

# 74LV123-Q100

Dual retriggerable monostable multivibrator with reset

Rev. 1 — 15 January 2024

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74LV123-Q100 is a dual retriggerable monostable multivibrator with reset. The basic output pulse width is programmed by selection of external components ( $R_{EXT}$  and  $C_{EXT}$ ). Once triggered this basic pulse width may be extended by retriggering either of the edge triggered inputs ( $n\bar{A}$  or  $nB$ ). By repeating this process, the output pulse period ( $nQ = HIGH$ ,  $n\bar{Q} = LOW$ ) can be made as long as desired. Alternatively, an output delay can be terminated at any time by a LOW-going edge on input  $n\bar{RD}$ . Control inputs include clamp diodes. This enables the use of current limiting resistors to interface inputs to voltages in excess  $V_{CC}$ . Schmitt-trigger action at  $n\bar{A}$  and  $nB$  inputs makes the circuit tolerant of slower input rise and fall times.

This product has been qualified to the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 (Grade 1) and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

## 2. Features and benefits

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
  - Specified from  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and from  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Wide supply voltage range from 1.0 V to 5.5 V
- CMOS low power dissipation
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II Level B
- Optimized for low-voltage applications: 1.0 V to 3.6 V
- Accepts TTL input levels between  $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$  and  $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$
- Typical output ground bounce:  $< 0.8\text{ V}$  at  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Typical HIGH-level output voltage ( $V_{OH}$ ) undershoot:  $> 2\text{ V}$  at  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- DC triggered from active HIGH or active LOW inputs
- Retriggerable for very long pulses up to 100 % duty factor
- Direct reset terminates output pulses
- Schmitt-trigger action on all inputs except for the reset input
- Complies with JEDEC standards:
  - JESD8-7 (1.65 V to 1.95 V)
  - JESD8-5 (2.3 V to 2.7 V)
  - JESD8C (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
  - JESD36 (4.5 V to 5.5 V)
- ESD protection:
  - HBM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 class 2 exceeds 2000 V
  - CDM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 class C3 exceeds 1000 V
- Multiple package options

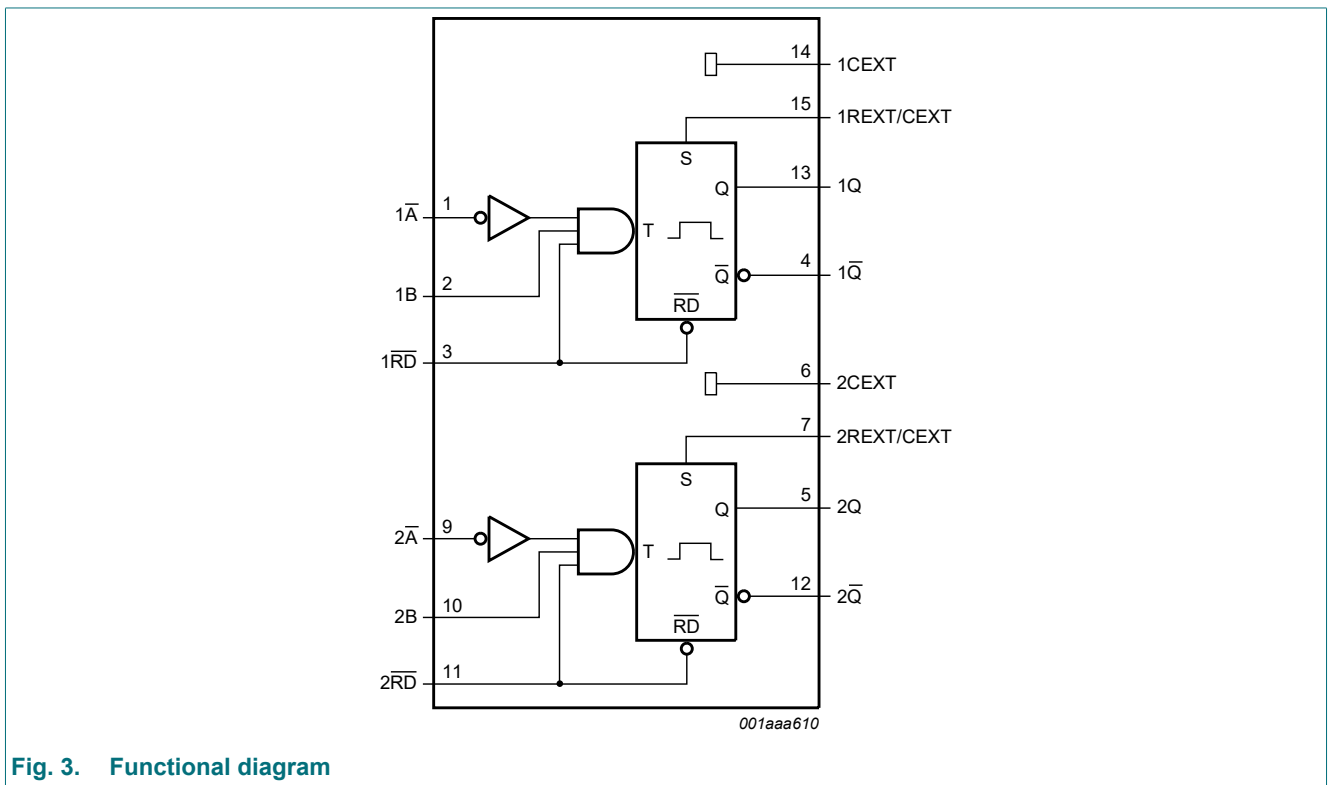
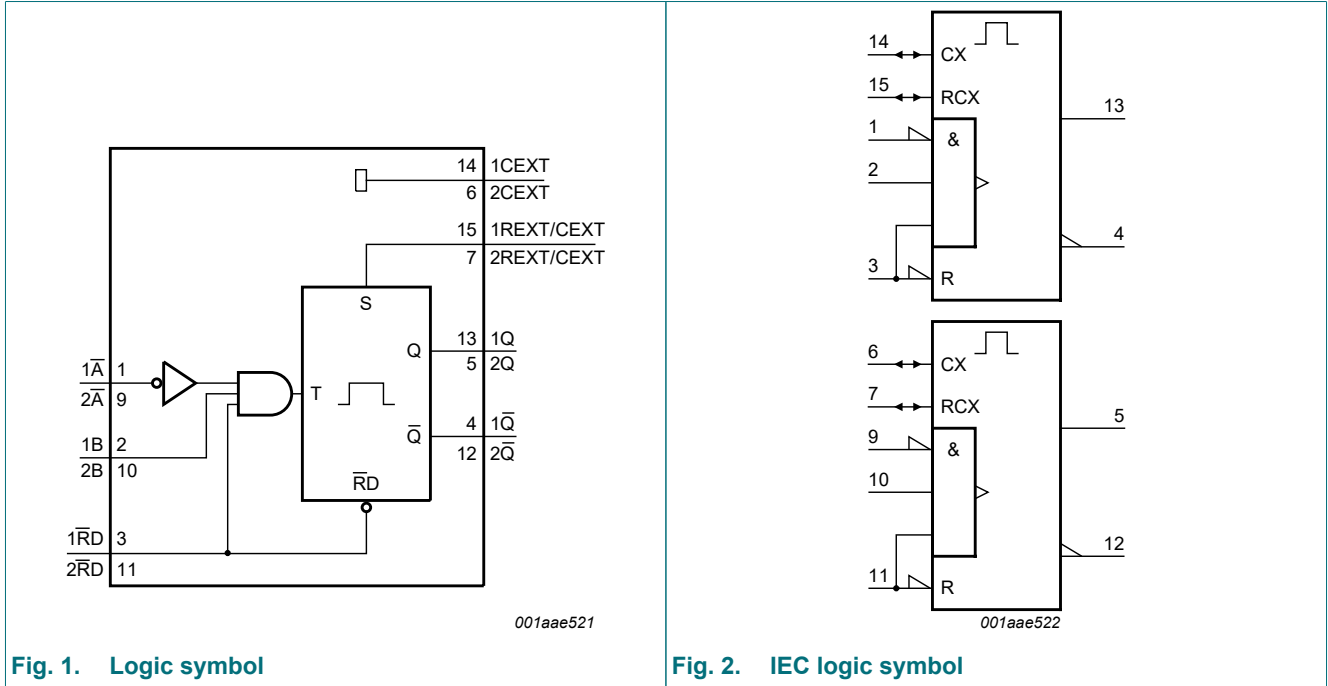
## 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			Version
	Temperature range	Name	Description	
<a href="#">74LV123D-Q100</a>	$-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	SO16	plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm	<a href="#">SOT109-1</a>

Type number	Package			Version
	Temperature range	Name	Description	
<a href="#">74LV123PW-Q100</a>	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP16	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm	<a href="#">SOT403-1</a>

### 4. Functional diagram



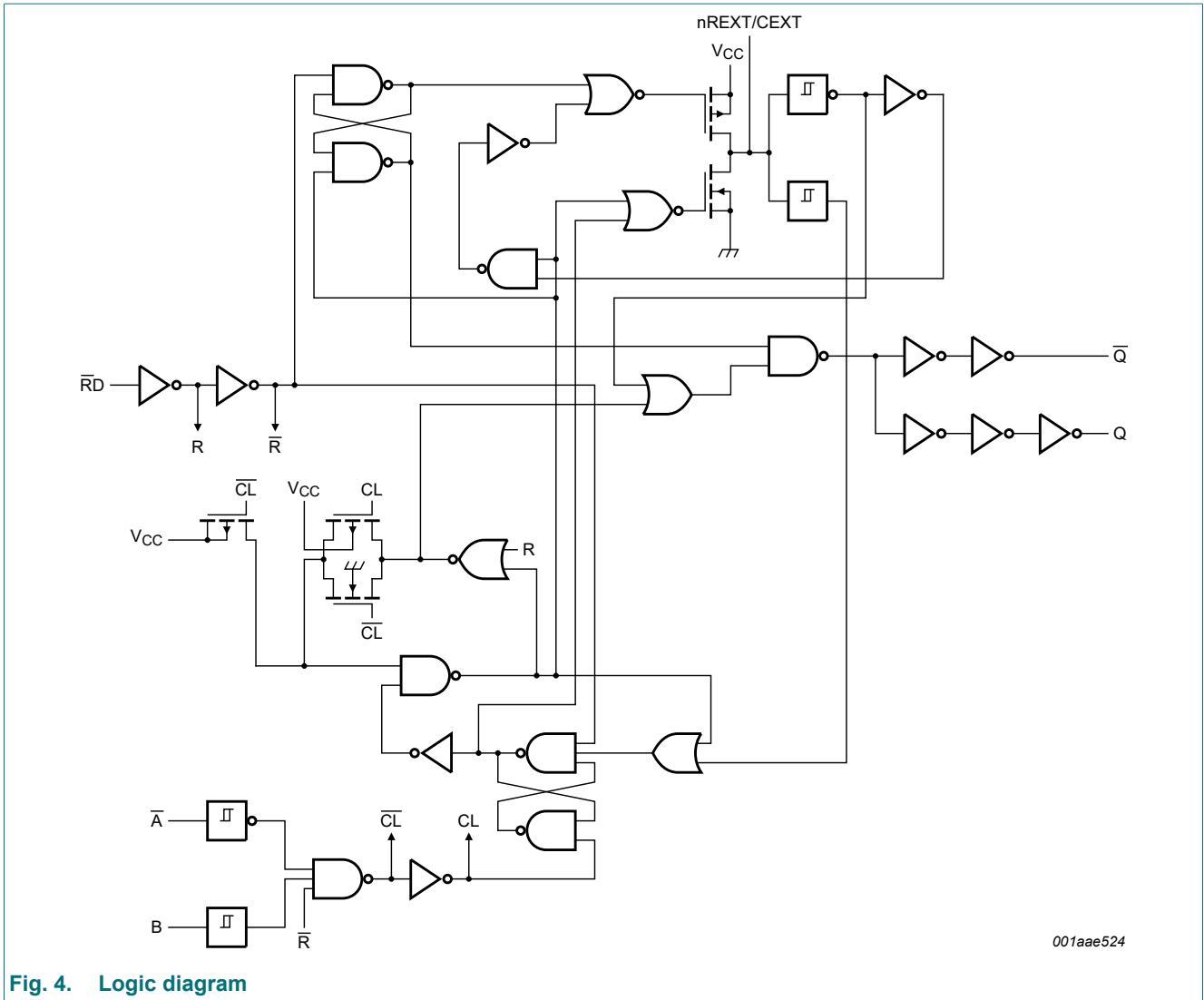
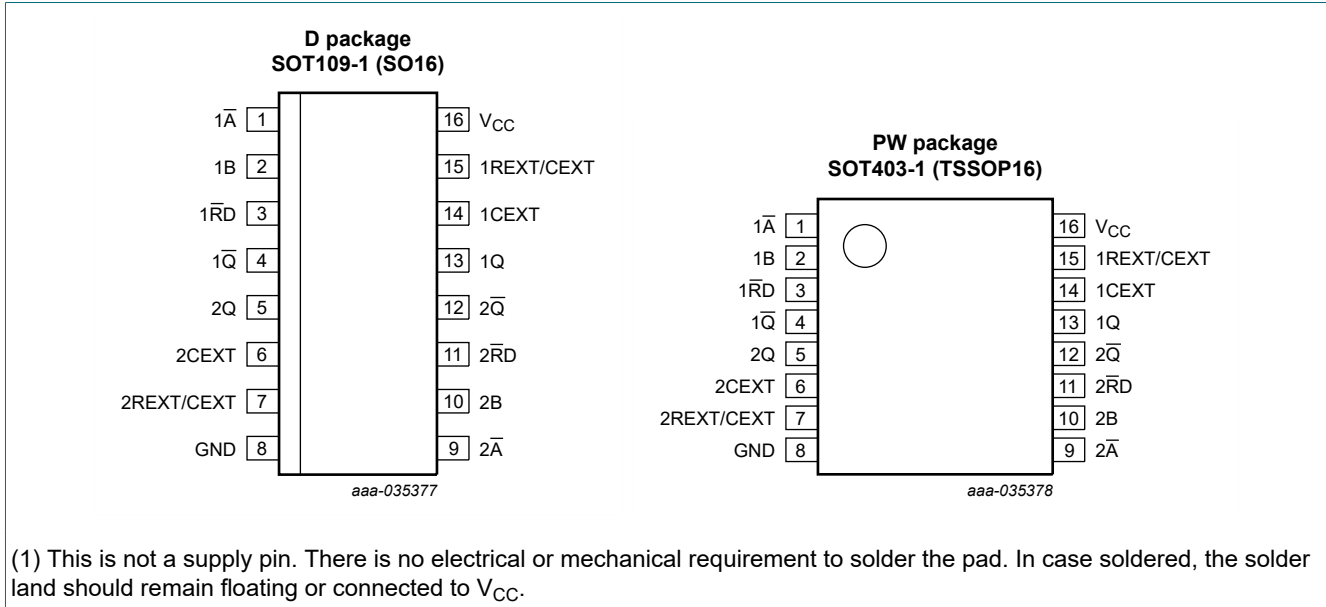


Fig. 4. Logic diagram

## 5. Pinning information

### 5.1. Pinning



(1) This is not a supply pin. There is no electrical or mechanical requirement to solder the pad. In case soldered, the solder land should remain floating or connected to V<sub>CC</sub>.

### 5.2. Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
1 $\bar{A}$	1	negative-edge triggered input 1
1B	2	positive-edge triggered input 1
1 $\bar{RD}$	3	direct reset LOW and positive-edge triggered input 1
1 $\bar{Q}$	4	active LOW output 1
2Q	5	active HIGH output 2
2CEXT	6	external capacitor connection 2
2REXT/CEXT	7	external resistor and capacitor connection 2
GND	8	ground (0 V)
2 $\bar{A}$	9	negative-edge triggered input 2
2B	10	positive-edge triggered input 2
2 $\bar{RD}$	11	direct reset LOW and positive-edge triggered input 2
2 $\bar{Q}$	12	active LOW output 2
1Q	13	active HIGH output 1
1CEXT	14	external capacitor connection 1
1REXT/CEXT	15	external resistor and capacitor connection 1
V <sub>CC</sub>	16	supply voltage

## 6. Functional description

**Table 3. Function table**

*H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care; ↑ = LOW-to-HIGH transition; ↓ = HIGH-to-LOW transition;  $\square$  = one HIGH level output pulse;  $\sqcup$  = one LOW level output pulse.*

Input			Output	
nRD	nA	nB	nQ	nQ
L	X	X	L	H
X	H	X	L [1]	H [1]
X	X	L	L [1]	H [1]
H	L	↑	$\square$	$\sqcup$
H	↓	H	$\square$	$\sqcup$
↑	L	H	$\square$	$\sqcup$

[1] If the monostable multivibrator was triggered before this condition was established, the pulse will continue as programmed.

## 7. Limiting values

**Table 4. Limiting values**

*In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		-0.5	+7	V
$I_{IK}$	input clamping current	$V_I < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$ [1]	-	±20	mA
$I_{OK}$	output clamping current	$V_O < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_O > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$ [1]	-	±50	mA
$I_O$	output current	except for pins nREXT/CEXT; $V_O = -0.5\text{ V}$ to $(V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V})$ [1]	-	±25	mA
$I_{CC}$	supply current		-	+50	mA
$I_{GND}$	ground current		-50	-	mA
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C}$ to $+125\text{ °C}$ [2]	-	500	mW

[1] The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

[2] For SOT109-1 (SO16) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 12.4 mW/K above 110 °C.  
For SOT403-1 (TSSOP16) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 8.5 mW/K above 91 °C.

## 8. Recommended operating conditions

**Table 5. Recommended operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage	[1]	1.0	3.3	5.5	V
$V_I$	input voltage		0	-	$V_{CC}$	V
$V_O$	output voltage		0	-	$V_{CC}$	V
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature	in free air	-40	+25	+125	°C

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	$V_{CC} = 1.0 \text{ V to } 2.0 \text{ V}$ [2]	-	-	500	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$ [2]	-	-	200	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ [2]	-	-	100	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ [2]	-	-	50	ns/V

- [1] The 74LV123-Q100 is guaranteed to function down to  $V_{CC} = 1.0 \text{ V}$  (input levels GND or  $V_{CC}$ ); The "Static characteristics" [Section 9](#) are guaranteed from  $V_{CC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$  to  $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ .
- [2] Except for Schmitt-trigger inputs nA and nB.

## 9. Static characteristics

**Table 6. Static characteristics**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math></b>						
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	0.9	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$	1.4	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.0	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	$0.7V_{CC}$	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.3	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.6	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.8	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.3V_{CC}$	V
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = -100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	-	1.2	-	V
		$I_O = -100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$	1.8	2.0	-	V
		$I_O = -100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.5	2.7	-	V
		$I_O = -100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.8	3.0	-	V
		$I_O = -100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	4.3	4.5	-	V
		$I_O = -6 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.40	2.82	-	V
$I_O = -12 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	3.60	4.20	-	V		
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	-	0	-	V
		$I_O = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$	-	0	0.2	V
		$I_O = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	0	0.2	V
		$I_O = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	0	0.2	V
		$I_O = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	-	0	0.2	V
		$I_O = 6 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	0.25	0.40	V
$I_O = 12 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	-	0.35	0.55	V		
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or } \text{GND}; V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	-	1.0	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or } \text{GND}; I_O = 0 \text{ A}; V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	-	20.0	$\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	500	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_I$	input capacitance		-	3.5	-	pF

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C</b>						
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	0.9	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	1.4	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	2.0	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	0.7V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	-	-	0.3	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	-	0.6	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.8	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-	-	0.3V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		I <sub>O</sub> = -100 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	-	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -100 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	1.8	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -100 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	2.5	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -100 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.8	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -100 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	4.3	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -6 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.2	-	-	V
I <sub>O</sub> = -12 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.5	-	-	V		
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	-	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	-	0.2	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	-	-	0.2	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.2	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.2	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 6 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.5	V
I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.65	V		
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	-	-	1.0	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A; V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	-	-	160	μA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	-	-	850	μA

[1] All typical values are measured at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.

## 10. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 7. Dynamic characteristics**

$GND = 0\text{ V}$ ;  $t_r = t_f \leq 2.5\text{ ns}$ ; for test circuit see [Fig. 6](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C			-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
<b>Propagation delay; see <a href="#">Fig. 5</a></b>								
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	nRD, nA and nB to nQ <a href="#">[2]</a>						
		$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	120	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	-	40	76	-	92	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	-	30	56	-	68	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	25	48	-	57	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	18	40	-	46	ns
		nRD to nQ (reset) <a href="#">[2]</a>						
		$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	100	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	-	30	57	-	68	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	-	23	43	-	51	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	20	38	-	45	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	14	31	-	36	ns
<b>Inputs nA, nB and nRD; see <a href="#">Fig. 5</a></b>								
$t_w$	pulse width	nA = LOW						
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	30	5	-	40	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	25	3.5	-	30	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	20	3.0	-	25	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	15	2.5	-	20	-	ns
		nB = HIGH						
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	30	13	-	40	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	25	8	-	30	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	20	7	-	25	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	15	5	-	20	-	ns
		nRD = LOW; see <a href="#">Fig. 11</a>						
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	35	6	-	45	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	30	5	-	40	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	25	4	-	30	-	ns
$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	20	3	-	25	-	ns		
$t_{trig}$	retrigger time	nB to nA; see <a href="#">Fig. 10</a>						
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	-	70	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	-	55	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	45	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	40	-	-	-	ns



## Dual retriggerable monostable multivibrator with reset

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C			-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
<b>Outputs; <math>n\bar{Q}</math> = LOW and <math>nQ</math> = HIGH, see Fig. 5</b>								
$t_w$	pulse width	$C_{EXT} = 100 \text{ nF}; R_{EXT} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$						
		$V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$	-	470	-	-	-	$\mu\text{s}$
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	460	-	-	-	$\mu\text{s}$
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	450	-	-	-	$\mu\text{s}$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	430	-	-	-	$\mu\text{s}$
		$C_{EXT} = 0 \text{ pF}; R_{EXT} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$						
		$V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$	-	100	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	90	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	80	-	-	-	ns
$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	70	-	-	-	ns		
<b>External components</b>								
$R_{EXT}$	external resistance	see Fig. 9 [3]						
		$V_{CC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	10	-	1000	-	-	k $\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$	5	-	1000	-	-	k $\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	3	-	1000	-	-	k $\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2	-	1000	-	-	k $\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	2	-	1000	-	-	k $\Omega$
$C_{EXT}$	external capacitance	see Fig. 9 [3] [4]						
		$V_{CC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	-	-	-	-	pF
<b>Dynamic power dissipation</b>								
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation capacitance	$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}; V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$ [5]	-	60	-	-	-	pF

[1] All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  and nominal supply values ( $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$  and  $5.0 \text{ V}$ ).

[2]  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ ;  $C_{EXT} = 0 \text{ pF}$ ;  $R_{EXT} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

[3] For other  $R_{EXT}$  and  $C_{EXT}$  combinations see Fig. 9 and Section 11.1.1.

[4]  $C_{EXT}$  has no limits.

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

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

$f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

$f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

$C_L$  = output load capacitance in pF;

$V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in V;

$N$  = number of inputs switching;

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

10.1. Waveforms and test circuit

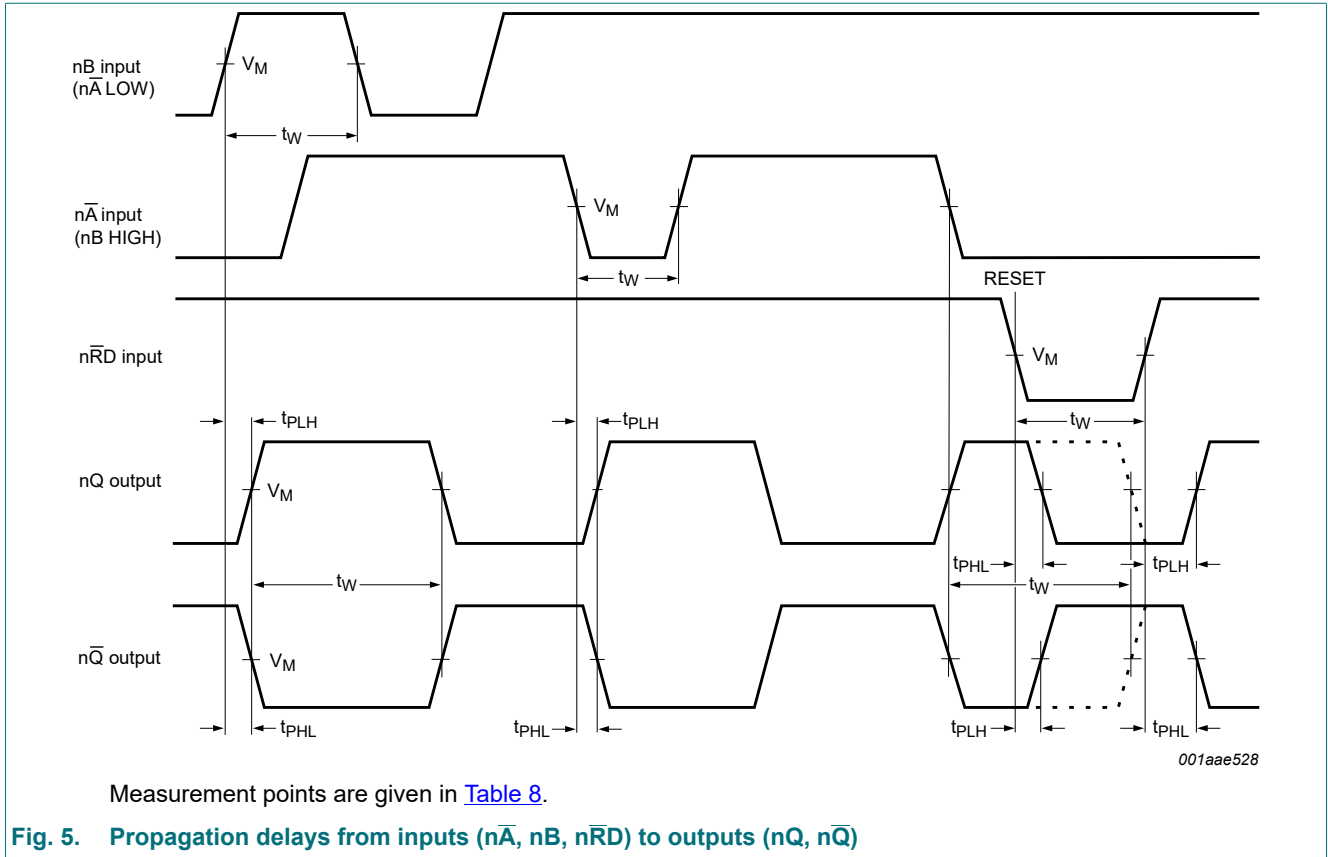


Table 8. Measurement points

$V_{CC}$	$V_M$
$\geq 2.7\text{ V}$	1.5 V
$< 2.7\text{ V}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$

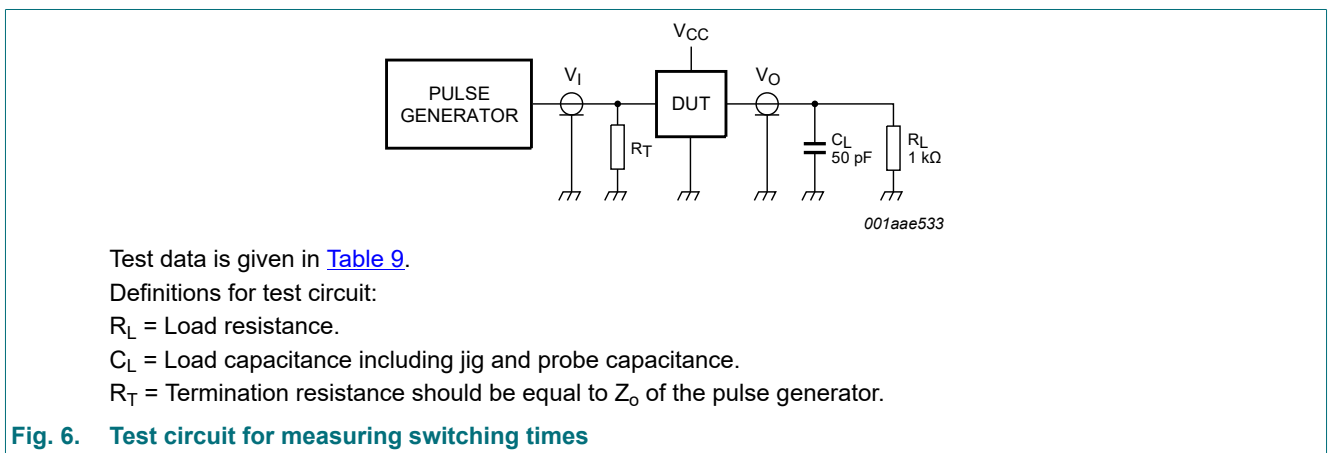


Table 9. Test data

Supply voltage	Input		Load		Test
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>I</sub>	t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	C <sub>L</sub>	R <sub>L</sub>	
< 2.7 V	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.5 ns	50 pF	1 kΩ	t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>
2.7 V to 3.6 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns	50 pF	1 kΩ	t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>
≥ 4.5 V	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.5 ns	50 pF	1 kΩ	t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>

## 11. Application information

### 11.1. Timing components

#### 11.1.1. Basic timing

The basic output pulse width is essentially determined by the values of the external timing components R<sub>EXT</sub> and C<sub>EXT</sub>.

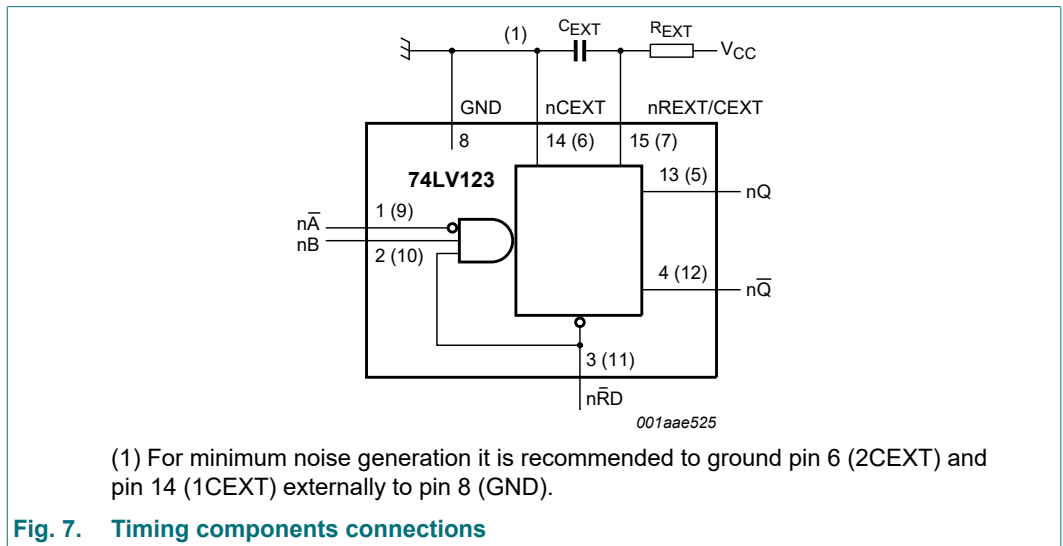
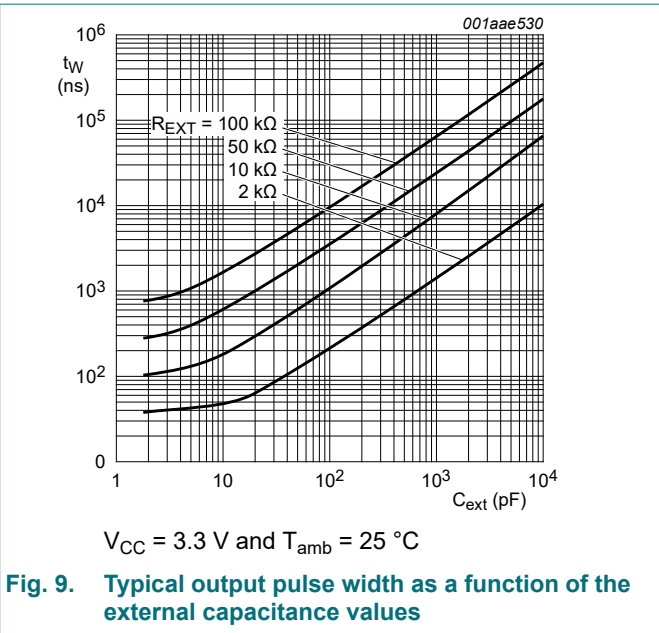
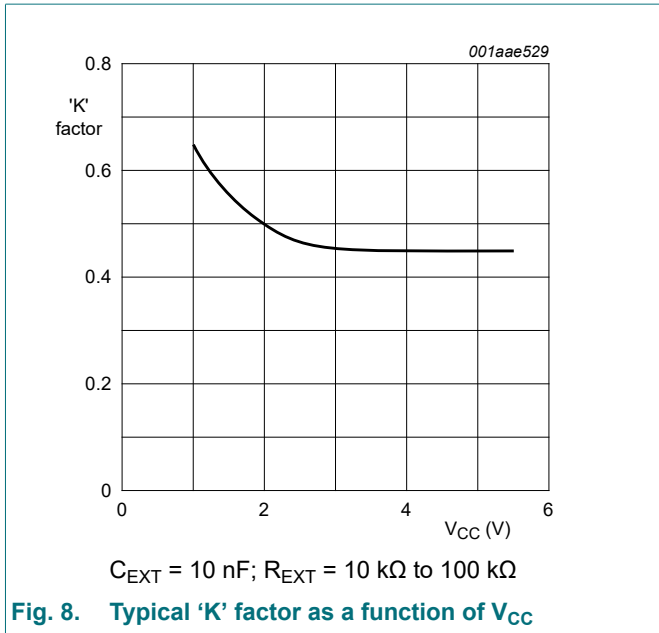


Fig. 7. Timing components connections

If C<sub>EXT</sub> > 10 nF, the following formula is valid: t<sub>W</sub> = K x R<sub>EXT</sub> x C<sub>EXT</sub> (typical) where:

- t<sub>W</sub> = output pulse width in ns
- R<sub>EXT</sub> = external resistor in kΩ
- C<sub>EXT</sub> = external capacitor in pF
- K = constant: this is 0.45 for V<sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V and 0.48 for V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V (see Fig. 8)

The inherent test jig and pin capacitance at pin 15 and pin 7 (nREXT/CEXT) is approximately 7 pF.



**11.1.2. Retrigger timing**

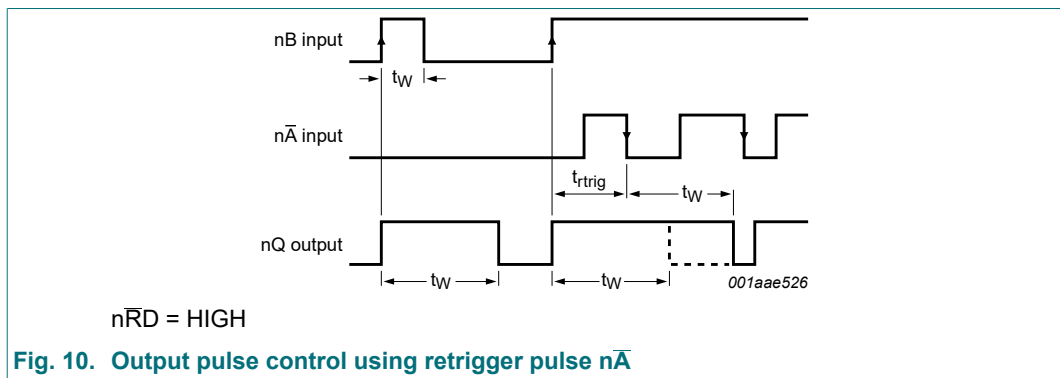
The time to retrigger the monostable multivibrator depends on the values of  $R_{EXT}$  and  $C_{EXT}$ . The output pulse width will only be extended when the time between the active going edges of the trigger pulses meets the minimum retrigger time. If  $C_{EXT} > 10 \text{ pF}$ , the next formula for the set-up time of a retrigger pulse is valid:

at  $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ :  $t_{trig} = 30 + 0.19R_{EXT} \times C_{EXT}^{0.9} + 13 \times R_{EXT}^{1.05}$  (typical)

at  $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ :  $t_{trig} = 41 + 0.15R_{EXT} \times C_{EXT}^{0.9} \times 1 \times R_{EXT}$  (typical)

where:

- $t_{trig}$  = retrigger time in ns
- $C_{EXT}$  = external capacitor in pF
- $R_{EXT}$  = external resistor in k $\Omega$



11.1.3. Reset timing

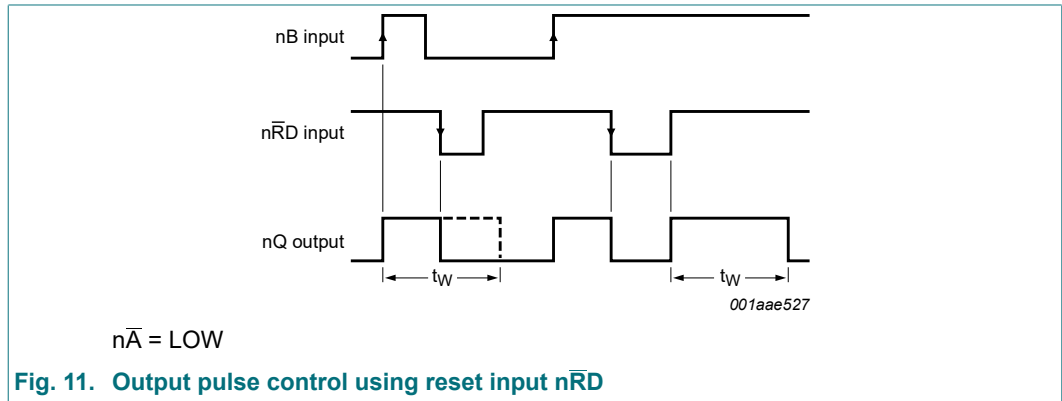


Fig. 11. Output pulse control using reset input  $n\bar{RD}$

11.2. Power considerations

11.2.1. Power-up

When the monostable multivibrator is powered-up, it may produce an output pulse with a pulse width defined by the values of  $R_{EXT}$  and  $C_{EXT}$ . This output pulse can be eliminated using the RC circuit on pin  $n\bar{RD}$  shown in Fig. 12.

11.2.2. Power-down

A large capacitor ( $C_{EXT}$ ) may cause problems when powering-down the monostable due to the energy stored in this capacitor. When a system containing this device is powered-down or a rapid decrease of  $V_{CC}$  to zero occurs, the monostable may sustain damage, due to the capacitor discharging through the input protection diodes. To avoid this possibility, connect a damping diode  $D_{EXT}$  (preferably a germanium or Schottky type diode) able to withstand large current surges. See Fig. 12.

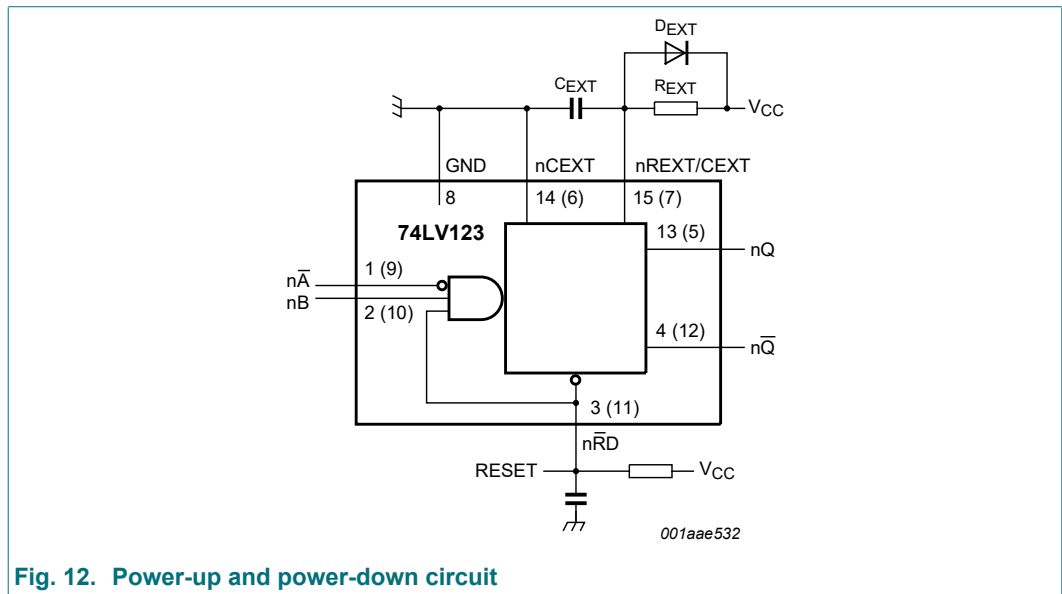


Fig. 12. Power-up and power-down circuit

12. Package outline

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

SOT109-1

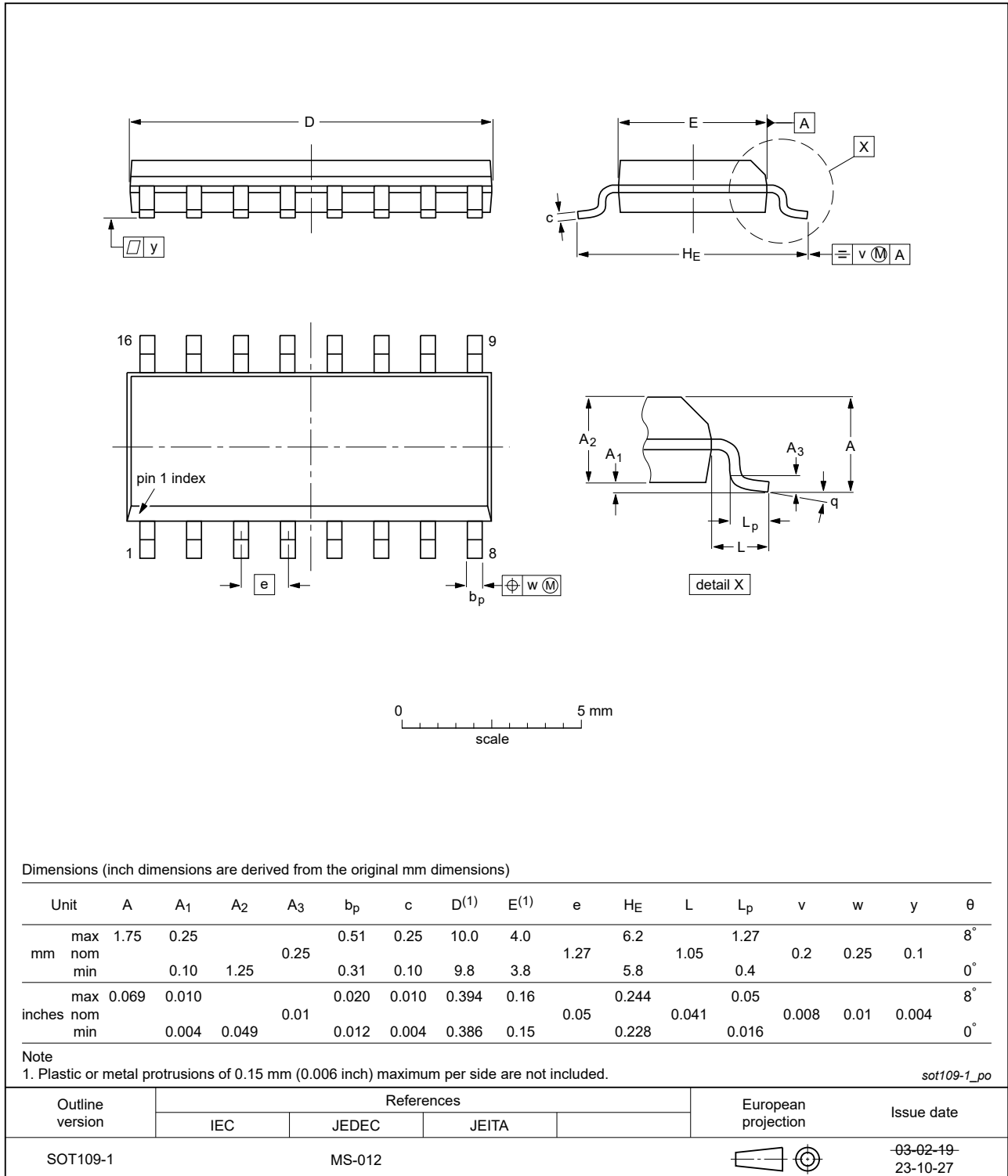


Fig. 13. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

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

SOT403-1

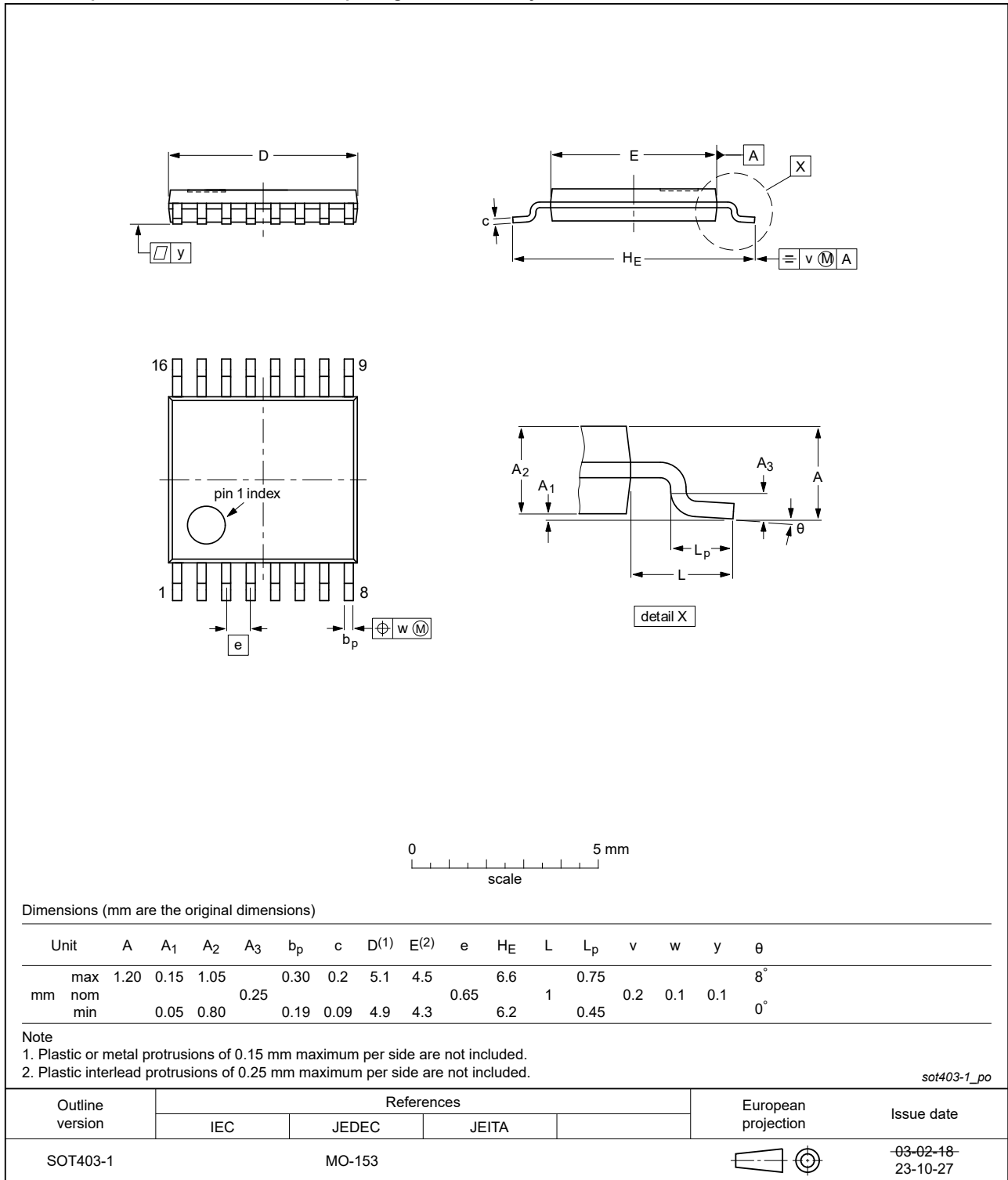


Fig. 14. Package outline SOT403-1 (TSSOP16)

## 13. Abbreviations

Table 10. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

## 14. Revision history

Table 11. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74LV123_Q100 v.1	20240115	Product data sheet	-	-



## 15. Legal information

### Data sheet status

Document status [1][2]	Product status [3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

- [1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".
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