

# DATA SHEET

For a complete data sheet, please also download:

- The IC04 LOCMOS HE4000B Logic Family Specifications HEF, HEC
- The IC04 LOCMOS HE4000B Logic Package Outlines/Information HEF, HEC

## HEF40106B

### gates

### Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

Product specification  
File under Integrated Circuits, IC04

January 1995

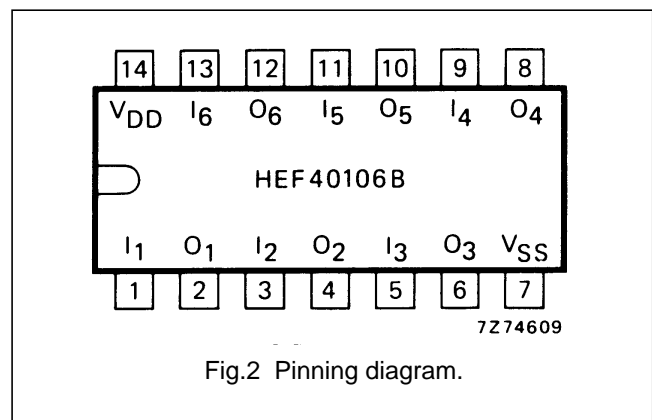
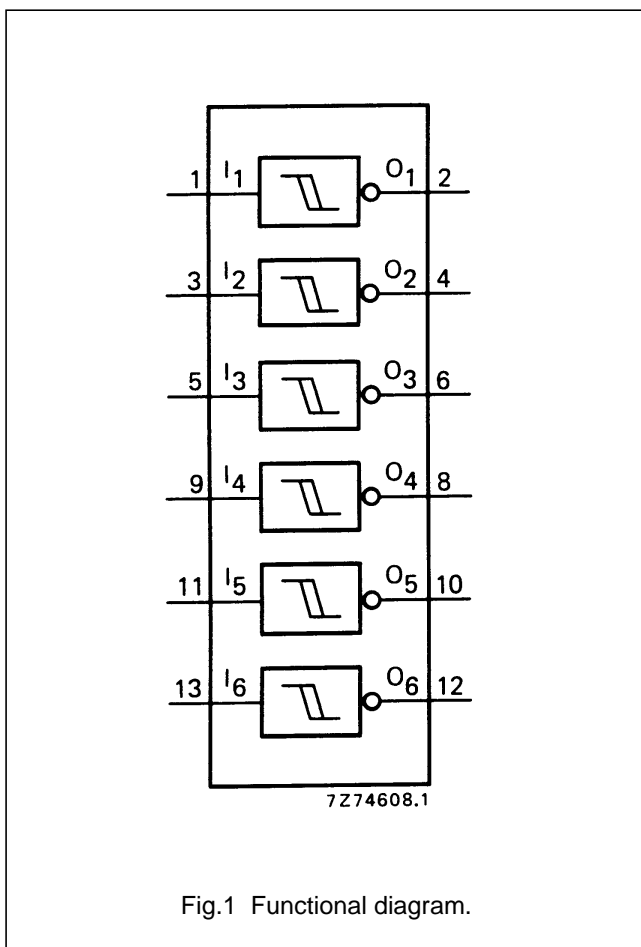
# Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

# HEF40106B gates

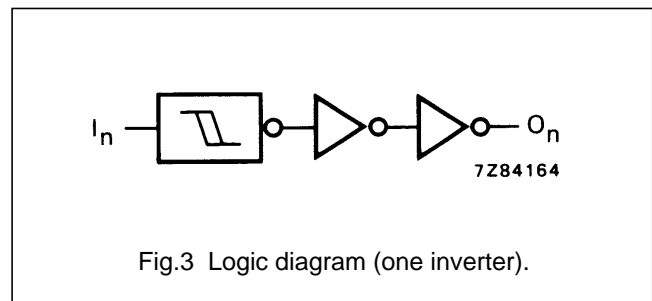
### DESCRIPTION

Each circuit of the HEF40106B functions as an inverter with Schmitt-trigger action. The Schmitt-trigger switches at different points for the positive and negative-going input signals. The difference between the positive-going voltage ( $V_P$ ) and the negative-going voltage ( $V_N$ ) is defined as hysteresis voltage ( $V_H$ ).

This device may be used for enhanced noise immunity or to "square up" slowly changing waveforms.



- HEF40106BP(N): 14-lead DIL; plastic (SOT27-1)
- HEF40106BD(F): 14-lead DIL; ceramic (cerdip) (SOT73)
- HEF40106BT(D): 14-lead SO; plastic (SOT108-1)
- ( ): Package Designator North America



### FAMILY DATA, $I_{DD}$ LIMITS category GATES

See Family Specifications

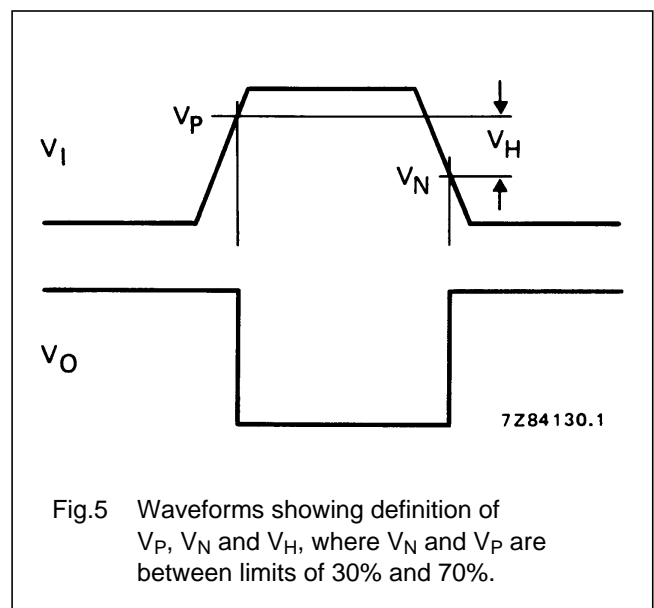
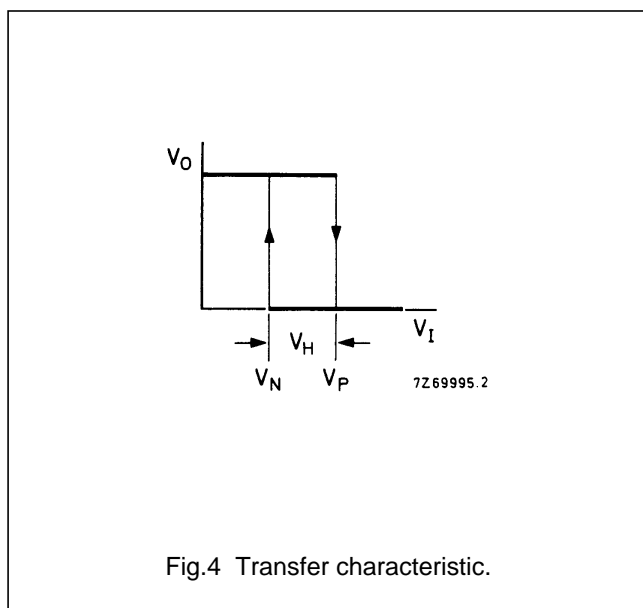
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DC CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

|   | $V_{DD}$<br>V | SYMBOL | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. |   |
|---|---------------|--------|------|------|------|---|
| Hysteresis voltage                            | 5             | $V_H$  | 0,5  | 0,8  |      | V |
|   | 10            |        | 0,7  | 1,3  |      | V |
|   | 15            |        | 0,9  | 1,8  |      | V |
| Switching levels positive-going input voltage | 5             | $V_P$  | 2    | 3,0  | 3,5  | V |
|   | 10            |        | 3,7  | 5,8  | 7    | V |
|   | 15            |        | 4,9  | 8,3  | 11   | V |
| negative-going input voltage                  | 5             | $V_N$  | 1,5  | 2,2  | 3    | V |
|   | 10            |        | 3    | 4,5  | 6,3  | V |
|   | 15            |        | 4    | 6,5  | 10,1 | V |



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**AC CHARACTERISTICS**

$V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ ; input transition times  $\leq 20\text{ ns}$

|  | $V_{DD}$<br>V | SYMBOL    | TYP. | MAX. |    | TYPICAL EXTRAPOLATION<br>FORMULA         |
|--|---------------|-----------|------|------|----|--|
| Propagation delays<br>$I_n \rightarrow O_n$<br>HIGH to LOW | 5             | $t_{PHL}$ | 90   | 180  | ns | $63\text{ ns} + (0,55\text{ ns/pF}) C_L$ |
|  | 10            |           | 35   | 70   | ns | $24\text{ ns} + (0,23\text{ ns/pF}) C_L$ |
|  | 15            |           | 30   | 60   | ns | $22\text{ ns} + (0,16\text{ ns/pF}) C_L$ |
| LOW to HIGH  | 5             | $t_{PLH}$ | 75   | 150  | ns | $48\text{ ns} + (0,55\text{ ns/pF}) C_L$ |
|  | 10            |           | 35   | 70   | ns | $24\text{ ns} + (0,23\text{ ns/pF}) C_L$ |
|  | 15            |           | 30   | 60   | ns | $22\text{ ns} + (0,16\text{ ns/pF}) C_L$ |
| Output transition times<br>HIGH to LOW                     | 5             | $t_{THL}$ | 60   | 120  | ns | $10\text{ ns} + (1,0\text{ ns/pF}) C_L$  |
|  | 10            |           | 30   | 60   | ns | $9\text{ ns} + (0,42\text{ ns/pF}) C_L$  |
|  | 15            |           | 20   | 40   | ns | $6\text{ ns} + (0,28\text{ ns/pF}) C_L$  |
| LOW to HIGH  | 5             | $t_{TLH}$ | 60   | 120  | ns | $10\text{ ns} + (1,0\text{ ns/pF}) C_L$  |
|  | 10            |           | 30   | 60   | ns | $9\text{ ns} + (0,42\text{ ns/pF}) C_L$  |
|  | 15            |           | 20   | 40   | ns | $6\text{ ns} + (0,28\text{ ns/pF}) C_L$  |

|   | $V_{DD}$<br>V | TYPICAL FORMULA FOR P ( $\mu\text{W}$ )        |   |
|---|---------------|--|---|
| Dynamic power<br>dissipation per<br>package (P) | 5             | $2\ 300 f_i + \sum (f_o C_L) \times V_{DD}^2$  | where<br>$f_i$ = input freq. (MHz)<br>$f_o$ = output freq. (MHz)<br>$C_L$ = load capacitance (pF)<br>$\sum (f_o C_L)$ = sum of outputs<br>$V_{DD}$ = supply voltage (V) |
|   | 10            | $9\ 000 f_i + \sum (f_o C_L) \times V_{DD}^2$  |   |
|   | 15            | $20\ 000 f_i + \sum (f_o C_L) \times V_{DD}^2$ |   |

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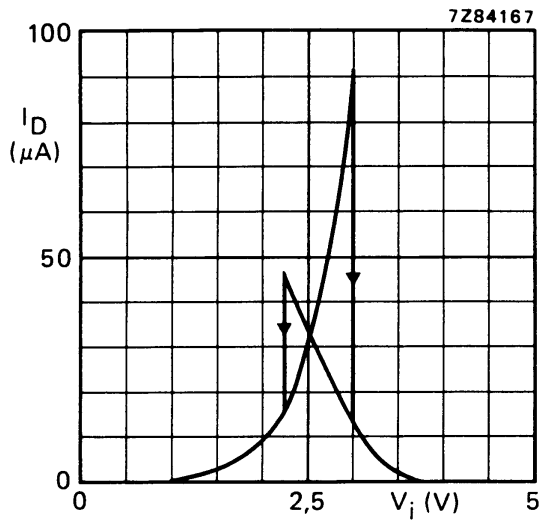


Fig.6 Typical drain current as a function of input voltage;  $V_{DD} = 5 V$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$ .

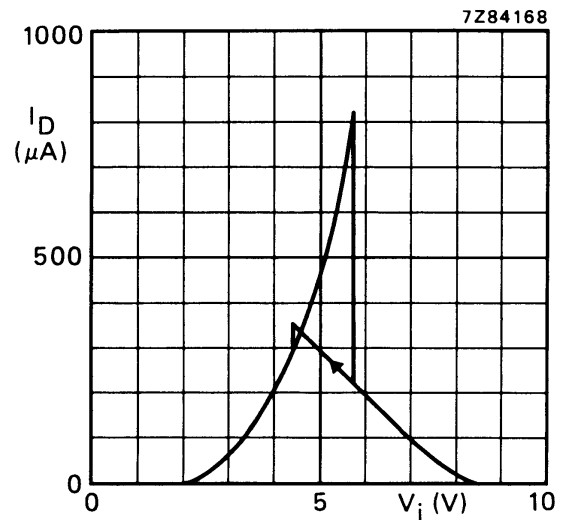


Fig.7 Typical drain current as a function of input voltage;  $V_{DD} = 10 V$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$ .

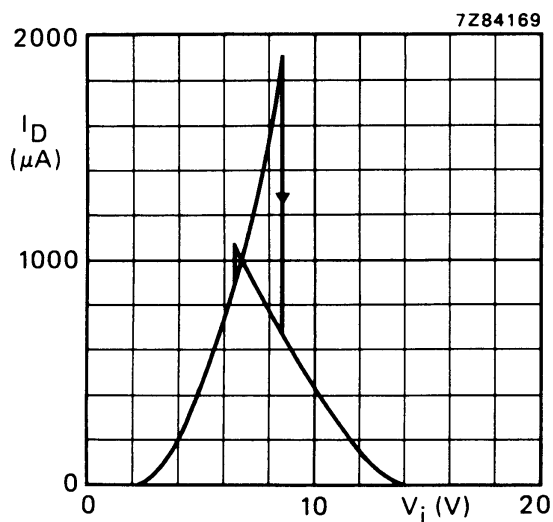


Fig.8 Typical drain current as a function of input voltage;  $V_{DD} = 15 V$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$ .

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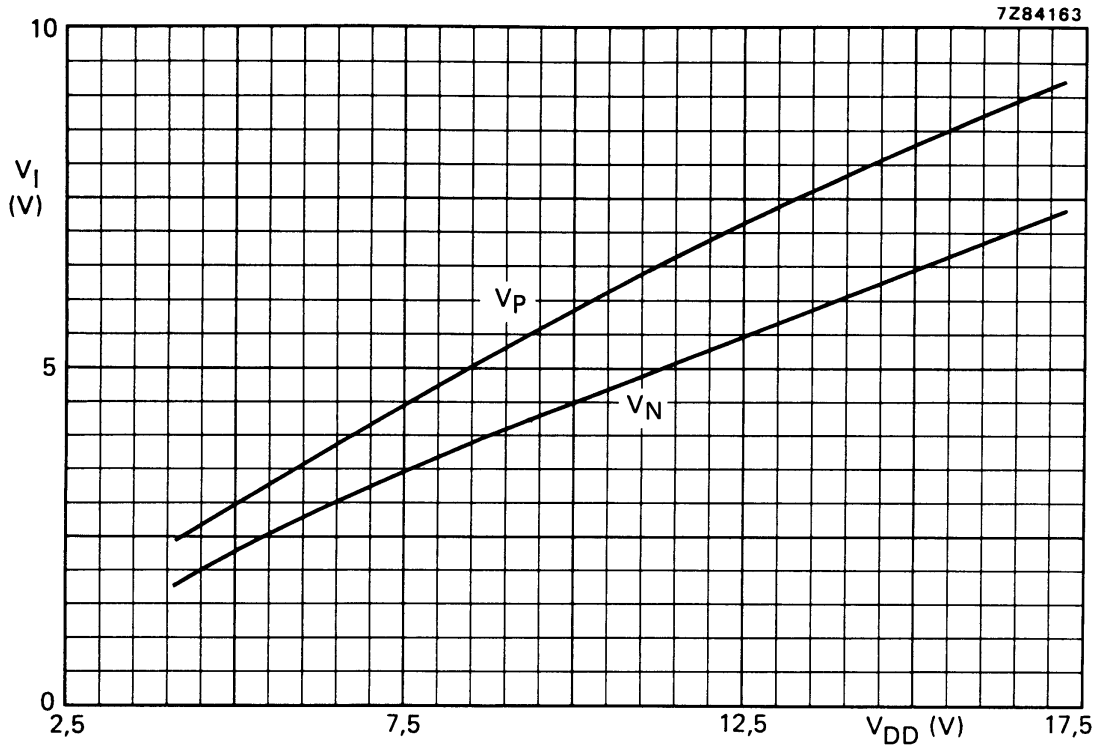


Fig.9 Typical switching levels as a function of supply voltage V<sub>DD</sub>; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.

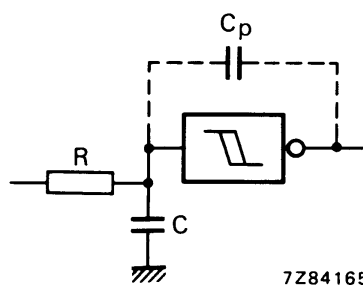


Fig.10 Schmitt trigger driven via a high impedance (R > 1 kΩ).

If a Schmitt trigger is driven via a high impedance (R > 1 kΩ) then it is necessary to incorporate a capacitor C of such value that:  $\frac{C}{C_p} > \frac{V_{DD} - V_{SS}}{V_H}$ , otherwise oscillation can occur on the edges of a pulse.

C<sub>p</sub> is the external parasitic capacitance between input and output; the value depends on the circuit board layout.

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### APPLICATION INFORMATION

Some examples of applications for the HEF40106B are:

- Wave and pulse shapers
- Astable multivibrators
- Monostable multivibrators.

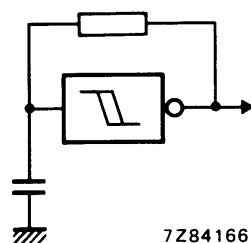


Fig.11 The HEF40106B used as an astable multivibrator.