SN74AHC74Q-Q1 Automotive Dual Positive-Edge-Triggered D-Type Flip-Flops With Clear and Preset

1 Features

- AEC-Q100 qualified for automotive applications:
  - Device temperature grade 1: -40°C to +125°C
  - Device HBM ESD classification level 2
  - Device CDM ESD classification level C4B
- Available in *wettable flank* QFN package
- Operating range 2V to 5.5V V_{CC}
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250mA per JESD 17

2 Applications

- Convert a momentary switch to a toggle switch
- Hold a signal during controller reset
- Divide a clock signal by two

3 Description

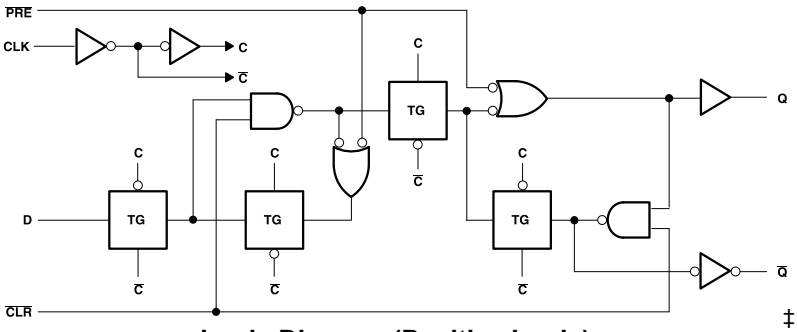
The SN74AHC74Q-Q1 dual positive-edge-triggered device is a D-type flip-flop.

A low level at the preset ($\overline{PRE}$) or clear ($\overline{CLR}$) inputs sets or resets the outputs, regardless of the levels of the other inputs. When $\overline{PRE}$ and $\overline{CLR}$ are inactive (high), data at the data (D) input meeting the setup time requirements is transferred to the outputs on the positive-going edge of the clock pulse. Clock triggering occurs at a voltage level and is not directly related to the rise time of the clock pulse. Following the hold-time interval, data at the D input can be changed without affecting the levels at the outputs.

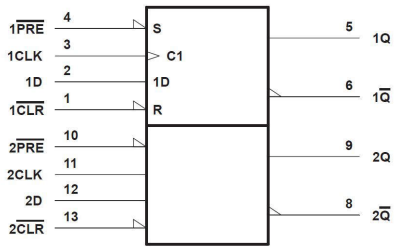
Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE(1)	PACKAGE SIZE(2)	BODY SIZE(3)
SN74AHC74Q-Q1	BQA (WQFN, 14)	3mm × 2.5mm	3mm × 2.5mm
	D (SOIC, 14)	8.65mm × 6mm	8.65mm × 3.9mm
	PW (TSSOP, 14)	5mm × 6. mm	5mm × 4.4mm

(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.



Logic Diagram (Positive Logic)



‡ This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

Logic Symbol‡

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4 Pin Configuration and Functions

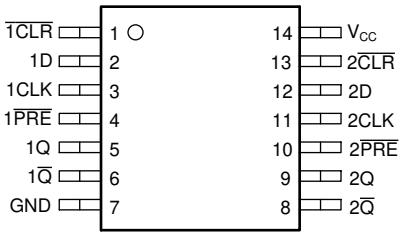

Figure 4-1. SN74AHC74Q-Q1 D or PW Package, 14-Pin SOIC or TSSOP (Top View)

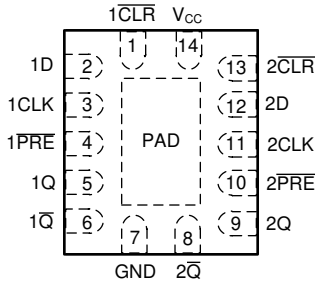

Figure 4-2. SN74AHC74Q-Q1 BQA Package, 14-Pin WQFN (Transparent Top View)

Table 4-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE[1]	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
1$\overline{CLR}$	1	I	Asynchronous clear for channel 1, active low
1D	2	I	Data for channel 1
1CLK	3	I	Clock for channel 1, rising edge triggered
1$\overline{PRE}$	4	I	Asynchronous preset for channel 1, active low
1Q	5	O	Output for channel 1
1$\overline{Q}$	6	O	Inverted output for channel 1
GND	7	G	Ground
2$\overline{Q}$	8	O	Inverted output for channel 2
2Q	9	O	Output for channel 2
2$\overline{PRE}$	10	I	Asynchronous preset for channel 2, active low
2CLK	11	I	Clock for channel 2, rising edge triggered
2D	12	I	Data for channel 2
2$\overline{CLR}$	13	I	Asynchronous clear for channel 2, active low
V_{CC}	14	P	Positive supply
Thermal Pad[2]		—	The thermal pad can be connected to GND or left floating. Do not connect to any other signal or supply

(1) I = input, O = output, P = power, G = ground
(2) BQA package only

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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	7	V
V_I (2)	Input voltage range		–0.5	7	V
V_O (2)	Output voltage range		–0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
I_{IK}	Input clamp current	(V_I < 0)		–20	mA
I_{OK}	Output clamp current	(V_O < 0 or V_O > V_{CC}		±20	mA
I_O	Continuous output current	(V_O = 0 to V_{CC})		±25	mA
	Continuous current through V_{CC} or GND			±50	mA
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		–65	150	°C

(1) Operation outside the *Absolute Maximum Rating* may cause permanent device damage. *Absolute Maximum Rating* do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under *Recommended Operating Condition*. If used outside the *Recommended Operating Condition* but within the *Absolute Maximum Rating*, 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 voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

5.2 ESD Ratings

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

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

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		2	5.5	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 2 V	1.5		V
		V_{CC} = 3 V	2.1		
		V_{CC} = 5.5 V	3.85		
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 2 V		0.5	V
		V_{CC} = 3 V		0.9	
		V_{CC} = 5.5 V		1.65	
V_I (1)	Input voltage		0	5.5	V
V_O	Output voltage		0	V_{CC}	V
I_{OH} (2)	High-level output current	V_{CC} = 2 V		–50	μA
		V_{CC} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		–4	mA
		V_{CC} = 5 V ± 0.5 V		–8	
I_{OL} (2)	Low-level output current	V_{CC} = 2 V		50	μA
		V_{CC} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		4	mA
		V_{CC} = 5 V ± 0.5 V		8	
Δt/Δv	Input transition rise or fall rate	V_{CC} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		100	ns/V
		V_{CC} = 5 V ± 0.5 V		20	
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		–40	125	°C

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

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(2) Recommended current values provided to maintain appropriate output state as per the relevant output voltage specification (V_{OL} for I_{OL}, V_{OH} for I_{OH}). See *Electrical Characteristics* table for details.

5.4 Thermal Information — SN74AHC74Q-Q1

THERMAL METRIC(1)		BQA (WQFN)	D (SOIC)	PW (TSSOP)	UNIT
		14 PINS	14 PINS	14 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	88.3	124.6	147.7	°C/W

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

5.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	T_A = 25 °C			–40 to +125 °C		UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	
V_{OH}	I_{OH} = –50 µA	2 V	1.9	2		1.9		V
		3 V	2.9	3		2.9		
		4.5 V	4.4	4.5		4.4		
	I_{OH} = –4 mA	3 V	2.58			2.48		
	I_{OH} = –8 mA	4.5 V	3.94			3.8		
V_{OL}	I_{OL} = 50 µA	2 V			0.1		0.1	V
		3 V			0.1		0.1	
		4.5 V			0.1		0.1	
	I_{OL} = 4 mA	3 V			0.36		0.5	
	I_{OL} = 8 mA	4.5 V			0.36		0.5	
I_I	V_I = 5.5 V or GND	0 V to 5.5 V			±0.1		±1	µA
I_{CC}	V_I = V_{CC} or GND, I_O = 0	5.5 V			2		20	µA
C_i	V_I = V_{CC} or GND	5 V		2	10		10	pF

5.6 Timing Requirements — V_{CC} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V

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

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	T_A = 25°C		-40°C to 125°C		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_w	Pulse duration	$\overline{PRE}$ or $\overline{CLR}$ LOW	6		7		ns
		CLK	6		7		ns
t_{su}	Setup time before CLK↑	Data	6		7		ns
		$\overline{PRE}$ or $\overline{CLR}$ Inactive	5		5		ns
t_h	Hold time, data after CLK↑		0.5		0.5		ns

5.7 Timing Requirements — V_{CC} = 5 V ± 0.5 V

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

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	T_A = 25°C		-40°C to 125°C		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_w	Pulse duration	$\overline{PRE}$ or $\overline{CLR}$ LOW	5		5		ns
		CLK	5		5		ns
t_{su}	Setup time before CLK↑	Data	5		5		ns
		$\overline{PRE}$ or $\overline{CLR}$ Inactive	3		3		ns

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

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	T_A = 25°C		-40°C to 125°C		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_h	Hold time, data after CLK↑		0.5		0.5		ns

5.8 Switching Characteristics, V_{CC} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (see Section 6)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	LOAD CAPACITANCE	T_A = 25°C			–40 to +125 °C		UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	
f_{max}			C_L = 15 pF	80	125		70		ns
			C_L = 50 pF	50	75		45		
t_{PLH}	$\overline{PRE}$ or $\overline{CLR}$	Q or $\overline{Q}$	C_L = 15 pF		7.6	12.3	1	14.5	ns
t_{PHL}					7.6	12.3	1	14.5	
t_{PLH}	CLK	Q or $\overline{Q}$	C_L = 15 pF		6.7	11.9	1	14	ns
t_{PHL}					6.7	11.9	1	14	
t_{PLH}	$\overline{PRE}$ or $\overline{CLR}$	Q or $\overline{Q}$	C_L = 50 pF		10.1	15.8	1	18	ns
t_{PHL}					10.1	15.8	1	18	
t_{PLH}	CLK	Q or $\overline{Q}$	C_L = 50 pF		9.2	15.4	1	17.5	ns
t_{PHL}					9.2	15.4	1	17.5	

5.9 Switching Characteristics, V_{CC} = 5 V ± 0.5 V

over recommended operating free-air temperature range, (see Section 6)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	LOAD CAPACITANCE	T_A = 25°C			–40 to +125 °C		UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	
f_{max}			C_L = 15 pF	130	170		110		ns
			C_L = 50 pF	90	115		75		
t_{PLH}	$\overline{PRE}$ or $\overline{CLR}$	Q or $\overline{Q}$	C_L = 15 pF		4.8	7.7	1	9	ns
t_{PHL}					4.8	7.7	1	9	
t_{PLH}	CLK	Q or $\overline{Q}$	C_L = 15 pF		4.6	7.3	1	8.5	ns
t_{PHL}					4.6	7.3	1	8.5	
t_{PLH}	$\overline{PRE}$ or $\overline{CLR}$	Q or $\overline{Q}$	C_L = 50 pF		6.3	9.7	1	11	ns
t_{PHL}					6.3	9.7	1	11	
t_{PLH}	CLK	Q or $\overline{Q}$	C_L = 50 pF		6.1	9.3	1	10.5	ns
t_{PHL}					6.1	9.3	1	10.5	

5.10 Noise Characteristics

V_{CC} = 5 V, C_L = 50 pF, T_A = 25°C(1)

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{OL(P)}$	Quiet output, maximum dynamic V_{OL}			0.8	V
$V_{OL(V)}$	Quiet output, minimum dynamic V_{OL}			–0.8	V
$V_{OH(V)}$	Quiet output, minimum dynamic V_{OH}	4.7			V
$V_{IH(D)}$	High-level dynamic input voltage	3.5			V
$V_{IL(D)}$	Low-level dynamic input voltage			1.5	V

(1) Characteristics are for surface-mount packages only.

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5.11 Operating Characteristics

V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		TYP	UNIT
C_{pd}	Power dissipation capacitance	No load,	f = 1 MHz	32	pF

5.12 Typical Characteristics

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

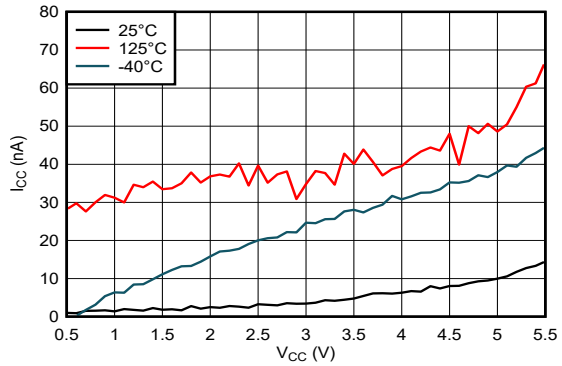

Figure 5-1. Supply Current Across Supply Voltage

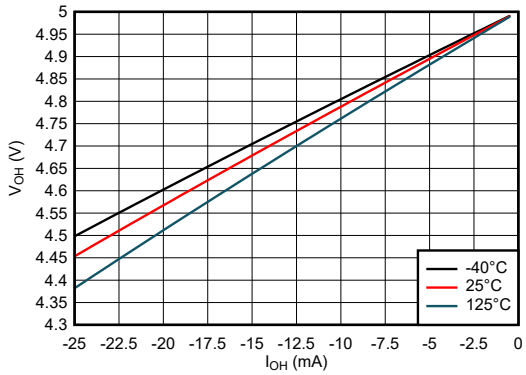

Figure 5-2. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 5-V Supply

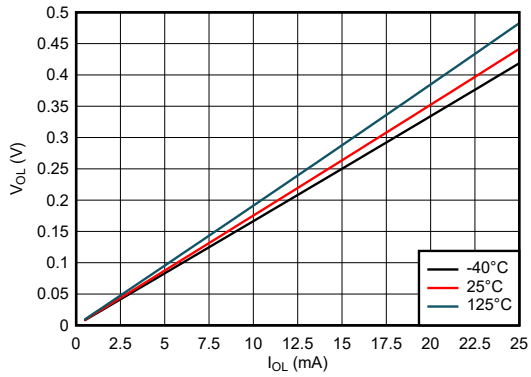

Figure 5-3. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 5-V Supply

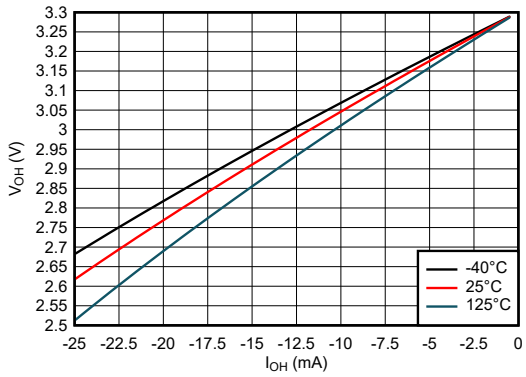

Figure 5-4. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 3.3-V Supply

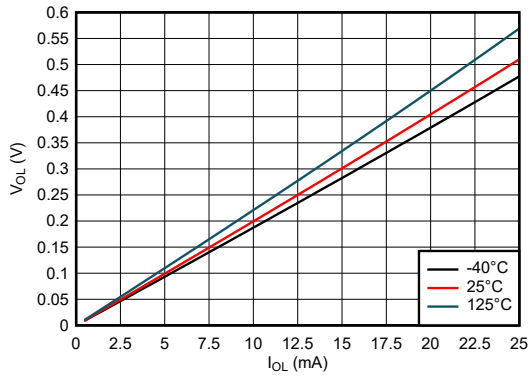

Figure 5-5. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 3.3-V Supply

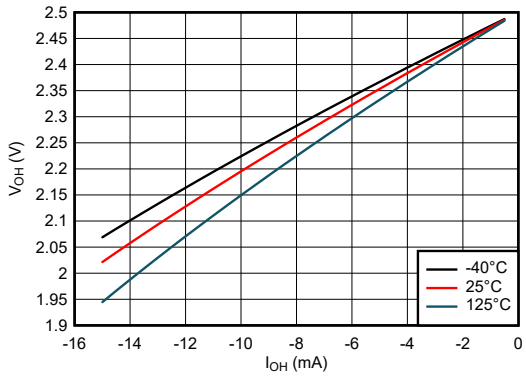

Figure 5-6. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 2.5-V Supply

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5.12 Typical Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

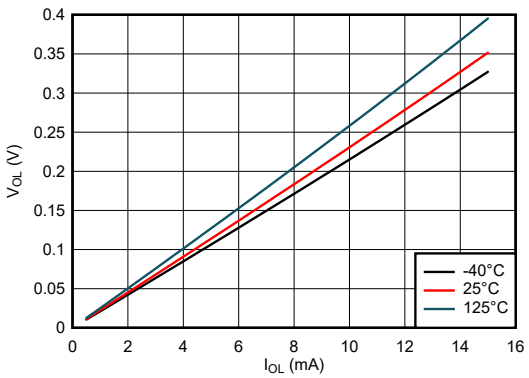

Figure 5-7. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 2.5-V Supply

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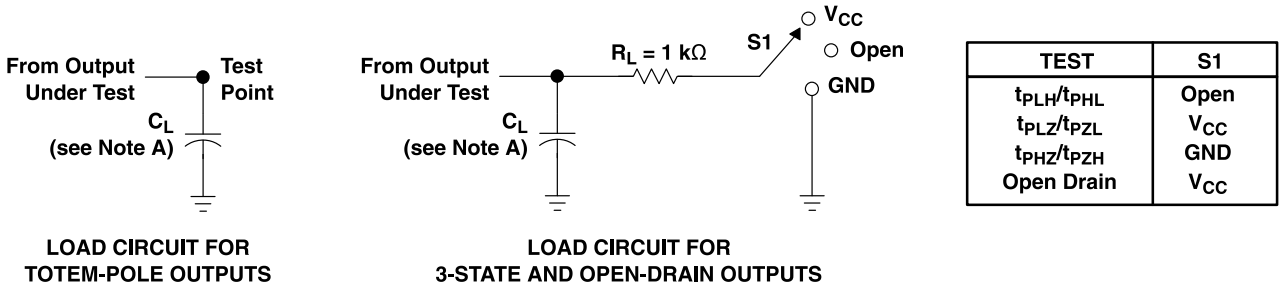
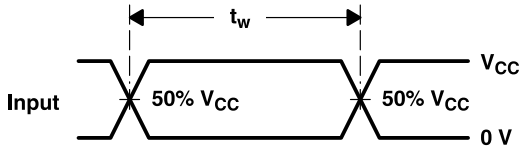
6 Parameter Measurement Information

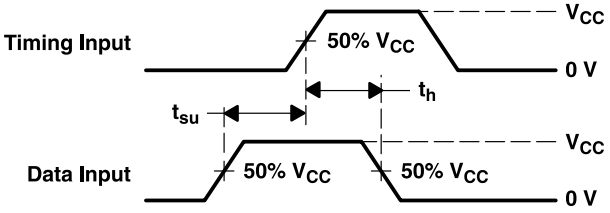


LOAD CIRCUIT FOR TOTEM-POLE OUTPUTS

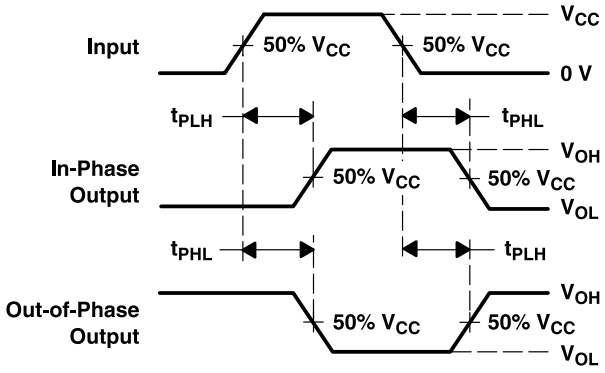
LOAD CIRCUIT FOR 3-STATE AND OPEN-DRAIN OUTPUTS



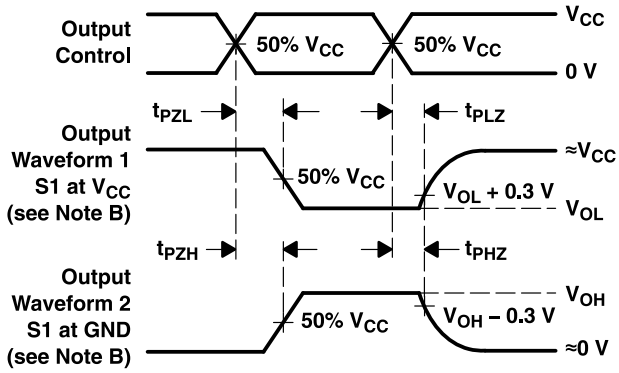
VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS PULSE DURATION



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 ≤ 1 MHz, Z_O = 50 Ω, t_r ≤ 3 ns, t_f ≤ 3 ns.
D. The outputs are measured one at a time with one input transition per measurement.
E. 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 SN74AHC74Q-Q1 dual positive-edge-triggered devices are D-type flip-flops.

A low level at the preset ($\overline{PRE}$) or clear ($\overline{CLR}$) inputs sets or resets the outputs, regardless of the levels of the other inputs. When $\overline{PRE}$ and $\overline{CLR}$ are inactive (high), data at the data (D) input meeting the setup time requirements is transferred to the outputs on the positive-going edge of the clock pulse. Clock triggering occurs at a voltage level and is not directly related to the rise time of the clock pulse. Following the hold-time interval, data at the D input can be changed without affecting the levels at the outputs.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

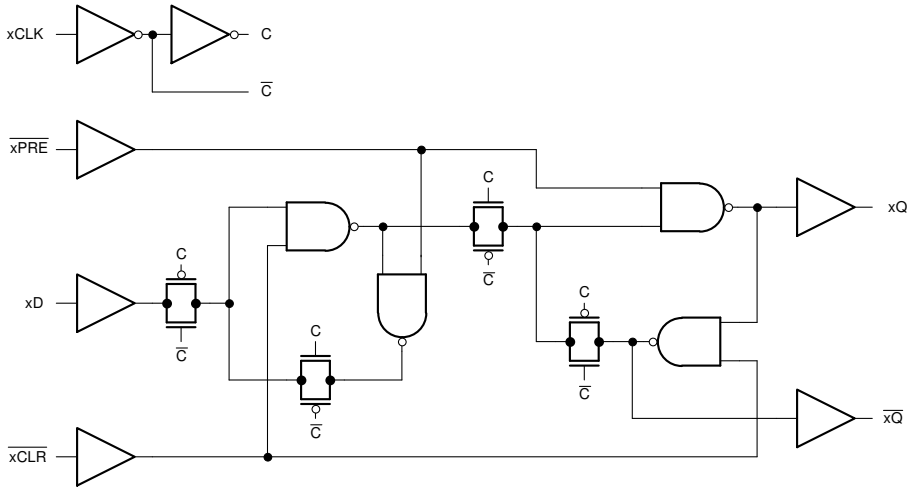

Figure 7-1. Logic Diagram (Positive Logic) for One Channel of SN74AHC74Q-Q1

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 may create fast edges into light loads, so routing and load conditions should 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. It is important for the output power of the device to be limited 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 should be left disconnected.

7.3.2 Latching Logic

This device includes latching logic circuitry. Latching circuits commonly include D-type latches and D-type flip-flops, but include all logic circuits that act as volatile memory.

When the device is powered on, the state of each latch is unknown. There is no default state for each latch at start-up.

The output state of each latching logic circuit only remains stable as long as power is applied to the device within the supply voltage range specified in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.

7.3.3 Standard CMOS Inputs

This device includes standard CMOS inputs. Standard CMOS inputs are high impedance and are typically modeled as a resistor in parallel with the input capacitance given in the *Electrical Characteristics*. The worst

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case resistance is calculated with the maximum input voltage, given in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, and the maximum input leakage current, given in the *Electrical Characteristics*, using Ohm's law (R = V ÷ I).

Standard CMOS inputs require that input signals transition between valid logic states quickly, as defined by the input transition time or rate in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. Failing to meet this specification will result in excessive power consumption and could cause oscillations. More details can be found in *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*.

Do not leave standard CMOS inputs floating at any time during operation. Unused inputs must be terminated at V_{CC} or GND. If a system will not be actively driving an input at all times, then a pull-up or pull-down resistor can be added to provide a valid input voltage during these times. The resistor value will depend on multiple factors; a 10-kΩ resistor, however, is recommended and will typically meet all requirements.

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7.3.4 Wettable Flanks

This device includes wettable flanks for at least one package. See the *Features* section on the front page of the data sheet for which packages include this feature.

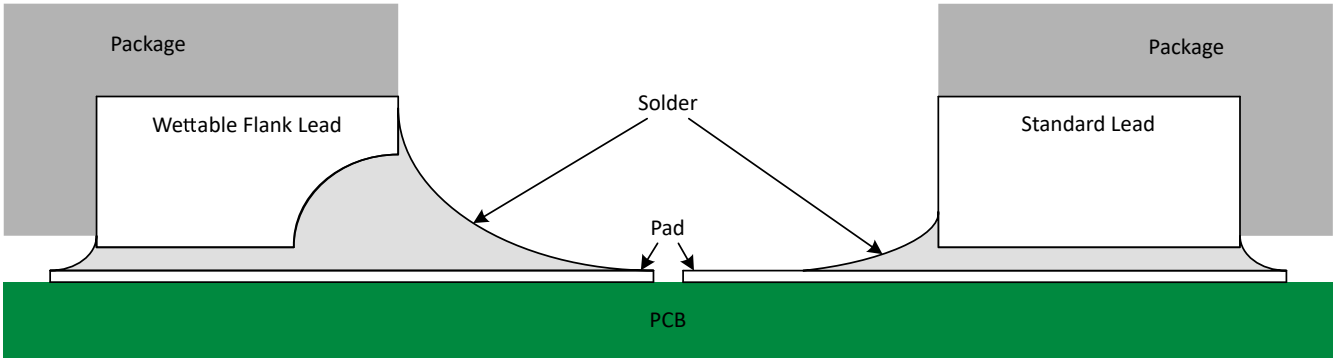

Figure 7-2. Simplified Cutaway View of Wettable-Flank QFN Package and Standard QFN Package After Soldering

Wettable flanks help improve side wetting after soldering, which makes QFN packages easier to inspect with automatic optical inspection (AOI). As shown in Figure 7-2, a wettable flank can be dimpled or step-cut to provide additional surface area for solder adhesion which assists in reliably creating a side fillet. See the mechanical drawing for additional details.

7.3.5 Clamp Diode Structure

As Figure 7-3 shows, the outputs to this device have both positive and negative clamping diodes, and the inputs to this device have negative clamping diodes only.

CAUTION

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

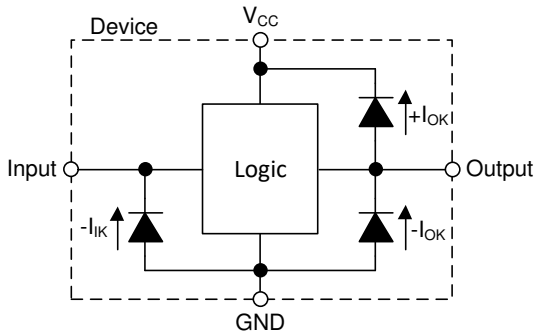

Figure 7-3. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output

7.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 7-1 shows the function table for each input and output.

Table 7-1. Function Table (Each Flip-Flop)

INPUTS				OUTPUTS	
$\overline{PRE}$	$\overline{CLR}$	CLK	D	Q	$\overline{Q}$
L	H	X	X	H	L
H	L	X	X	L	H

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Table 7-1. Function Table (Each Flip-Flop) (continued)

INPUTS				OUTPUTS	
$\overline{PRE}$	$\overline{CLR}$	CLK	D	Q	$\overline{Q}$
L	L	X	X	H[1]	H[1]
H	H	↑	H	H	L
H	H	↑	L	L	H
H	H	L	X	Q_0	$\overline{Q}_0$

(1) This configuration is unstable; that is, it does not persist when $\overline{PRE}$ or $\overline{CLR}$ returns to its inactive (high) level.

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

Toggle switches are typically large, mechanically complex and relatively expensive. It is desirable to use a momentary switch instead because they are small, mechanically simple and low cost. Some systems require a toggle switch's functionality but are space or cost constrained and must use a momentary switch instead.

If the data input (D) of the D-type flip-flop is tied to the inverted output ($\overline{Q}$), then each clock pulse will cause the value at the output (Q) to toggle. The momentary switch can be debounced and connected through a Schmitt-trigger buffer to the clock input (CLK) to toggle the output.

This application also utilizes a power-on reset circuit so that the output always starts in the LOW state when power is applied.

8.2 Typical Application

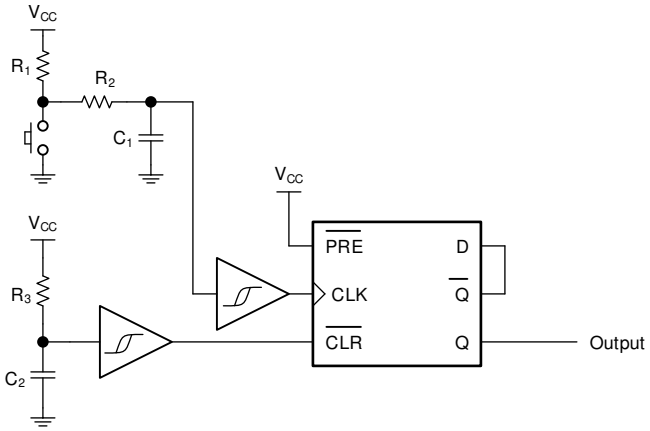

Figure 8-1. Typical Application Schematic

8.2.1 Design Requirements

8.2.1.1 Power Considerations

Ensure the desired supply voltage is within the range specified in the *Recommended Operating Conditions*. The supply voltage sets the device's electrical characteristics as described in the *Electrical Characteristics - 74*.

The supply must be capable of sourcing current equal to the total current to be sourced by all outputs of the SN74AHC74Q-Q1 plus the maximum supply current, I_{CC}, listed in the *Electrical Characteristics - 74*. The logic device can only source or sink as much current as it is provided at the supply and ground pins, respectively. Be sure to not exceed the maximum total current through GND or V_{CC} listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

Total power consumption can be calculated using the information provided in *CMOS Power Consumption and C_{pd} Calculation*.

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

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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

Unused inputs must be terminated to either V_{CC} or ground. These can be directly terminated if the input is completely unused, or they can be connected with a pull-up or pull-down resistor if the input is to be used sometimes, but not always. A pull-up resistor is used for a default state of HIGH, and a pull-down resistor is used for a default state of LOW. The resistor size is limited by drive current of the controller, leakage current into the SN74AHC74Q-Q1, as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics - 74*, and the desired input transition rate. A 10-kΩ resistor value is often used due to these factors.

The SN74AHC74Q-Q1 has standard CMOS inputs, so input signal edge rates cannot be slow. Slow input edge rates can cause oscillations and damaging shoot-through current. The recommended rates are defined in the *Recommended Operating Conditions*.

Refer to 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 will decrease the output voltage as specified by the V_{OH} specification in the *Electrical Characteristics - 74*. Similarly, the ground voltage is used to produce the output LOW voltage. Sinking current into the output will increase the output voltage as specified by the V_{OL} specification in the *Electrical Characteristics - 74*.

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

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

8.2.1.4 Timing Considerations

The SN74AHC74Q-Q1 is a clocked device. As such, it requires special timing considerations for normal operation.

Primary timing factors to consider:

- Maximum clock frequency: the maximum operating clock frequency defined in *Timing Requirements - 74* is the maximum frequency at which the device is designed to function. This value refers specifically to the triggering waveform, measuring from one trigger level to the next.
- Pulse duration: ensure that the triggering event duration is larger than the minimum pulse duration, as defined in the *Timing Requirements - 74*.
- Setup time: ensure that the data has changed at least one setup time prior to the triggering event, as defined in the *Timing Requirements - 74*.
- Hold time: ensure that the data remains in the desired state at least one hold time after the triggering event, as defined in the *Timing Requirements - 74*.

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 Example*.
2. Ensure the capacitive load at the output is ≤ 70 pF. This is not a hard limit; however, it will optimize performance. This can be accomplished by providing short, appropriately sized traces from the SN74AHC74Q-Q1 to the receiving device.
3. Ensure the resistive load at the output is larger than (V_{CC} / I_O(max)) Ω, so that the maximum output current from the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* is not violated. Most CMOS inputs have a resistive load measured in mega ohms; much larger than the minimum calculated above.

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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 application report, *CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation*

8.2.3 Application Curves

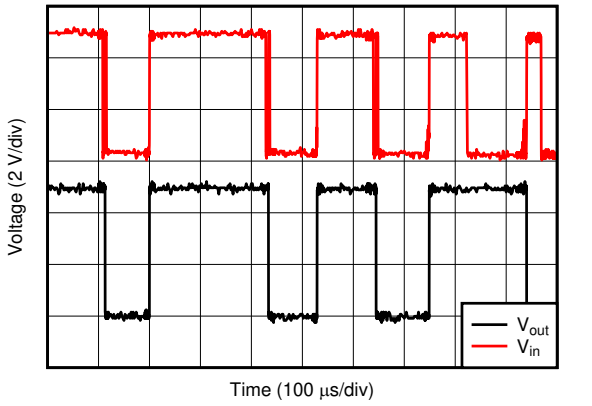

Figure 8-2. Waveform for Non-Debounced Switch

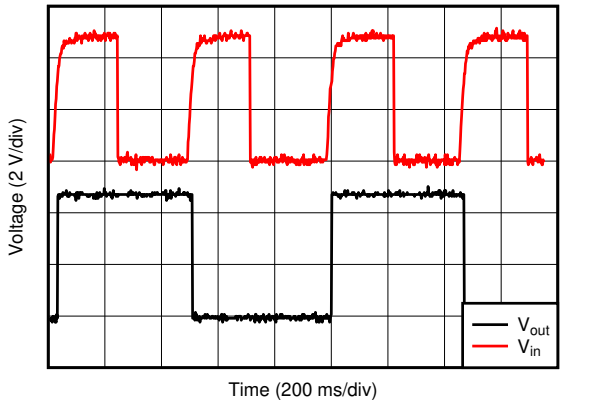

Figure 8-3. Waveform for Debounced Switch

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 should have a bypass capacitor to prevent power disturbance. A 0.1-µF capacitor is recommended for this device. It is acceptable to parallel multiple bypass capacitors to reject different frequencies of noise. The 0.1-µF and 1-µF capacitors are commonly used in parallel. The bypass capacitor should be installed as close to the power terminal as possible for best results, as shown in the *Layout Example*.

8.4 Layout

8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

When using multiple-input and multiple-channel logic devices inputs must not ever be left floating. 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. Such unused input pins must not be left unconnected because the undefined voltages at the outside connections result in undefined operational states. All unused inputs of digital logic devices must be connected to a logic high or logic low voltage, as defined by the input voltage specifications, to prevent them from floating. The logic level that must be applied to any particular unused input depends on the function of the device. Generally, the inputs are tied to GND or V_{CC}, whichever makes more sense for the logic function or is more convenient.

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8.4.2 Layout Example

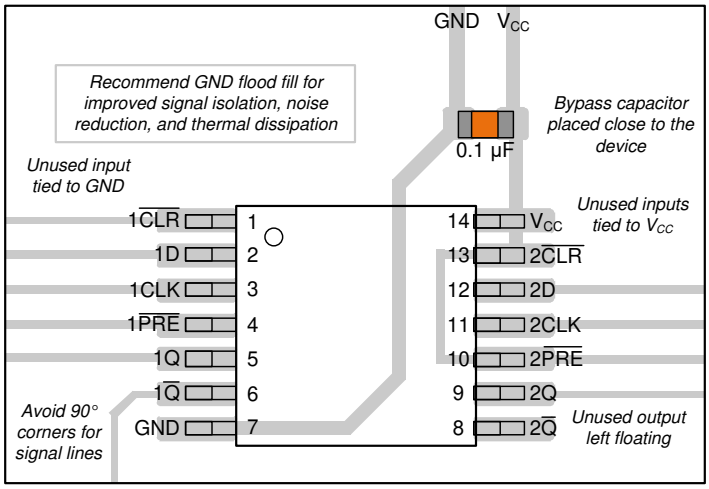

Figure 8-4. Example Layout for the SN74AHC74Q-Q1

9 Device and Documentation Support

9.1 Documentation Support

9.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- Texas Instruments, *CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation*
- Texas Instruments, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*
- Texas Instruments, *Thermal Characteristics of Standard Linear and Logic (SLL) Packages and Devices*

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.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

9.4 Trademarks

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All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

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 Revision C (October 2023) to Revision D (February 2024)	Page
• Updated RθJA value: D = 86 to 124.6, all values in °C/W	5

Changes from Revision B (August 2023) to Revision C (October 2023)	Page
• Updated RθJA values: PW = 113 to 147.7, all values in °C/W	5

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 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 finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
SN74AHC74QDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AHC74Q	Samples
SN74AHC74QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AHC74Q	Samples
SN74AHC74QPWRG4Q1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	HA74Q	Samples
SN74AHC74QPWRQ1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	HA74Q	Samples
SN74AHC74QWBQARQ1	ACTIVE	WQFN	BQA	14	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AHC74Q	Samples

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices 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.

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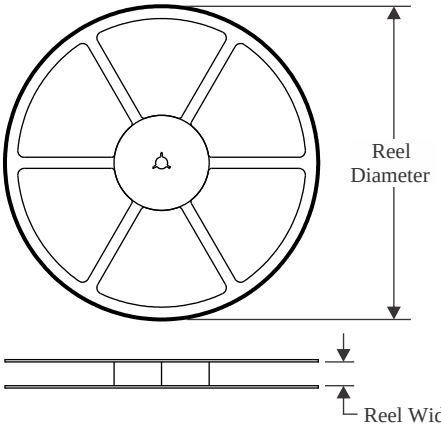
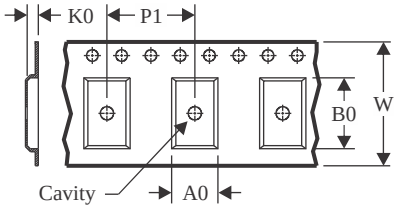
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

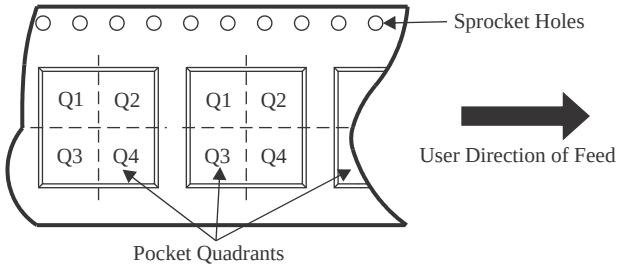


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

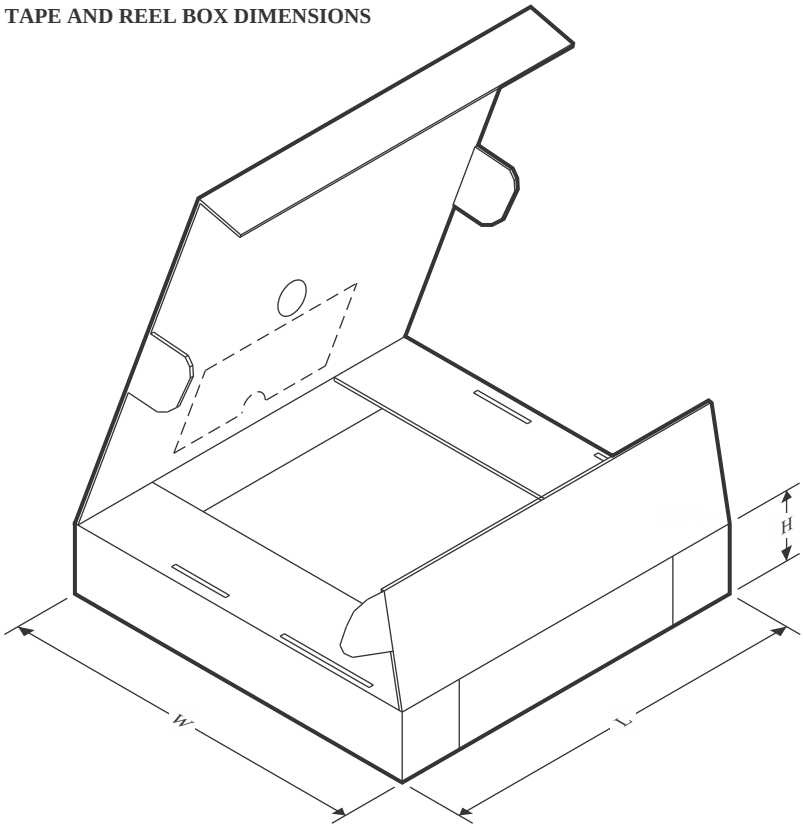
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

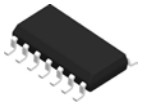
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN74AHC74QDRQ1	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
SN74AHC74QPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74AHC74QPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74AHC74QPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74AHC74QPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74AHC74QWBQARQ1	WQFN	BQA	14	3000	180.0	12.4	2.8	3.3	1.1	4.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74AHC74QDRQ1	SOIC	D	14	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
SN74AHC74QPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
SN74AHC74QPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
SN74AHC74QPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0
SN74AHC74QPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
SN74AHC74QWBQARQ1	WQFN	BQA	14	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0

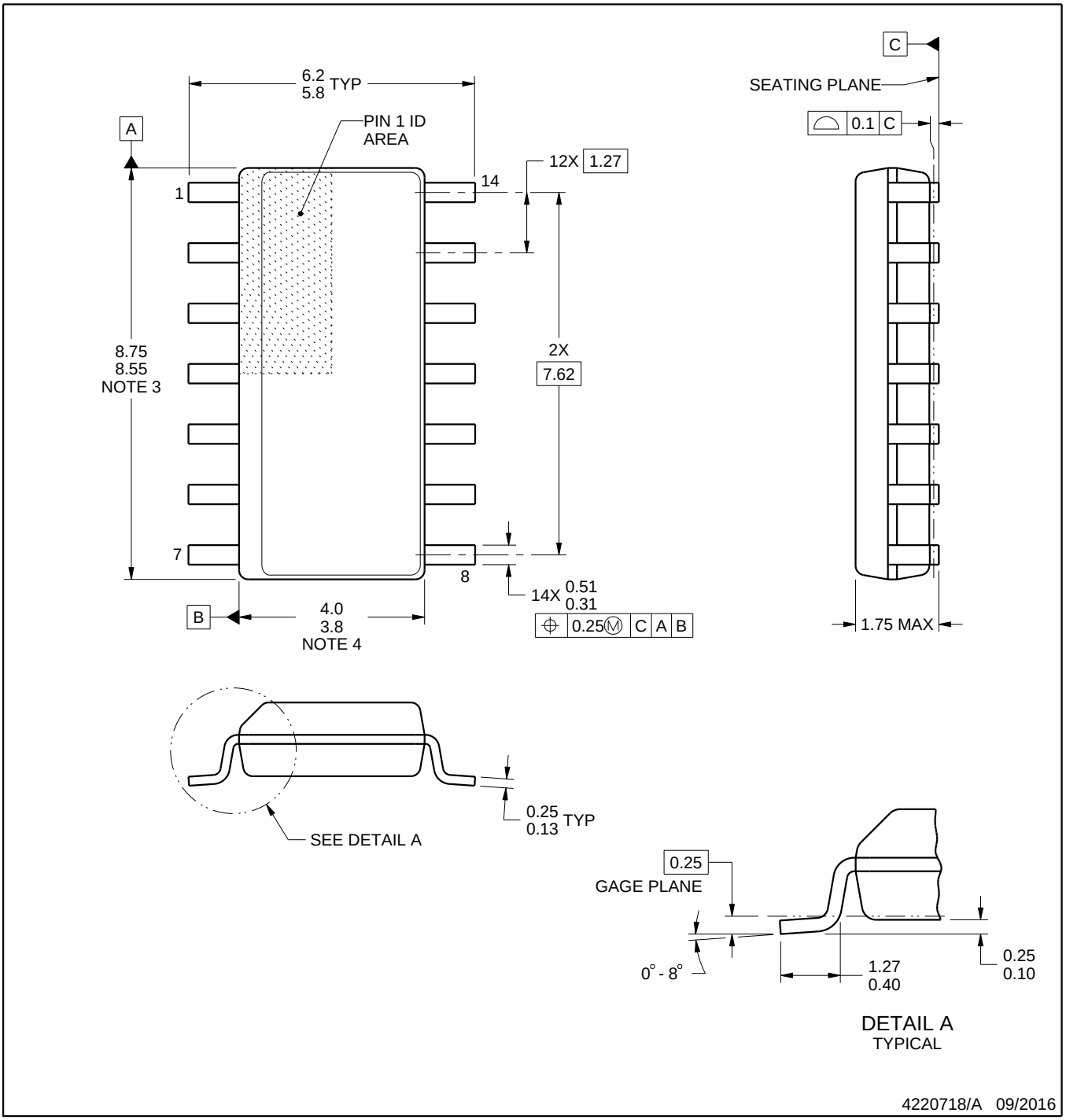


PACKAGE OUTLINE

D0014A

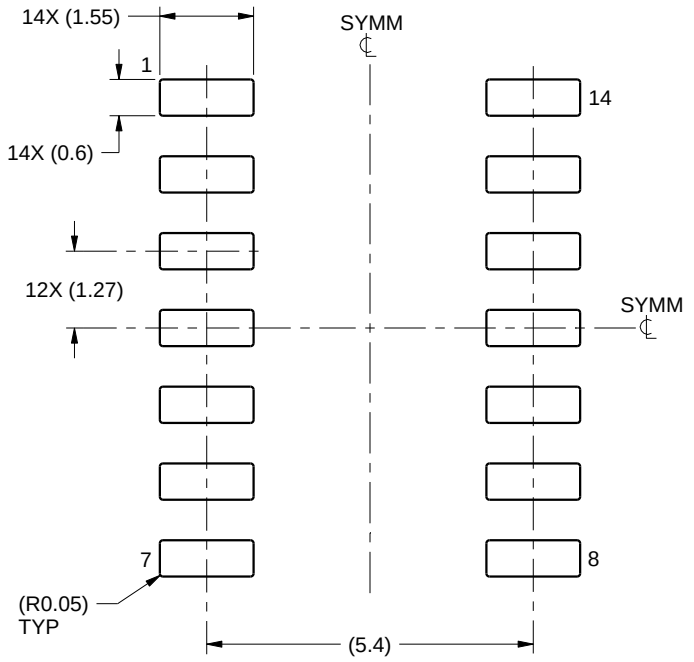
SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

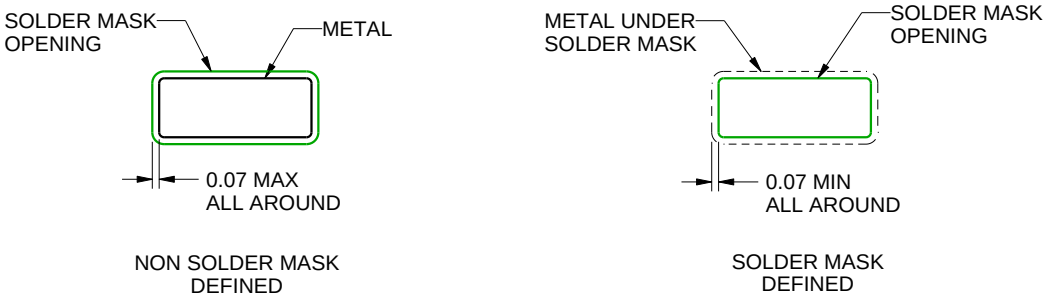


NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm, per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.43 mm, per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AB.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220718/A 09/2016

NOTES: (continued)

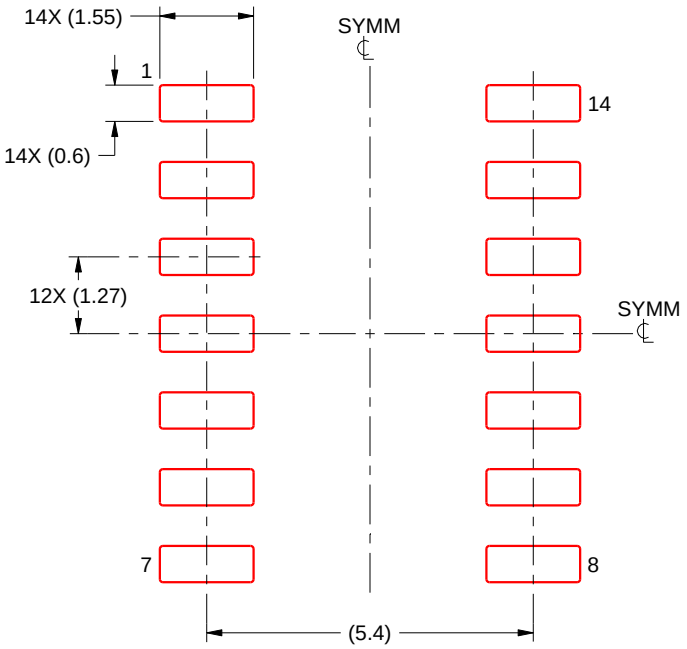
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0014A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

4220718/A 09/2016

NOTES: (continued)

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

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

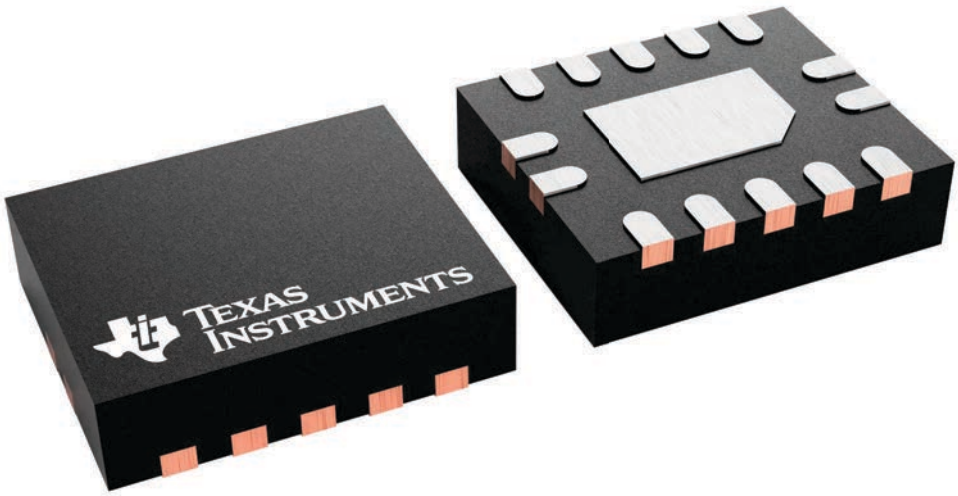
BQA 14

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

2.5 x 3, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

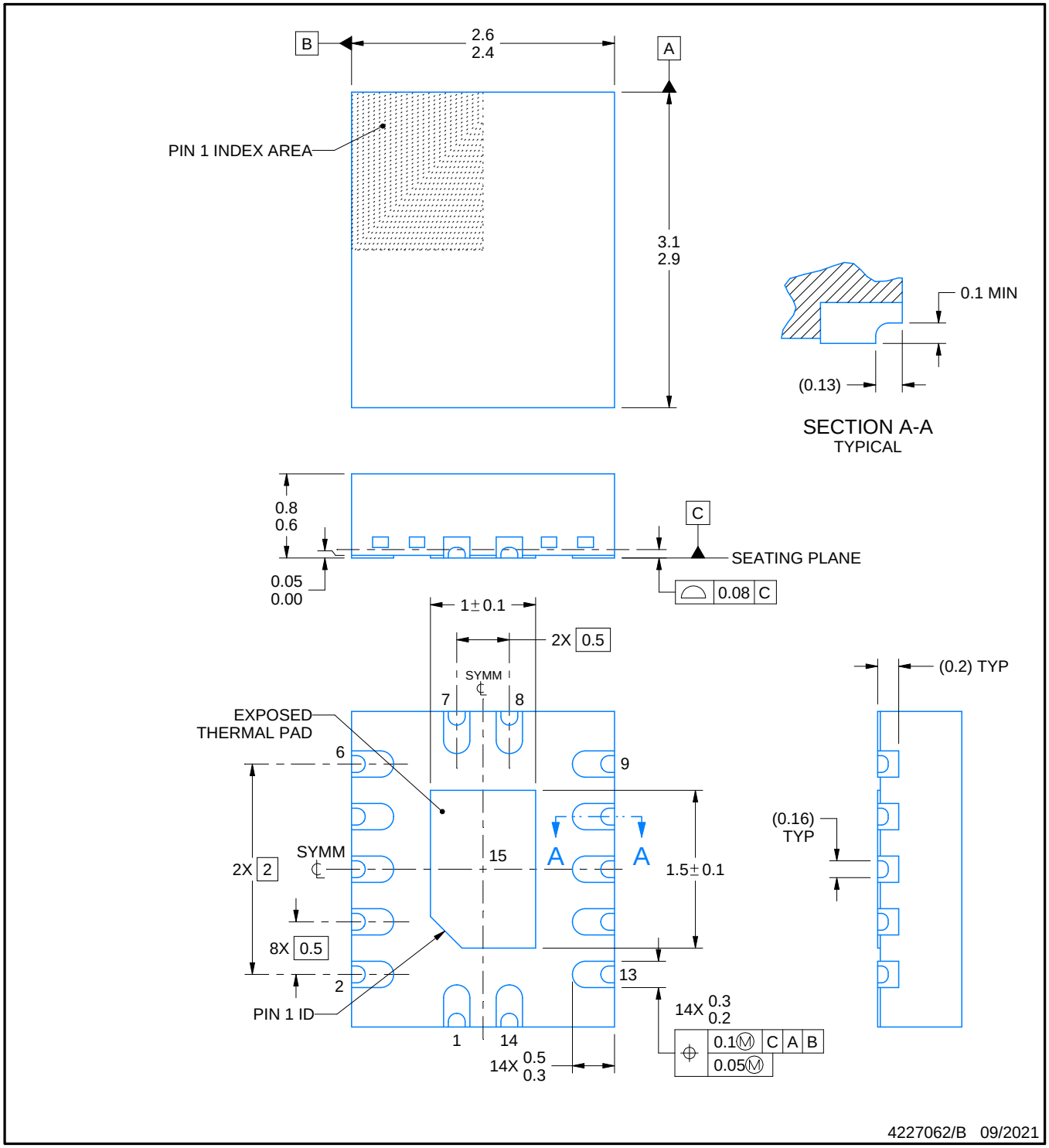


BQA0014B

PACKAGE OUTLINE

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES:

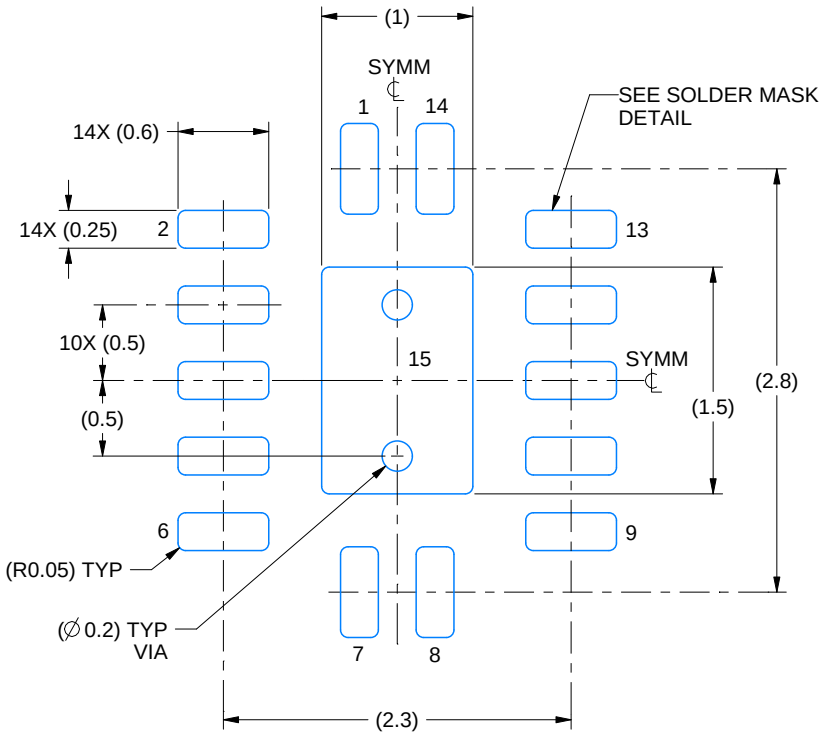
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

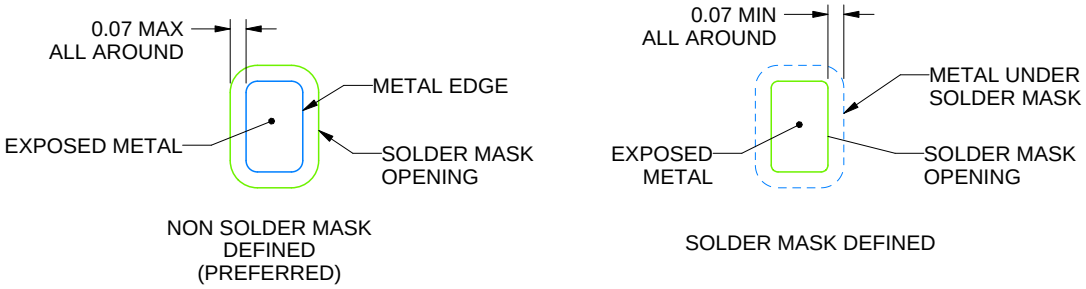
BQA0014B

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 20X

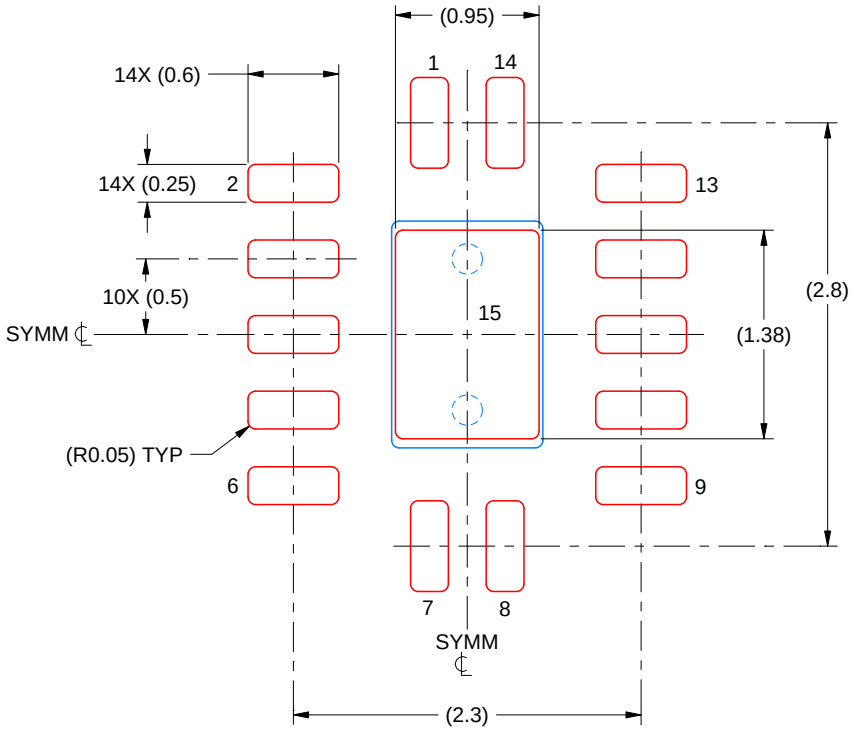


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4227062/B 09/2021

NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 MM THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 20X

EXPOSED PAD 15
87% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE

4227062/B 09/2021

NOTES: (continued)

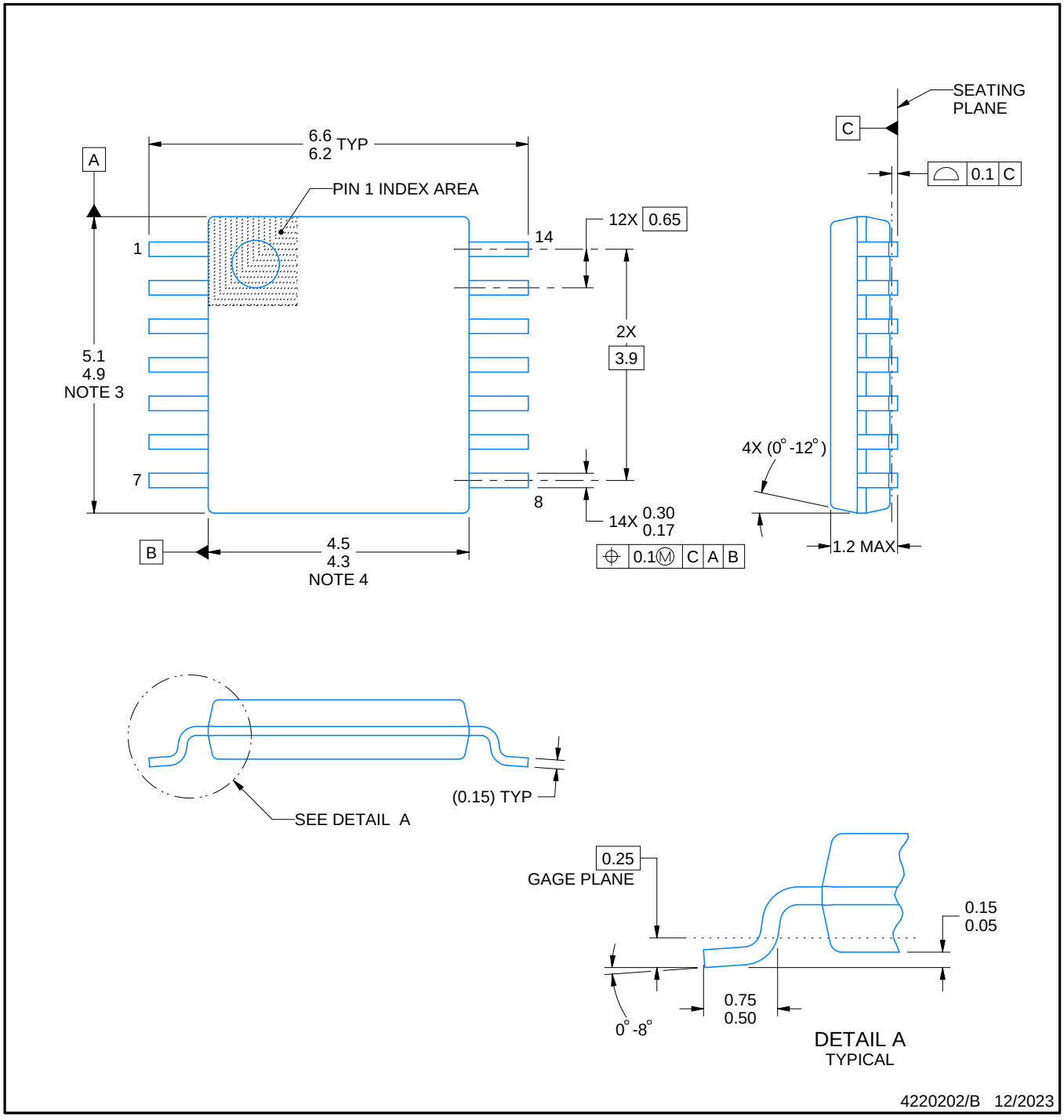
6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

PW0014A

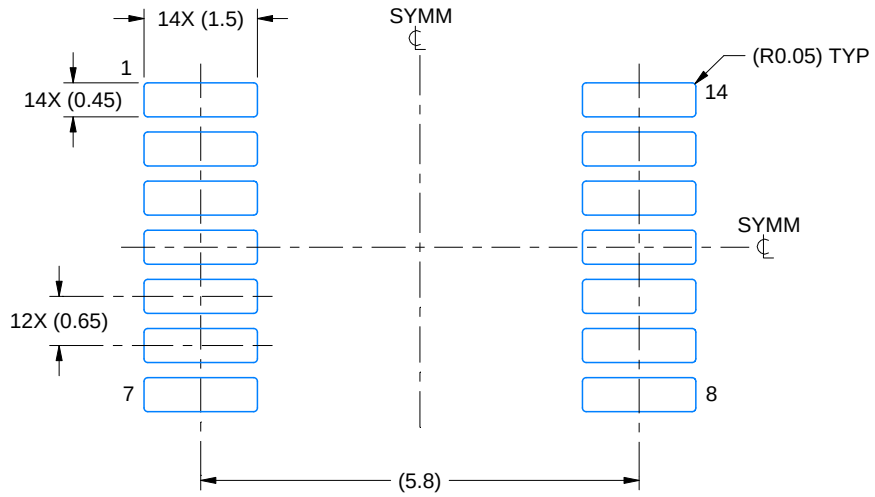
TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

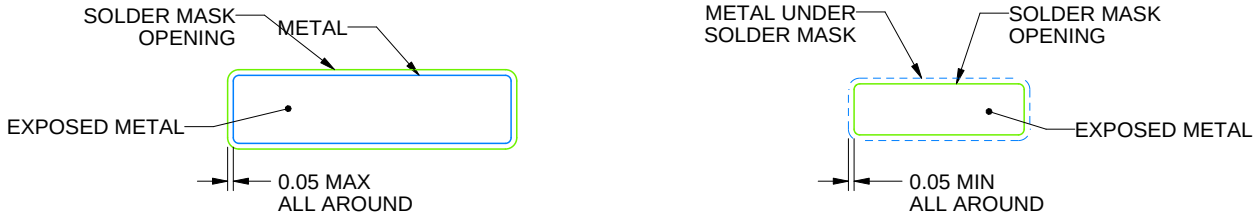


NOTES:

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. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 10X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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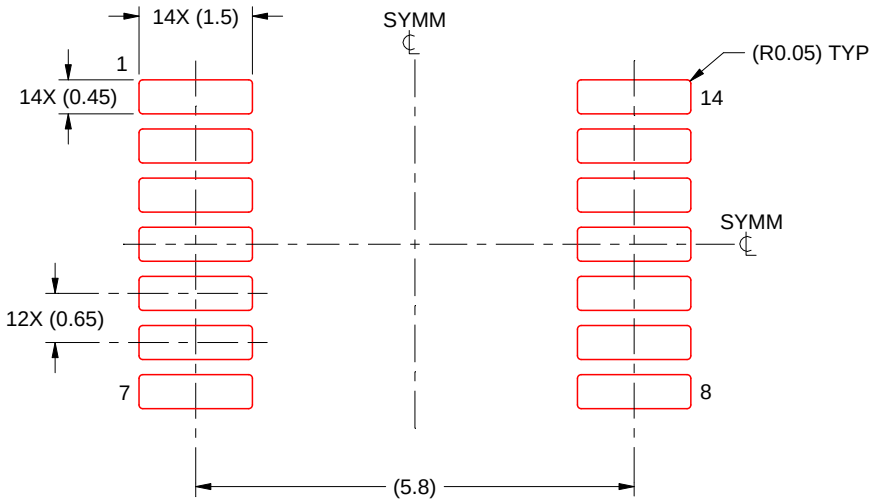
NOTES: (continued)

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



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 10X

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NOTES: (continued)

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

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