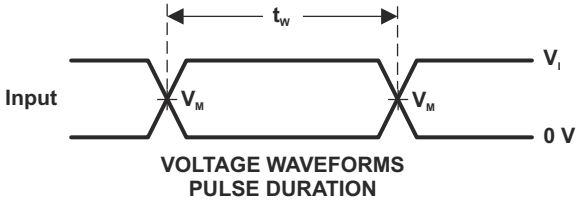
6 Parameter Measurement Information



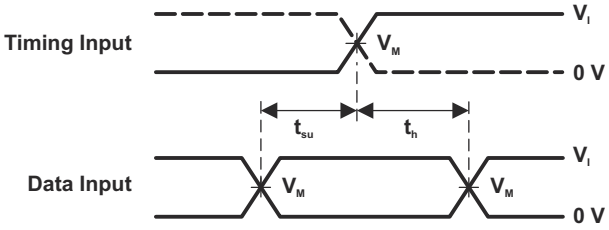
LOAD CIRCUIT

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

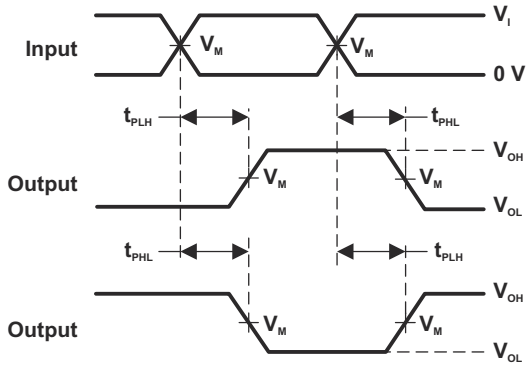
V_{CC}	INPUTS		V_M	V_{LOAD}	C_L	R_L	V_Δ
	V_I	t_r/t_f					
1.8 V ± 0.15 V	V_{CC}	≤2 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	2 × V_{CC}	30 pF	1 kΩ	0.15 V
2.5 V ± 0.2 V	V_{CC}	≤2 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	2 × V_{CC}	30 pF	500 Ω	0.15 V
3.3 V ± 0.3 V	3 V	≤2.5 ns	1.5 V	6 V	50 pF	500 Ω	0.3 V
5 V ± 0.5 V	V_{CC}	≤2.5 ns	$V_{CC}/2$	2 × V_{CC}	50 pF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



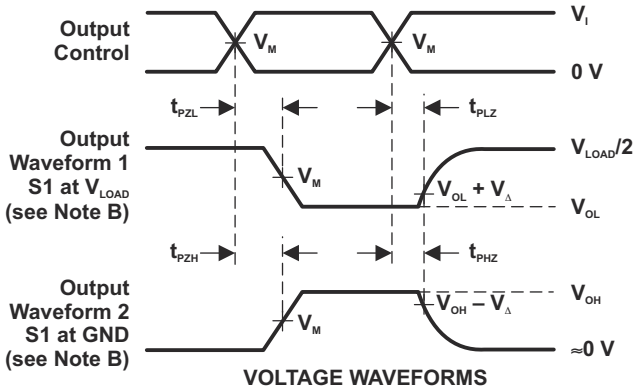
VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
PULSE DURATION



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
SETUP AND HOLD TIMES



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES
INVERTING AND NONINVERTING OUTPUTS



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS
ENABLE AND DISABLE TIMES
LOW- AND HIGH-LEVEL ENABLING

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 6-1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

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7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The SN74LVC2G14-Q1 contains two Schmitt-trigger inverters and performs the Boolean function $Y = \overline{A}$. The device functions as two independent inverters. The Schmitt-trigger architecture produces different input threshold levels for positive-going (V_{T+}) and negative-going (V_{T-}) signals and results in improved tolerance for slow and noisy input signals.

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 the device is powered down.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

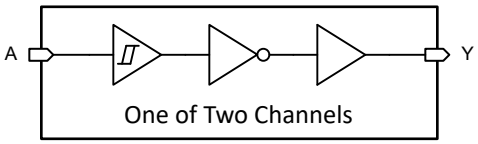


Figure 7-1. Logic Diagram (Positive Logic)

7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Balanced CMOS Push-Pull Outputs

This device includes balanced CMOS push-pull outputs. The term *balanced* indicates that the device can sink and source similar currents. The drive capability of this device can create fast edges into light loads, so routing and load conditions must be considered to prevent ringing. Additionally, the outputs of this device are capable of driving larger currents than the device can sustain without being damaged. Limit the output power of the device to avoid damage due to overcurrent. The electrical and thermal limits defined in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* must be followed at all times.

Unused push-pull CMOS outputs must be left disconnected.

7.3.2 CMOS Schmitt-trigger Inputs

This device includes inputs with the Schmitt-trigger architecture. These inputs are high impedance and are typically modeled as a resistor in parallel with the input capacitance given in the *Electrical Characteristics* table from the input to ground. The worst case resistance is calculated with the maximum input voltage, given in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table, and the maximum input leakage current, given in the *Electrical Characteristics* table, using Ohm's law (R = V ÷ I).

The Schmitt-trigger input architecture provides hysteresis as defined by ΔV_T in the *Electrical Characteristics* table, which makes this device extremely tolerant to slow or noisy inputs. While the inputs can be driven much slower than standard CMOS inputs, properly terminating unused inputs is still recommended. Driving the inputs with slow transitioning signals increases dynamic current consumption of the device. For additional information regarding Schmitt-trigger inputs, please see *Understanding Schmitt Triggers*.

7.3.3 Partial Power Down (I_{off})

This device includes circuitry to disable all outputs when the supply pin is held at 0V. When disabled, the outputs neither source nor sink current, regardless of the input voltages. The amount of leakage current at each output is defined by the I_{off} specification in the *Electrical Characteristics* table.

7.3.4 Clamp Diode Structure

Figure 7-2 shows the inputs and outputs to this device have negative clamping diodes only.

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CAUTION

Voltages beyond the values specified in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table can cause damage to the device. The input and output voltage ratings can be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

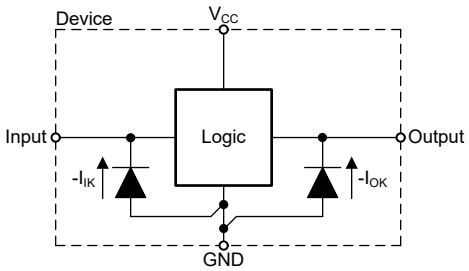


Figure 7-2. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output

7.3.5 Over-Voltage Tolerant Inputs

The SN74LVC2G14-Q1 includes over-voltage tolerant inputs. The input pins support high-state input voltages larger than the supply voltage by utilizing an input protection circuit that does not include a standard positive clamp diode. See *Recommended Operating Conditions* for the recommended input voltage.

CAUTION

Do not exceed the maximum input voltage range provided in *Absolute Maximum Ratings*. Exceeding the maximum input voltage range rating can cause immediate and permanent damage to the device.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 7-1 lists the functional modes of the SN74LVC2G14-Q1.

Table 7-1. Functional Table (Each Inverter)

INPUT A	OUTPUT Y
H	L
L	H

8 Application and Implementation

Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

The SN74LVC2G14-Q1 can be used to drive signals over relatively long traces or transmission lines. A series damping resistor placed in series with the transmitter's output can be used to reduce ringing caused by impedance mismatches between the driver, transmission line, and receiver. The figure in the *Application Curve* section shows the received signal with three separate resistor values. Just a small amount of resistance can make a significant impact on signal integrity in this type of application.

8.2 Typical Application

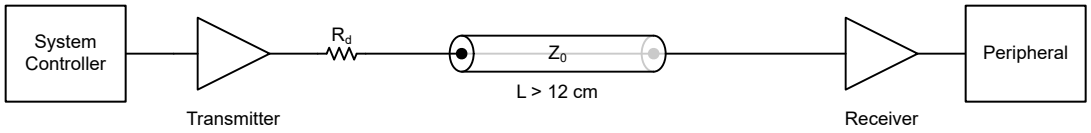


Figure 8-1. Typical Application Block Diagram

8.2.1 Design Requirements

8.2.1.1 Power Considerations

Verify that the desired supply voltage is within the range specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*. The supply voltage sets the device electrical characteristics, as described in the *Electrical Characteristics* section.

The positive voltage supply must be capable of sourcing current equal to the total current to be sourced by all outputs of the SN74LVC2G14-Q1 plus the maximum static supply current, I_{CC}, listed in the *Electrical Characteristics*, and any transient current required for switching. The logic device can only source as much current that is provided by the positive supply source. Verify that the maximum total current through V_{CC} listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* is not exceeded.

The ground must be capable of sinking current equal to the total current to be sunk by all outputs of the SN74LVC2G14-Q1 plus the maximum supply current, I_{CC}, listed in the *Electrical Characteristics*, and any transient current required for switching. The logic device can only sink as much current that can be sunk into the ground connection. Verify that the maximum total current through GND listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* is not exceeded.

The SN74LVC2G14-Q1 can drive a load with a total capacitance less than or equal to 50pF while still meeting all of the datasheet specifications. Larger capacitive loads can be applied; however, TI recommends adding a series resistor between the output and capacitor to prevent excessive current.

The SN74LVC2G14-Q1 can drive a load with total resistance described by $R_L \geq V_O / I_O$, with the output voltage and current defined in the *Electrical Characteristics* table with V_{OH} and V_{OL}. When outputting in the HIGH state, the output voltage in the equation is defined as the difference between the measured output voltage and the supply voltage at the V_{CC} pin.

Total power consumption can be calculated using the information provided in the *CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation application note*.

Thermal increase can be calculated using the information provided in the *Thermal Characteristics of Standard Linear and Logic (SLL) Packages and Devices application note*.

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CAUTION

The maximum junction temperature, $T_{J(max)}$ listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, is an additional limitation to prevent damage to the device. Do not violate any values listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*. These limits are provided to prevent damage to the device.

8.2.1.2 Input Considerations

Input signals must cross $V_{t-(min)}$ to be considered a logic LOW, and $V_{t+(max)}$ to be considered a logic HIGH. Do not exceed the maximum input voltage range found in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

Unused inputs must be terminated to either V_{CC} or ground. The unused inputs can be directly terminated if the input is completely unused, or the inputs can be connected with a pullup or pulldown resistor if the input is used sometimes, but not always. A pullup resistor is used for a default state of HIGH, and a pulldown resistor is used for a default state of LOW. The drive current of the controller, leakage current into the SN74LVC2G14-Q1 (as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*), and the desired input transition rate limits the resistor size. A 10kΩ resistor value is often used due to these factors.

The SN74LVC2G14-Q1 has no input signal transition rate requirements because the device has Schmitt-Trigger inputs.

Another benefit to having Schmitt-Trigger inputs is the ability to reject noise. Noise with a large enough amplitude can still cause issues. To know how much noise is too much, see the $\Delta V_{T(min)}$ in the Electrical Characteristics . This hysteresis value provides the peak-to-peak limit.

Unlike what occurs with standard CMOS inputs, Schmitt-Trigger inputs can be held at any valid value without causing huge increases in power consumption. The typical additional current caused by holding an input at a value other than V_{CC} or ground is plotted in the Typical Characteristics .

See the *Feature Description* for additional information regarding the inputs for this device.

8.2.1.3 Output Considerations

The positive supply voltage is used to produce the output HIGH voltage. Drawing current from the output decreases the output voltage as specified by the V_{OH} specification in the *Electrical Characteristics*. The ground voltage is used to produce the output LOW voltage. Sinking current into the output increases the output voltage as specified by the V_{OL} specification in the *Electrical Characteristics*.

Push-pull outputs that can be in opposite states, even for a very short time period, must never be connected directly together. This can cause excessive current and damage to the device.

Two channels within the same device with the same input signals can be connected in parallel for additional output drive strength.

Unused outputs can be left floating. Do not connect outputs directly to V_{CC} or ground.

Refer to the *Feature Description* section for additional information regarding the outputs for this device.

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

1. Add a decoupling capacitor from V_{CC} to GND. The capacitor needs to be placed physically close to the device and electrically close to both the V_{CC} and GND pins. An example layout is shown in the *Layout* section.
2. Verify that the capacitive load at the output is ≤ 50pF. Low load capacitance can be accomplished by providing short, appropriately sized traces from the SN74LVC2G14-Q1 to the receiving device.
3. Verify that the resistive load at the output is larger than (V_{CC} / $I_{O(max)}$)Ω. Never violate the maximum output current from the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*. Most CMOS inputs have a resistive load measured in MΩ; much larger than the minimum calculated previously.
4. Thermal issues are rarely a concern for logic gates; however, the power consumption and thermal increase can be calculated using the steps provided in the *CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation application note*.

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8.2.3 Application Curve

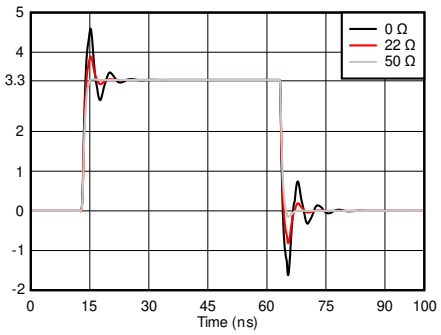


Figure 8-2. Simulated Signal Integrity at the Receiver With Different Damping Resistor (R_d) Values

8.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The power supply can be any voltage between the minimum and maximum supply voltage rating located in the *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Each V_{CC} terminal must have a good bypass capacitor to prevent power disturbance.

A 0.1µF capacitor is recommended for this device. A design can use multiple bypass capacitors in parallel to reject different frequencies of noise. The 0.1µF and 1µF capacitors are commonly used in parallel. The bypass capacitor must be installed as close to the power terminal as possible for best results.

8.4 Layout

8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

- Bypass capacitor placement
  - Place near the positive supply terminal of the device
  - Provide an electrically short ground return path
  - Use wide traces to minimize impedance
  - Keep the device, capacitors, and traces on the same side of the board whenever possible
- Signal trace geometry
  - 8mil to 12mil trace width
  - Lengths less than 12cm to minimize transmission line effects
  - Avoid 90° corners for signal traces
  - Use an unbroken ground plane below signal traces
  - Flood fill areas around signal traces with ground
  - Parallel traces must be separated by at least 3x dielectric thickness
  - For traces longer than 12cm
    - Use impedance controlled traces
    - Source-terminate using a series damping resistor near the output
    - Avoid branches; buffer each signal that must branch separately

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8.4.2 Layout Example

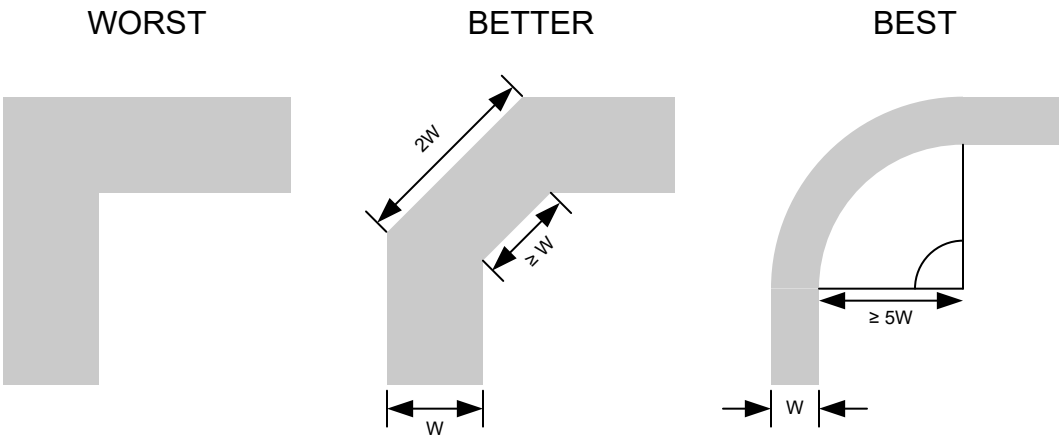


Figure 8-3. Example Trace Corners for Improved Signal Integrity

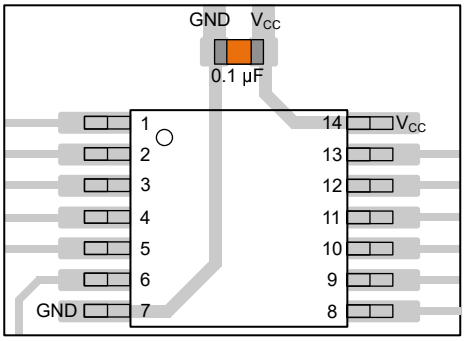


Figure 8-4. Example Bypass Capacitor Placement for TSSOP and Similar Packages

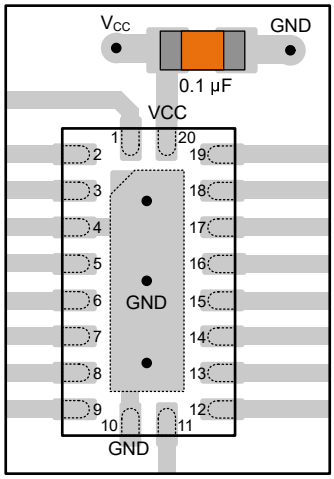


Figure 8-5. Example Bypass Capacitor Placement for WQFN and Similar Packages

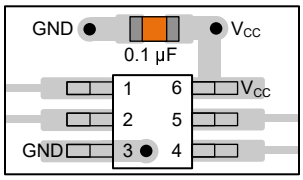


Figure 8-6. Example Bypass Capacitor Placement for SOT, SC70 and Similar Packages

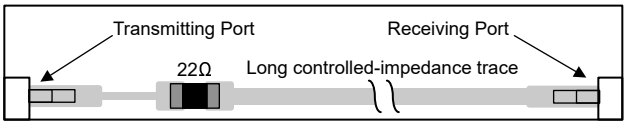


Figure 8-7. Example Damping Resistor Placement for Improved Signal Integrity

9 Device and Documentation Support

TI offers an extensive line of development tools. Tools and software to evaluate the performance of the device, generate code, and develop solutions are listed below.

9.1 Documentation Support

9.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- Texas Instruments, *CMOS Power Consumption and C_{pd} Calculation* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Designing With Logic* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs* application brief
- Texas Instruments, *Logic in Live-Insertion Applications With a Focus on GTLP* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Texas Instruments General Quality Guidelines*
- Texas Instruments, *Thermal Characteristics of SLL Packages and Devices* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Understanding Schmitt Triggers* application brief

9.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Notifications* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

9.3 Support Resources

TI E2E™ support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

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9.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

9.6 Glossary

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

10 Revision History

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

Changes from January 1, 2025 to November 17, 2026 (from Revision E (January 2025) to Revision F (November 2026)) **Page**

- Updated format for *Thermal Information* table....5
- Changed Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance value for DBV package from: 165°C/W to: 225.5°C/W....5
- Changed Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance value for DCK package from: 259°C/W to: 254.1°C/W....5

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- Added parallel trace spacing recommendation to layout guidelines. Changed wording of "Avoid branches; buffer signals that must branch separately" to "Avoid branches; buffer each signal that must branch separately"..... 14

Changes from Revision D (April 2008) to Revision E (January 2025) **Page**

- Updated *Electrical Characteristics*, *Switching Characteristics*, and *Recommended Operating Conditions* tables to reflect change in operating free air temperature: 85°C to 125°C..... 1
- Added *Package Information* table, *Pin Functions* table, *ESD Ratings* table, *Thermal Information* table, *Device Functional Modes*, Application and Implementation section, *Device and Documentation Support* section, and *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information* section 1

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11 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 datasheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package | Pins	Package qty | Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
SN74LVC2G14IDCKRQ1	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU | SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(CFJ, CFO)
SN74LVC2G14IDCKRQ1.B	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK) | 6	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(CFJ, CFO)

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

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

(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SN74LVC2G14-Q1 :

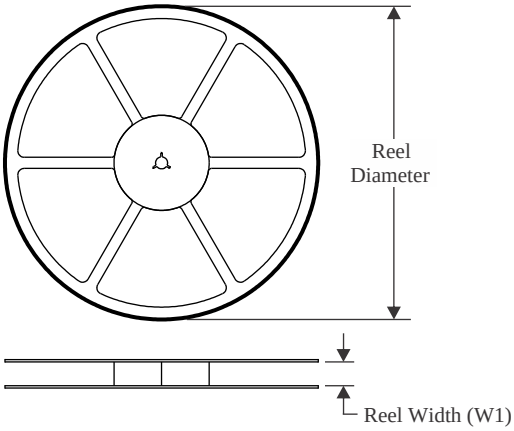
- Catalog : SN74LVC2G14

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

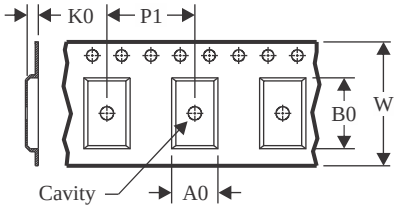
- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

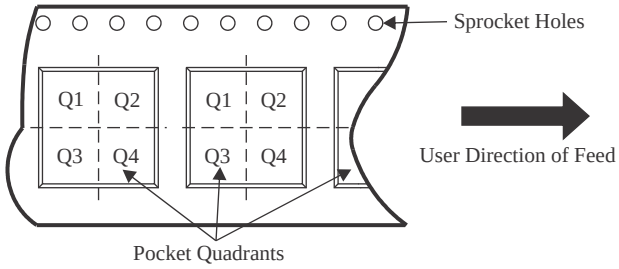


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

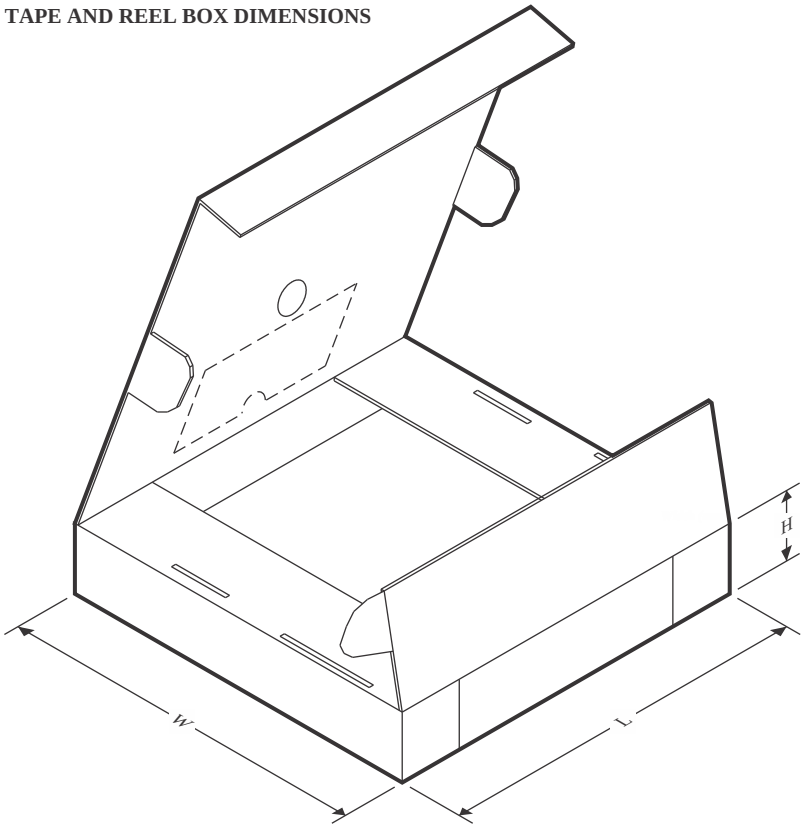
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
SN74LVC2G14IDCKRQ1	SC70	DCK	6	3000	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
SN74LVC2G14IDCKRQ1	SC70	DCK	6	3000	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

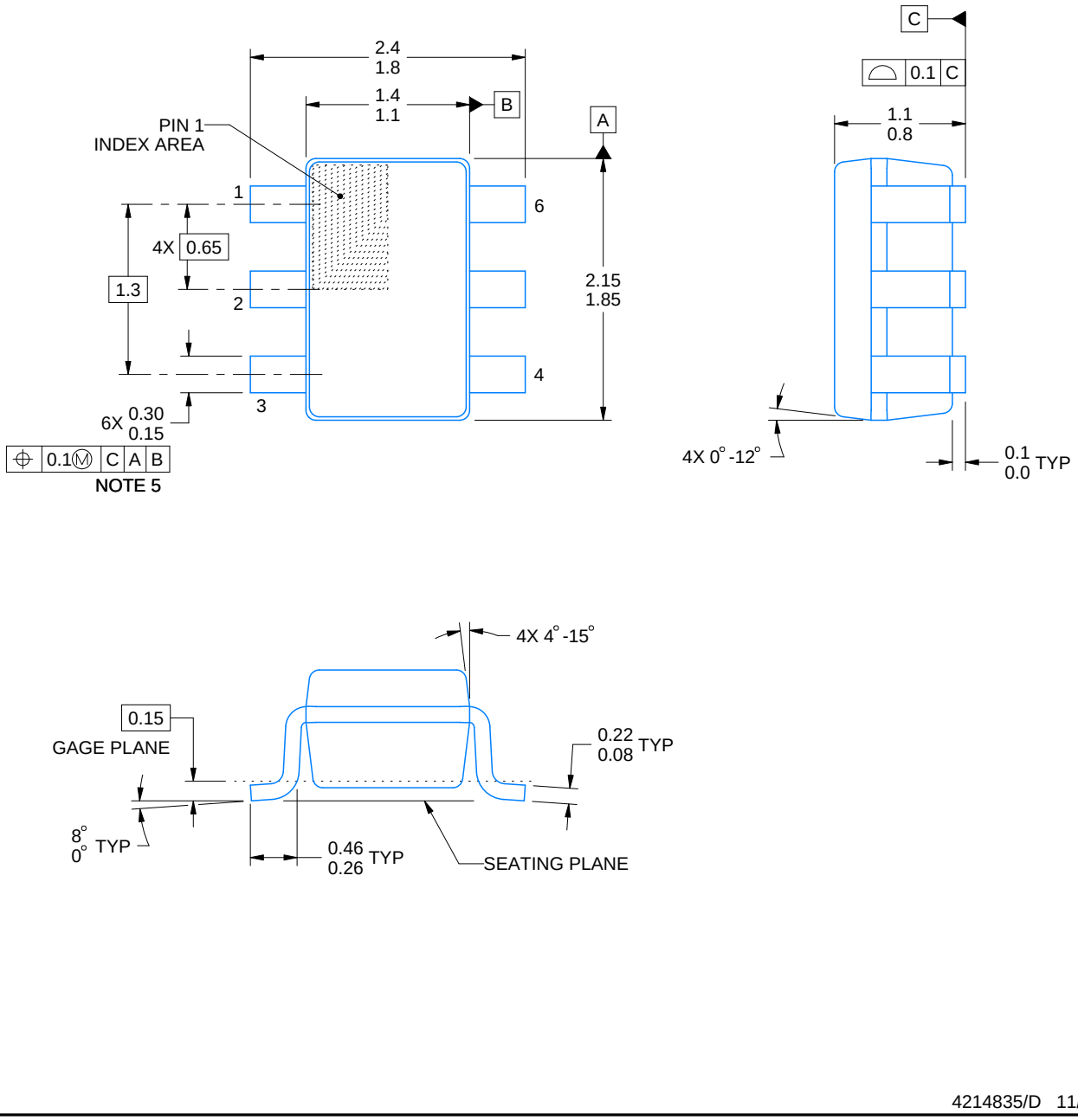
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74LVC2G14IDCKRQ1	SC70	DCK	6	3000	180.0	180.0	18.0
SN74LVC2G14IDCKRQ1	SC70	DCK	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0

PACKAGE OUTLINE

DCK0006A

SOT - 1.1 max height

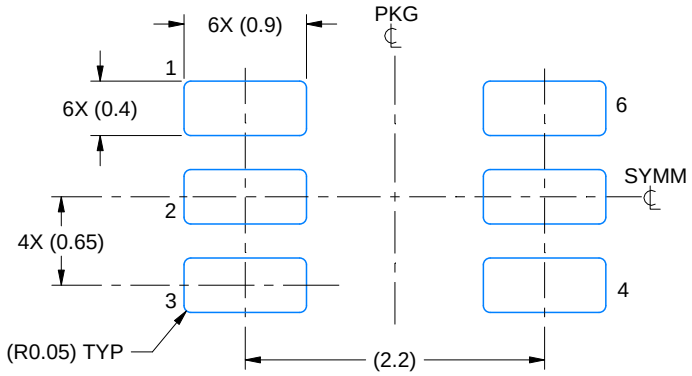
SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



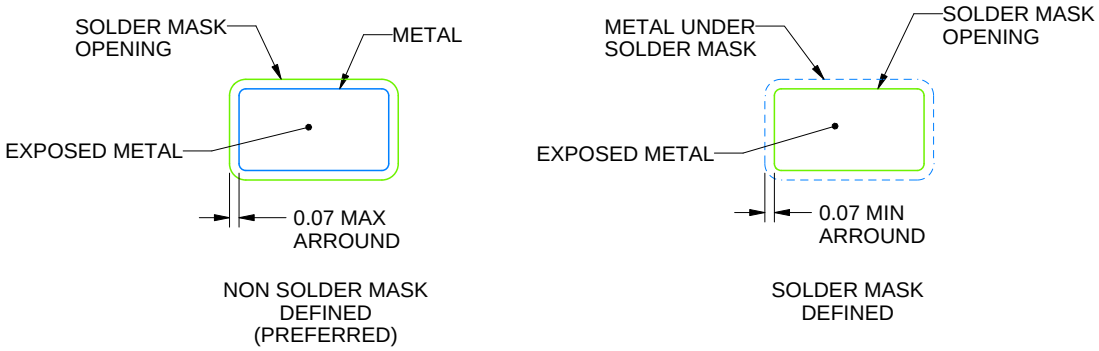
4214835/D 11/2024

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.
3. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
4. Falls within JEDEC MO-203 variation AB.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:18X

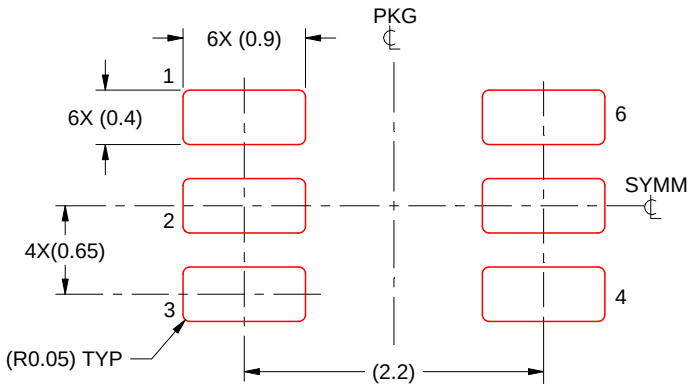


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214835/D 11/2024

NOTES: (continued)

5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 THICK STENCIL
SCALE:18X

4214835/D 11/2024

NOTES: (continued)

7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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