

# Dual D-type flip-flop with set and reset; positive edge-trigger

74LV74

## FEATURES

- Wide operating voltage: 1.0 to 5.5V
- Optimized for Low Voltage applications: 1.0 to 3.6V
- Accepts TTL input levels between  $V_{CC} = 2.7V$  and  $V_{CC} = 3.6V$
- Typical  $V_{OLP}$  (output ground bounce)  $< 0.8V$  @  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$
- Typical  $V_{OHV}$  (output  $V_{OH}$  undershoot)  $> 2V$  @  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$
- Output capability: standard
- $I_{CC}$  category: flip-flops

## DESCRIPTION

The 74LV74 is a low-voltage Si-gate CMOS device and is pin and function compatible with 74HC/HCT74.

The 74LV74 is a dual positive edge triggered, D-type flip-flop with individual data (D) inputs, clock (CP) inputs, set ( $\overline{S}_D$ ) and ( $\overline{R}_D$ ) inputs; also complementary Q and  $\overline{Q}$  outputs.

The set and reset are asynchronous active LOW inputs and operate independently of the clock input. Information on the data input is transferred to the Q output on the LOW-to-HIGH transition of the clock pulse. The D inputs must be stable one set-up time prior to the LOW-to-HIGH clock transition, for predictable operation.

Schmitt-trigger action in the clock input makes the circuit highly tolerant to slower clock rise and fall times.

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

GND = 0V;  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ ;  $t_r = t_f \leq 2.5$  ns

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL	UNIT
$t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}$	Propagation delay nCP to nQ, n $\overline{Q}$ n $\overline{S}_D$ to nQ, n $\overline{Q}$ n $\overline{R}_D$ to nQ, n $\overline{Q}$	$C_L = 15pF$ $V_{CC} = 3.3V$	11 14 14	ns
$f_{max}$	Maximum clock frequency	$C_L = 15pF$ $V_{CC} = 3.3V$	76	MHz
$C_I$	Input capacitance		3.5	pF
$C_{PD}$	Power dissipation capacitance per flip-flop	Notes 1 and 2	24	pF

### NOTES:

1.  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu W$ )  
 $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + \sum (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  where:  
 $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;  $C_L$  = output load capacitance in pF;  
 $f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;  $V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in V;  
 $\sum (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  = sum of the outputs.
2. The condition is  $V_I = GND$  to  $V_{CC}$

## ORDERING INFORMATION

PACKAGES	TEMPERATURE RANGE	OUTSIDE NORTH AMERICA	NORTH AMERICA	PKG. DWG. #
14-Pin Plastic DIL	-40°C to +125°C	74LV74 N	74LV74 N	SOT27-1
14-Pin Plastic SO	-40°C to +125°C	74LV74 D	74LV74 D	SOT108-1
14-Pin Plastic SSOP Type II	-40°C to +125°C	74LV74 DB	74LV74 DB	SOT337-1
14-Pin Plastic TSSOP Type I	-40°C to +125°C	74LV74 PW	74LV74PW DH	SOT402-1

## PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NUMBER	SYMBOL	FUNCTION
1, 13	$1\overline{R}_D, 2\overline{R}_D$	Asynchronous reset-direct input (active-LOW)
2, 12	1D, 2D	Data inputs
3, 11	1CP, 2CP	Clock input (LOW-to-HIGH), edge-triggered)
4, 10	$1\overline{S}_D, 2\overline{S}_D$	Asynchronous set-direct input (active-LOW)
5, 9	1Q, 2Q	True flip-flop outputs
6, 8	$1\overline{Q}, 2\overline{Q}$	Complement flip-flop outputs
7	GND	Ground (0V)
14	$V_{CC}$	Positive supply voltage

## FUNCTION TABLE

INPUTS				OUTPUTS	
$\overline{S}_D$	$\overline{R}_D$	CP	D	Q	$\overline{Q}$
L	H	X	X	H	L
H	L	X	X	L	H
L	L	X	X	H	H

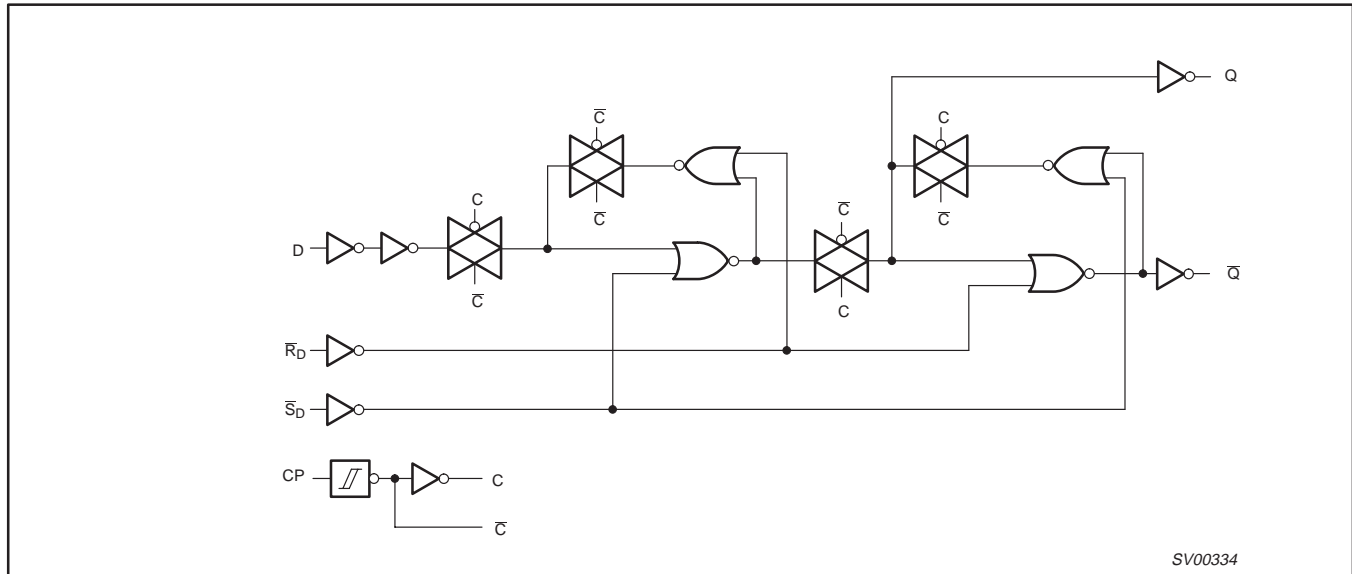
INPUTS				OUTPUTS	
$\overline{S}_D$	$\overline{R}_D$	CP	D	$Q_{n+1}$	$\overline{Q}_{n+1}$
H	H	↑	L	L	H
H	H	↑	H	H	L

- H = HIGH voltage level  
 L = LOW voltage level  
 X = don't care  
 ↑ = LOW-to-HIGH CP transition  
 $Q_{n+1}$  = state after the next LOW-to-HIGH CP transition

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## LOGIC DIAGRAM (ONE FLIP-FLOP)



## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	DC supply voltage	See Note1	1.0	3.3	5.5	V
$V_I$	Input voltage		0	–	$V_{CC}$	V
$V_O$	Output voltage		0	–	$V_{CC}$	V
$T_{amb}$	Operating ambient temperature range in free air	See DC and AC characteristics	–40 –40		+85 +125	°C
$t_r, t_f$	Input rise and fall times except for Schmitt-trigger inputs	$V_{CC} = 1.0V$ to $2.0V$ $V_{CC} = 2.0V$ to $2.7V$ $V_{CC} = 2.7V$ to $3.6V$ $V_{CC} = 3.6V$ to $5.5V$	– – – –	– – – –	500 200 100 50	ns/V

**NOTE:**

1. The LV is guaranteed to function down to  $V_{CC} = 1.0V$  (input levels GND or  $V_{CC}$ ); DC characteristics are guaranteed from  $V_{CC} = 1.2V$  to  $V_{CC} = 5.5V$ .

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>1, 2</sup>

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134)  
Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0V)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	RATING	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	DC supply voltage		–0.5 to +7.0	V
$\pm I_{IK}$	DC input diode current	$V_I < -0.5$ or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5V$	20	mA
$\pm I_{OK}$	DC output diode current	$V_O < -0.5$ or $V_O > V_{CC} + 0.5V$	50	mA
$\pm I_O$	DC output source or sink current – standard outputs	$-0.5V < V_O < V_{CC} + 0.5V$	25	mA
$\pm I_{GND}, \pm I_{CC}$	DC $V_{CC}$ or GND current for types with –standard outputs		50	mA
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range		–65 to +150	°C
$P_{tot}$	Power dissipation per package –plastic DIL –plastic mini-pack (SO) –plastic shrink mini-pack (SSOP and TSSOP)	for temperature range: –40 to +125°C above +70°C derate linearly with 12mW/K above +70°C derate linearly with 8 mW/K above +60°C derate linearly with 5.5 mW/K	750 500 400	mW

**NOTES:**

- Stresses beyond those listed may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

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## DC CHARACTERISTICS

Over recommended operating conditions voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0V)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	LIMITS					UNIT
			-40°C to +85°C			-40°C to +125°C		
			MIN	TYP <sup>1</sup>	MAX	MIN	MAX	
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH level Input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2V	0.9			0.9		V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0V	1.4			1.4		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 to 3.6V	2.0			2.0		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 to 5.5V	0.7*V <sub>CC</sub>			0.7*V <sub>CC</sub>		
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW level Input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2V			0.3	0.3	V	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0V			0.6	0.6		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 to 3.6V			0.8	0.8		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 to 5.5			0.3*V <sub>CC</sub>	0.3*V <sub>CC</sub>		
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH level output voltage; all outputs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; -I <sub>O</sub> = 100µA		1.2			V	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; -I <sub>O</sub> = 100µA	1.8	2.0		1.8		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; -I <sub>O</sub> = 100µA	2.5	2.7		2.5		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; -I <sub>O</sub> = 100µA	2.8	3.0		2.8		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; -I <sub>O</sub> = 100µA	4.3	4.5		4.3		
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH level output voltage; STANDARD outputs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; -I <sub>O</sub> = 6mA	2.40	2.82		2.20	V	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; -I <sub>O</sub> = 12mA	3.60	4.20		3.50		
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW level output voltage; all outputs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 100µA		0			V	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 100µA		0	0.2	0.2		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 100µA		0	0.2	0.2		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 100µA		0	0.2	0.2		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 100µA		0	0.2	0.2		
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW level output voltage; STANDARD outputs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 6mA		0.25	0.40	0.50	V	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 12mA		0.35	0.55	0.65		
I <sub>I</sub>	Input leakage current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			1.0	1.0	µA	
I <sub>CC</sub>	Quiescent supply current; flip-flops	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; I <sub>O</sub> = 0			20.0	80	µA	
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	Additional quiescent supply current per input	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7V to 3.6V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.6V			500	850	µA	

### NOTE:

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

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## AC CHARACTERISTICS

GND = 0V;  $t_r = t_f \leq 2.5\text{ns}$ ;  $C_L = 50\text{pF}$ ;  $R_L = 1\text{K}\Omega$ 

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	WAVEFORM	CONDITION	LIMITS -40 to +85 °C			LIMITS -40 to +125 °C		UNIT
				V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	MIN	TYP <sup>1</sup>	MAX	MIN	
$t_{\text{PHL}}/t_{\text{PLH}}$	Propagation delay nCP to nQ, nQ̄	Figures, 1, 3	1.2	–	70	–	–	–	ns
			2.0	–	24	44	–	56	
			2.7	–	18	28	–	41	
			3.0 to 3.6	–	13 <sup>2</sup>	26	–	33	
			4.5 to 5.5	–	9.5 <sup>3</sup>	17	–	23	
$t_{\text{PHL}}/t_{\text{PLH}}$	Propagation delay nS <sub>D</sub> to nQ, nQ̄	Figures 2, 3	1.2	–	90	–	–	–	ns
			2.0	–	31	46	–	58	
			2.7	–	23	34	–	43	
			3.0 to 3.6	–	17 <sup>2</sup>	27	–	34	
			4.5 to 5.5	–	12 <sup>3</sup>	19	–	24	
$t_{\text{PHL}}/t_{\text{PLH}}$	Propagation delay nR <sub>D</sub> to nQ, nQ̄	Figures 2, 3	1.2	–	90	–	–	–	ns
			2.0	–	31	46	–	58	
			2.7	–	23	34	–	43	
			3.0 to 3.6	–	17 <sup>2</sup>	27	–	34	
			4.5 to 5.5	–	12 <sup>3</sup>	19	–	24	
$t_w$	Clock pulse width HIGH to LOW	Figure 1	2.0	34	10	–	41	–	ns
			2.7	25	8	–	30	–	
			3.0 to 3.6	20	7 <sup>2</sup>	–	24	–	
			4.5 to 5.5	15	6 <sup>3</sup>	–	18	–	
$t_w$	Set or reset pulse width LOW	Figure 2	2.0	34	10	–	41	–	ns
			2.7	25	8	–	30	–	
			3.0 to 3.6	20	7 <sup>2</sup>	–	24	–	
			4.5 to 5.5	15	6 <sup>3</sup>	–	18	–	
$t_{\text{rem}}$	Removal time set or reset	Figure 2	1.2	–	5	–	–	–	ns
			2.0	14	2	–	15	–	
			2.7	10	1	–	11	–	
			3.0 to 3.6	8	1 <sup>2</sup>	–	9	–	
			4.5 to 5.5	6	1 <sup>3</sup>	–	7	–	
$t_{\text{su}}$	Set-up time nD to nCP	Figure 1	1.2	–	10	–	–	–	ns
			2.0	22	4	–	26	–	
			2.7	12	3	–	15	–	
			3.0 to 3.6	8	2 <sup>2</sup>	–	10	–	
			4.5 to 5.5	6	1 <sup>2</sup>	–	8	–	
$t_h$	Hold time nD to nCP	Figure 1	1.2	–	–10	–	–	–	ns
			2.0	3	–2	–	3	–	
			2.7	3	–2	–	3	–	
			3.0 to 3.6	3	–2 <sup>2</sup>	–	3	–	
			4.5 to 5.5	3	–2 <sup>3</sup>	–	3	–	
$f_{\text{max}}$	Maximum clock pulse frequency	Figure 1	2.0	14	40	–	12	–	MHz
			2.7	50	90	–	40	–	
			3.0 to 3.6	60	100 <sup>2</sup>	–	48	–	
			4.5 to 5.5	70	110 <sup>3</sup>	–	56	–	

### NOTE:

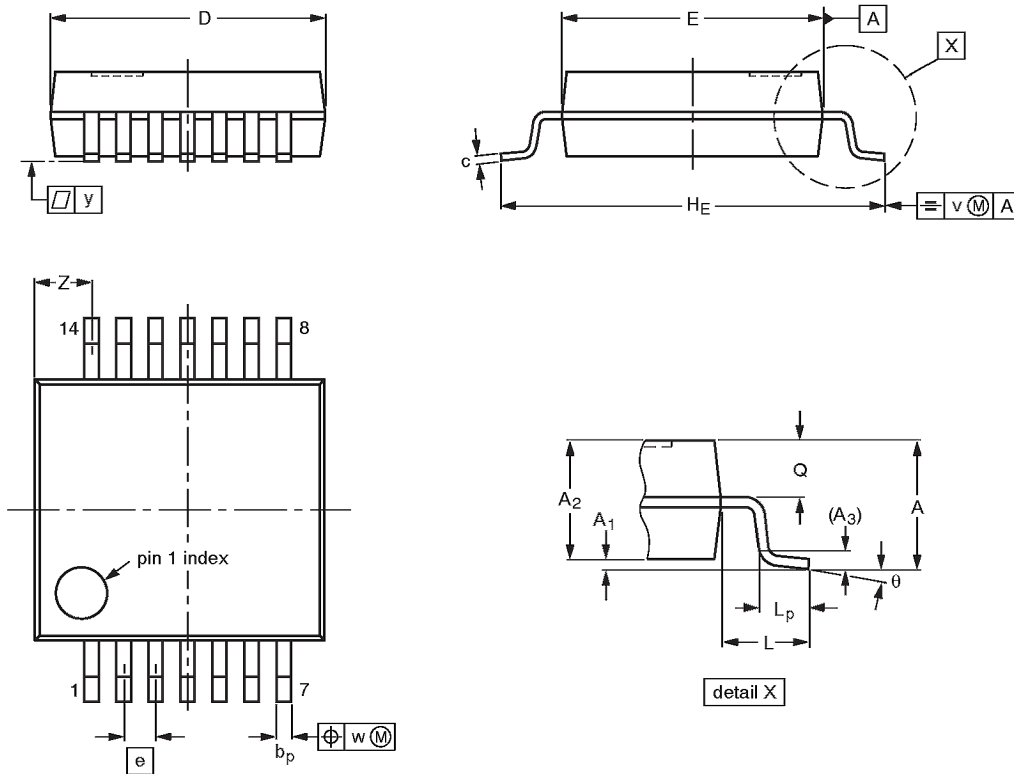
1. Unless otherwise stated, all typical values are at  $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .
2. Typical value measured at  $V_{\text{CC}} = 3.3\text{V}$ .
3. Typical value measured at  $V_{\text{CC}} = 5.0\text{V}$ .

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SSOP14: plastic shrink small outline package; 14 leads; body width 5.3 mm

SOT337-1



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>p</sub>	c	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(1)</sup>	e	H <sub>E</sub>	L	L <sub>p</sub>	Q	v	w	y	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	2.0	0.21 0.05	1.80 1.65	0.25	0.38 0.25	0.20 0.09	6.4 6.0	5.4 5.2	0.65	7.9 7.6	1.25	1.03 0.63	0.9 0.7	0.2	0.13	0.1	1.4 0.9	8° 0°

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ		
SOT337-1		MO-150AB			