

# DATA SHEET

## **74ALVC374**

**Octal D-type flip-flop; positive  
edge-trigger; 3-state**

Product specification  
File under Integrated Circuits, IC24

2002 Feb 26

# Octal D-type flip-flop; positive edge-trigger; 3-state

## 74ALVC374

### FEATURES

- Wide supply voltage range from 1.65 to 3.6 V
- Complies with JEDEC standard:  
JESD8-7 (1.65 to 1.95 V)  
JESD8-5 (2.3 to 2.7 V)  
JESD8B/JESD36 (2.7 to 3.6 V).
- 3.6 V tolerant inputs/outputs
- CMOS LOW power consumption
- Direct interface with TTL levels (2.7 to 3.6 V)
- Power-down mode
- Latch-up performance exceeds  $\leq 250$  mA
- ESD protection:  
2000 V Human Body Model (JESD22-A 114-A)  
200 V Machine Model (JESD22-A 115-A).

### DESCRIPTION

The 74ALVC374 is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, Si-gate CMOS device and superior to most advanced CMOS compatible TTL families.

The 74ALVC374 is an octal D-type flip-flop featuring separate D-type inputs for each flip-flop and 3-state outputs for bus oriented applications. A clock (CP) input and an output enable ( $\overline{OE}$ ) input are common to all flip-flops.

The eight flip-flops will store the state of their individual D-inputs that meet the set-up and hold times requirements on the LOW-to-HIGH CP transition.

When  $\overline{OE}$  is LOW, the contents of the eight flip-flops is available at the outputs. When  $\overline{OE}$  is HIGH, the outputs go to the high-impedance OFF-state. Operation of the  $\overline{OE}$  input does not affect the state of the flip-flops.

The '374' is functionally identical to the '574', but the '574' has a different pin arrangement.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

GND = 0 V;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL	UNIT
$t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}$	propagation delay CP to $Q_n$	$V_{CC} = 1.8$ V; $C_L = 30$ pF; $R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$	3.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.5$ V; $C_L = 30$ pF; $R_L = 500$ $\Omega$	2.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.7$ V; $C_L = 50$ pF; $R_L = 500$ $\Omega$	2.5	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.3$ V; $C_L = 50$ pF; $R_L = 500$ $\Omega$	2.5	ns
$C_I$	input capacitance		3.5	pF
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation capacitance per buffer	$V_{CC} = 3.3$ V; notes 1 and 2		
		outputs enable	21	pF
	outputs disabled	13	pF	

### Notes

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

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

$f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

$f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

$C_L$  = output load capacitance in pF;

$V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in Volts.

2. The condition is  $V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$ .

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## ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGES			
	PINS	PACKAGE	MATERIAL	CODE
74ALVC374D	20	SO	plastic	SOT163-1
74ALVC374PW	20	TSSOP	plastic	SOT360-1

## FUNCTION TABLE

See note 1.

OPERATING MODES	INPUT			INTERNAL FLIP-FLOPS	OUTPUTS
	OE	CP	D <sub>n</sub>		Q <sub>0</sub> to Q <sub>7</sub>
Load and read register	L	↑	l	L	L
	L	↑	h	H	H
Latch and read register	H	↑	l	L	Z
	H	↑	h	H	Z

### Note

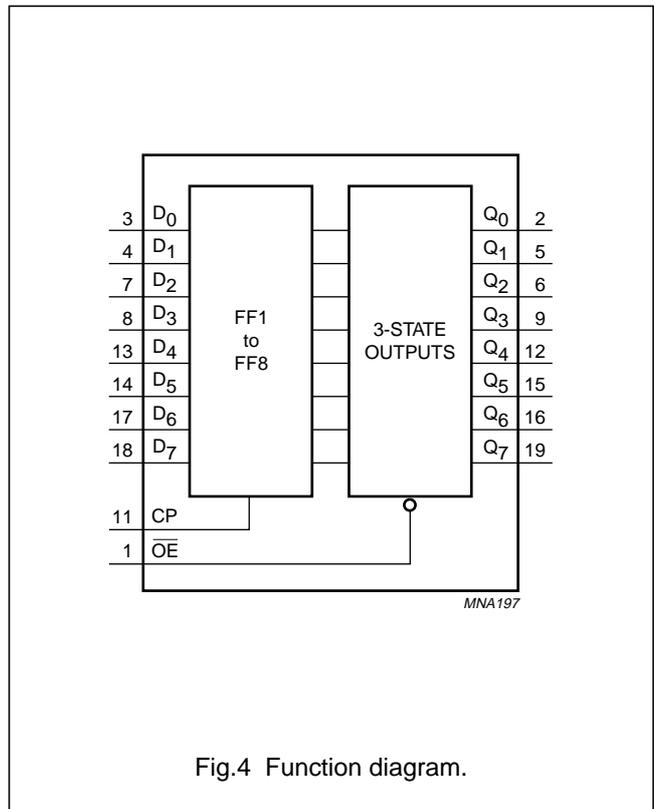
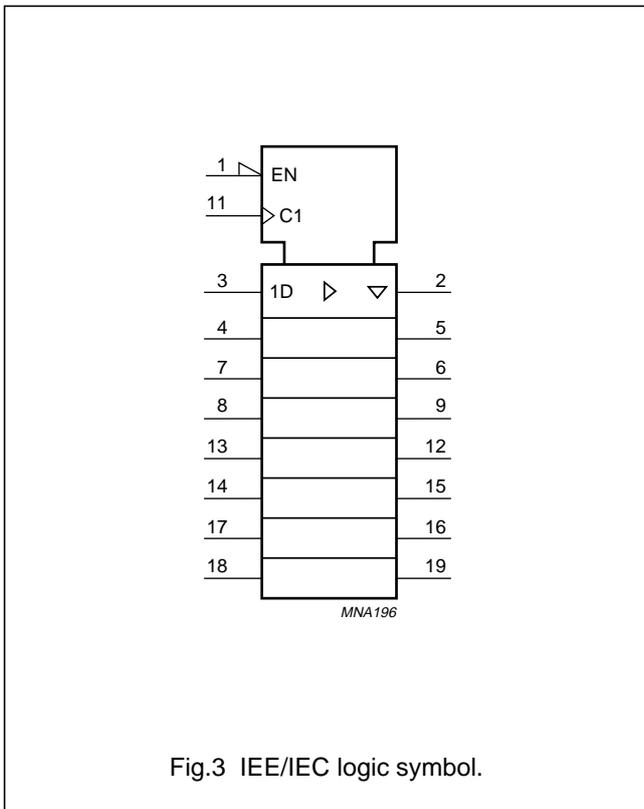
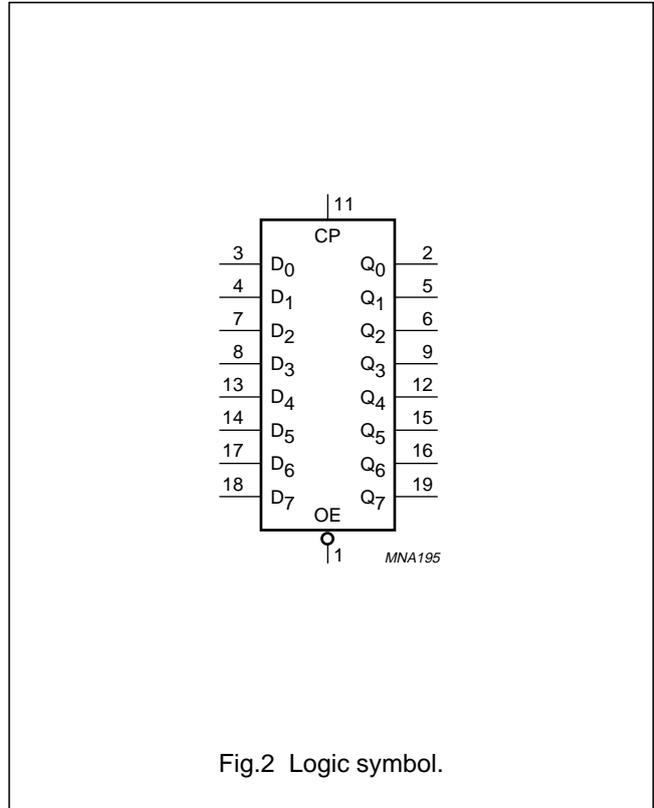
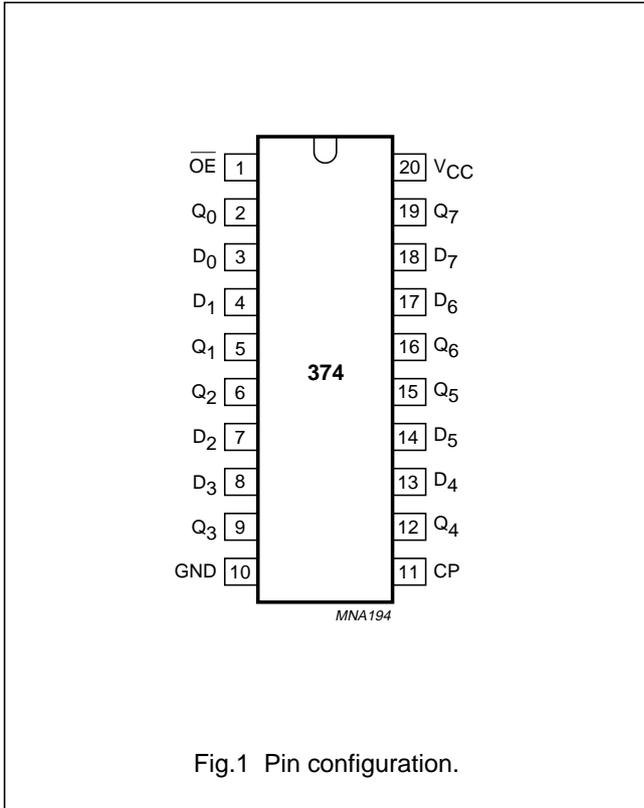
- H = HIGH voltage level;  
h = HIGH voltage level one set-up time prior to the HIGH-to-LOW CP transition;  
L = LOW voltage level;  
l = LOW voltage level one set-up time prior to the HIGH-to-LOW CP transition;  
↑ = LOW-to-HIGH clock transition;  
Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

## PINNING

PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	$\overline{OE}$	output enable input (active LOW)
2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, 19	Q <sub>0</sub> to Q <sub>7</sub>	3-state flip-flop outputs
3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18	D <sub>0</sub> to D <sub>7</sub>	data inputs
10	GND	ground (0 V)
11	CP	clock input (LOW-to-HIGH, edge triggered)
20	V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage

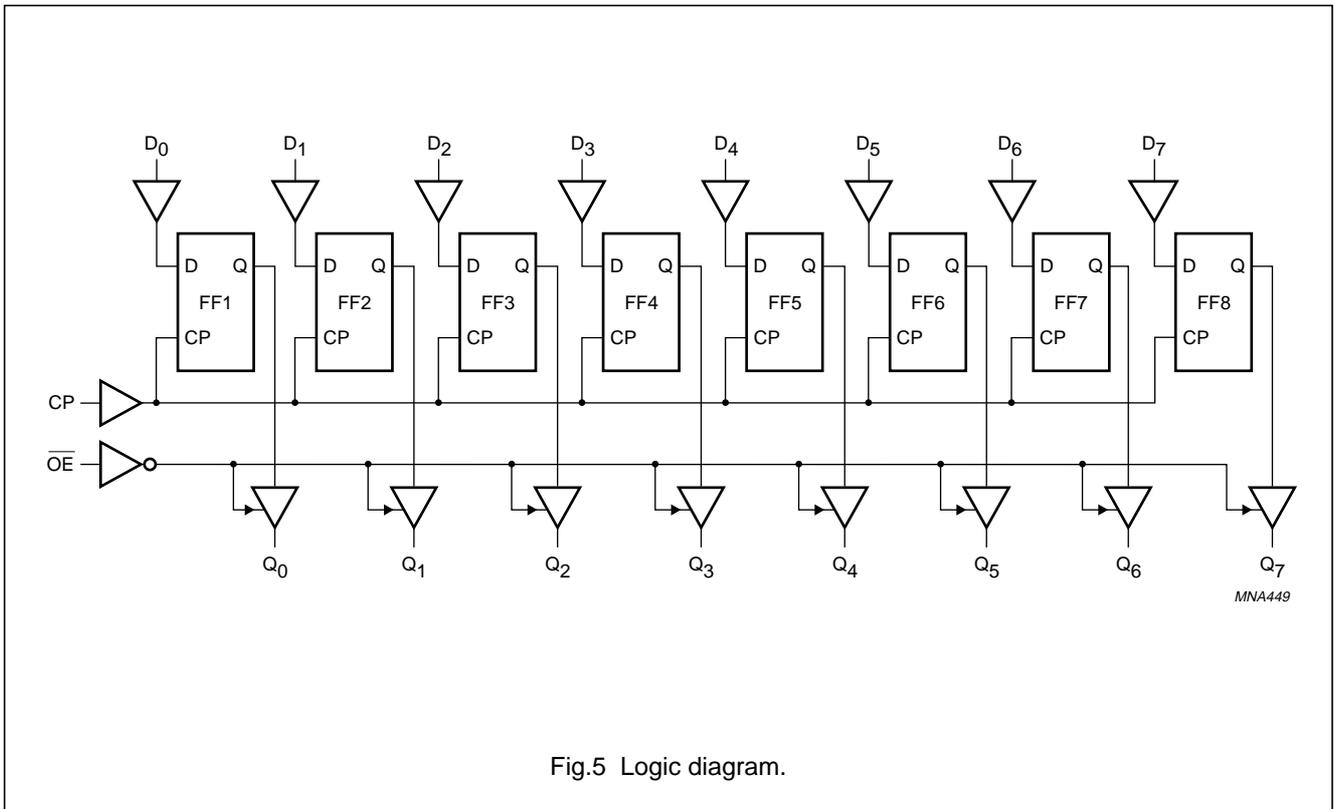
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## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		1.65	3.6	V
$V_I$	input voltage		0	3.6	V
$V_O$	output voltage	enable mode; $V_{CC} = 1.65$ to $3.6$ V	0	$V_{CC}$	V
		disable mode; $V_{CC} = 1.65$ to $3.6$ V	0	3.6	V
		Power-down mode; $V_{CC} = 0$ V	0	3.6	V
$T_{amb}$	operating ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C
$t_r, t_f$	input rise and fall times	$V_{CC} = 1.65$ to $2.7$ V	0	20	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7$ to $3.6$ V	0	10	ns/V

## 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	+4.6	V
$I_{IK}$	input diode current	$V_I < 0$	-	-50	mA
$V_I$	input voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
$I_{OK}$	output diode current	$V_O > V_{CC}$ or $V_O < 0$	-	±50	mA
$V_O$	output voltage	enable mode; notes 1 and 2	-0.5	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
		disable mode	-0.5	+4.6	V
		Power-down mode; note 2	-0.5	+4.6	V
$I_O$	output diode current	$V_O = 0$ to $V_{CC}$	-	±50	mA
$I_{GND}, I_{CC}$	$V_{CC}$ or GND current		-	±100	mA
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
$P_{tot}$	power dissipation per package				
	SO package	above 70 °C derate linearly with 8 mW/K	-	500	mW
	TSSOP package	above 60 °C derate linearly with 5.5 mW/K	-	500	mW

## Notes

1. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
2. When  $V_{CC} = 0$  V (Power-down mode), the output voltage can be 3.6 V in normal operation.

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**DC CHARACTERISTICS**

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		T <sub>amb</sub> (°C)			UNIT
		OTHER	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	-40 to +85			
				MIN.	TYP. <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX.	
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		1.65 to 1.95	0.65 × V <sub>CC</sub>	–	–	V
			2.3 to 2.7	1.7	–	–	V
			2.7 to 3.6	2	–	–	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		1.65 to 1.95	–	–	0.35 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
			2.3 to 2.7	–	–	0.7	V
			2.7 to 3.6	–	–	0.8	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	1.65 to 3.6	–	–	0.2	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 6 mA	1.65	–	0.11	0.3	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA	2.3	–	0.17	0.4	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 18 mA	2.3	–	0.25	0.6	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA	2.7	–	0.16	0.4	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 18 mA	3.0	–	0.23	0.4	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	1.65 to 3.6	V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.2	–	–	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = –6 mA	1.65	1.25	1.51	–	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = –12 mA	2.3	1.8	2.10	–	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = –18 mA	2.3	1.7	2.01	–	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = –12 mA	2.7	2.2	2.53	–	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = –18 mA	3.0	2.4	2.76	–	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = –24 mA	3.0	2.2	2.68	–	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = 3.6 V or GND	3.6	–	±0.1	±5	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	3-state output OFF-state current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; V <sub>O</sub> = 3.6 V or GND; note 2	1.65 to 3.6	–	0.1	±10	μA
I <sub>off</sub>	power OFF leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 to 3.6 V	0.0	–	±0.1	±10	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	quiescent supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; I <sub>O</sub> = 0	3.6	–	0.2	10	μA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional quiescent supply current per input pin	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.6 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 0	3.0 to 3.6	–	5	750	μA

**Notes**

1. All typical values are measured at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V and T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.
2. For transceivers, the parameter I<sub>OZ</sub> includes the input leakage current.

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## AC CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		T <sub>amb</sub> (°C)			UNIT
		WAVEFORMS	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	-40 to +85			
				MIN.	TYP. <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX.	
t <sub>PHL</sub> /t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay CP to Q <sub>n</sub>	see Figs 6 and 9	1.65 to 1.95	1.0	3.1	6.4	ns
			2.3 to 2.7	1.0	2.3	3.9	ns
			2.7	1.0	2.5	3.6	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	2.5	3.6	ns
t <sub>PZH</sub> /t <sub>PZL</sub>	3-state output enable time OE to Q <sub>n</sub>	see Figs 8 and 9	1.65 to 1.95	1.0	3.2	6.4	ns
			2.3 to 2.7	1.0	2.6	4.5	ns
			2.7	1.0	3.2	4.6	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	2.4	4.0	ns
t <sub>PHZ</sub> /t <sub>PLZ</sub>	3-state output disable time OE to Q <sub>n</sub>	see Figs 8 and 9	1.65 to 1.95	1.5	3.6	7.0	ns
			2.3 to 2.7	1.0	2.3	4.4	ns
			2.7	1.5	2.9	4.4	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	2.8	4.4	ns
t <sub>w</sub>	clock pulse with HIGH or LOW	see Figs 7 and 9	1.65 to 1.95	3.8	1.1	–	ns
			2.3 to 2.7	3.3	0.9	–	ns
			2.7	3.3	0.8	–	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	3.3	1.2	–	ns
t <sub>su</sub>	set-up time D <sub>n</sub> to CP	see Figs 7 and 9	1.65 to 1.95	0.8	–0.1	–	ns
			2.3 to 2.7	0.8	0.1	–	ns
			2.7	0.8	0.3	–	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	0.8	0.0	–	ns
t <sub>h</sub>	hold time D <sub>n</sub> to CP	see Figs 7 and 9	1.65 to 1.95	0.8	–0.1	–	ns
			2.3 to 2.7	0.8	0.1	–	ns
			2.7	0.8	0.4	–	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	0.7	–0.1	–	ns
f <sub>max</sub>	maximum clock pulse frequency	see Figs 6 and 9	2.3 to 2.7	100	200	–	MHz
			2.7	100	200	–	MHz
			3.0 to 3.6	150	300	–	MHz

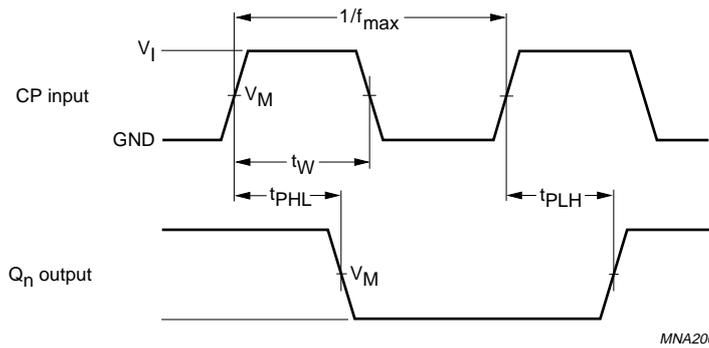
## Note

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

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AC WAVEFORMS

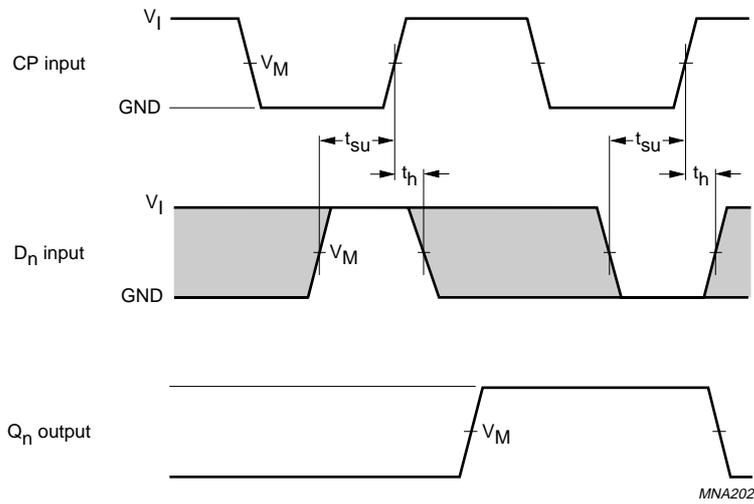


V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	INPUT	
		V <sub>I</sub>	t <sub>r</sub> = t <sub>f</sub>
1.65 to 1.95 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.0 ns
2.3 to 2.7 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.0 ns
2.7 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns
3.0 to 3.6 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns

Fig.6 Input D<sub>n</sub> to output Q<sub>n</sub> propagation delay times, the clock pulse width and the clock pulse frequency.

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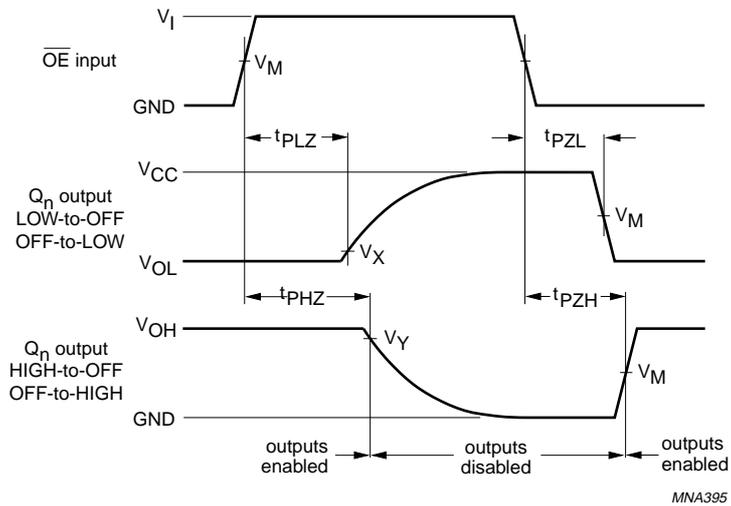
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	INPUT	
		V <sub>I</sub>	t <sub>r</sub> = t <sub>f</sub>
1.65 to 1.95 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.0 ns
2.3 to 2.7 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.0 ns
2.7 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns
3.0 to 3.6 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns

The shaded areas indicate when the input is permitted to change for predictable output performance.

Fig.7 Data set-up and hold times for D<sub>n</sub> to CP.

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V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	INPUT	
		V <sub>I</sub>	t <sub>r</sub> = t <sub>f</sub>
1.65 to 1.95 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.0 ns
2.3 to 2.7 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.0 ns
2.7 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns
3.0 to 3.6 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns

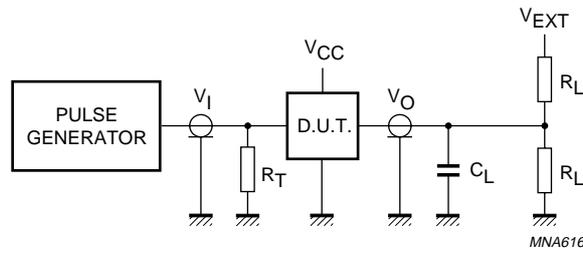
V<sub>X</sub> = V<sub>OL</sub> + 0.3 V at V<sub>CC</sub> ≥ 2.7 V;  
 V<sub>X</sub> = V<sub>OL</sub> + 0.15 V at V<sub>CC</sub> < 2.7 V;  
 V<sub>Y</sub> = V<sub>OH</sub> - 0.3 V at V<sub>CC</sub> ≥ 2.7 V;  
 V<sub>Y</sub> = V<sub>OH</sub> - 0.15 V at V<sub>CC</sub> < 2.7 V.

V<sub>OL</sub> and V<sub>OH</sub> are typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

Fig.8 3-state enable and disable times.

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V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>I</sub>	C <sub>L</sub>	R <sub>L</sub>	V <sub>EXT</sub>		
				t <sub>PLH</sub> /t <sub>PHL</sub>	t <sub>PZH</sub> /t <sub>PHZ</sub>	t <sub>PZL</sub> /t <sub>PLZ</sub>
1.65 to 1.95 V	V <sub>CC</sub>	30 pF	1 kΩ	open	GND	2 × V <sub>CC</sub>
2.3 to 2.7 V	V <sub>CC</sub>	30 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	2 × V <sub>CC</sub>
2.7 V	2.7 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	6 V
3.0 to 3.6 V	2.7 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	6 V

R<sub>L</sub> = Load resistor.

C<sub>L</sub> = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

R<sub>T</sub> = Termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance Z<sub>o</sub> of the pulse generator.

Fig.9 Load circuitry for switching times.

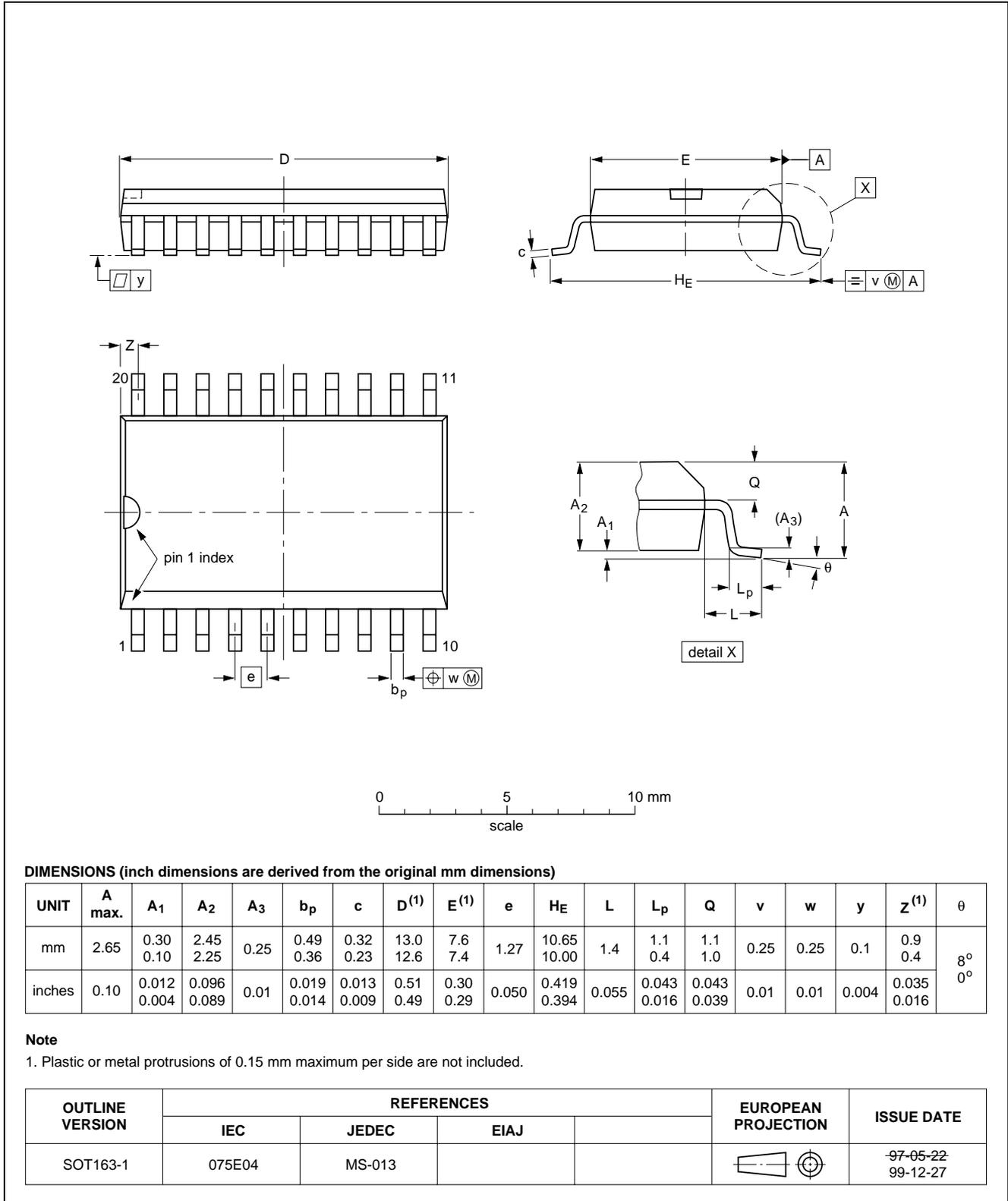
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PACKAGE OUTLINES

SO20: plastic small outline package; 20 leads; body width 7.5 mm

SOT163-1

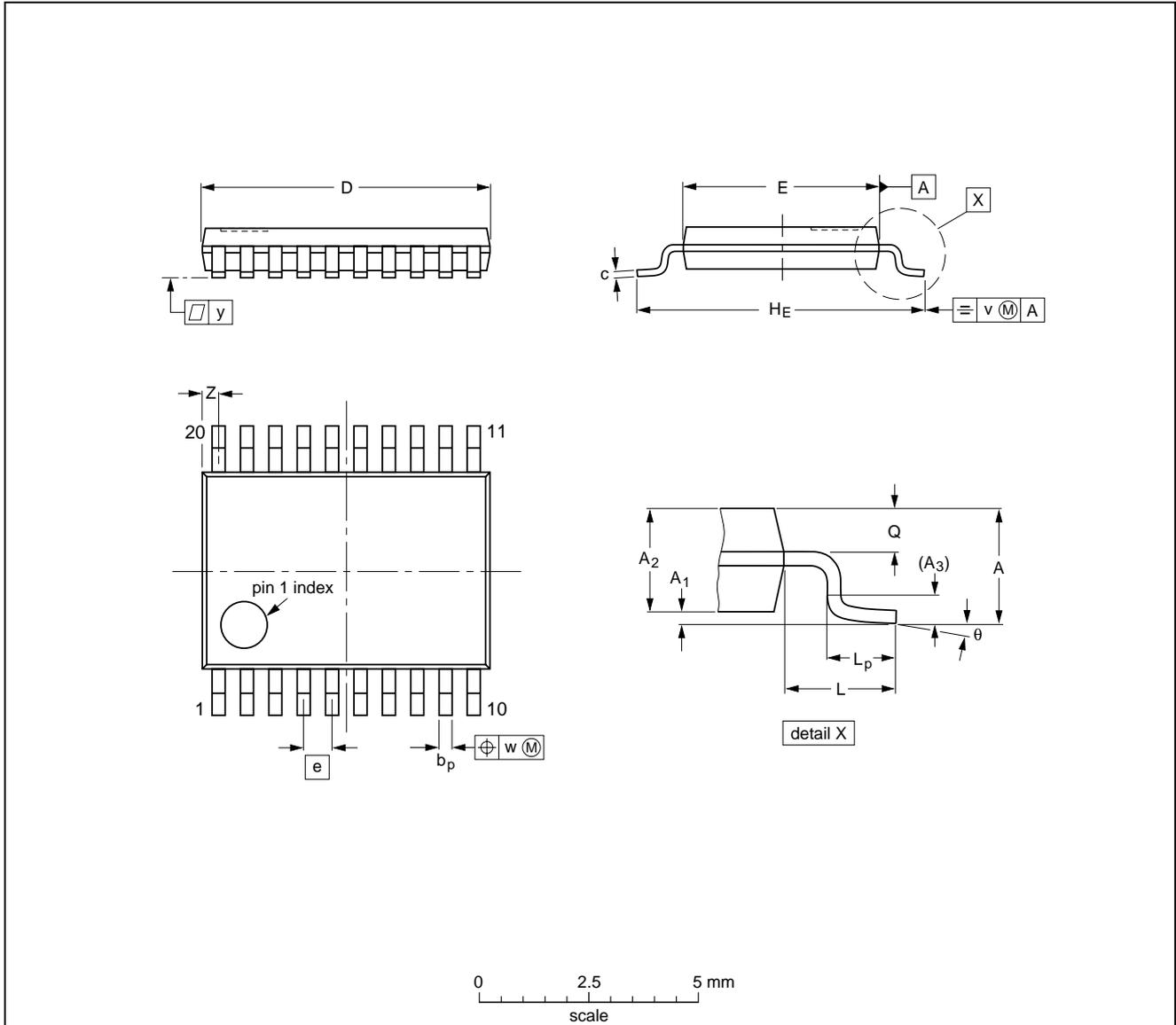


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TSSOP20: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT360-1



**DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)**

UNIT	A <sub>max.</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>p</sub>	c	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(2)</sup>	e	H <sub>E</sub>	L	L <sub>p</sub>	Q	v	w	y	z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	1.10	0.15 0.05	0.95 0.80	0.25	0.30 0.19	0.2 0.1	6.6 6.4	4.5 4.3	0.65	6.6 6.2	1.0	0.75 0.50	0.4 0.3	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.5 0.2	8° 0°

**Notes**

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT360-1		MO-153				95-02-04 99-12-27

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### SOLDERING

#### Introduction to soldering surface mount packages

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages"* (document order number 9398 652 90011).

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all surface mount IC packages. Wave soldering can still be used for certain surface mount ICs, but it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. In these situations reflow soldering is recommended.

#### Reflow soldering

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement.

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, convection or convection/infrared heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 100 and 200 seconds depending on heating method.

Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferably be kept below 220 °C for thick/large packages, and below 235 °C for small/thin packages.

#### Wave soldering

Conventional single wave soldering is not recommended for surface mount devices (SMDs) or printed-circuit boards with a high component density, as solder bridging and non-wetting can present major problems.

To overcome these problems the double-wave soldering method was specifically developed.

If wave soldering is used the following conditions must be observed for optimal results:

- Use a double-wave soldering method comprising a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave.
- For packages with leads on two sides and a pitch (e):
  - larger than or equal to 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis is **preferred** to be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board;
  - smaller than 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis **must** be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.

The footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.

- For packages with leads on four sides, the footprint must be placed at a 45° angle to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board. The footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C.

A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

#### Manual soldering

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use a low voltage (24 V or less) soldering iron applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.

Octal D-type flip-flop; positive edge-trigger;  
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**Suitability of surface mount IC packages for wave and reflow soldering methods**

PACKAGE	SOLDERING METHOD	
	WAVE	REFLOW <sup>(1)</sup>
BGA, LFBGA, SQFP, TFBGA	not suitable	suitable
HBCC, HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, HTQFP, HTSSOP, SMS	not suitable <sup>(2)</sup>	suitable
PLCC <sup>(3)</sup> , SO, SOJ	suitable	suitable
LQFP, QFP, TQFP	not recommended <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	suitable
SSOP, TSSOP, VSO	not recommended <sup>(5)</sup>	suitable

**Notes**

1. All surface mount (SMD) packages are moisture sensitive. Depending upon the moisture content, the maximum temperature (with respect to time) and body size of the package, there is a risk that internal or external package cracks may occur due to vaporization of the moisture in them (the so called popcorn effect). For details, refer to the Drypack information in the *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods"*.
2. These packages are not suitable for wave soldering as a solder joint between the printed-circuit board and heatsink (at bottom version) can not be achieved, and as solder may stick to the heatsink (on top version).
3. If wave soldering is considered, then the package must be placed at a 45° angle to the solder wave direction. The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.
4. Wave soldering is only suitable for LQFP, TQFP and QFP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
5. Wave soldering is only suitable for SSOP and TSSOP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.65 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.5 mm.

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## DATA SHEET STATUS

DATA SHEET STATUS <sup>(1)</sup>	PRODUCT STATUS <sup>(2)</sup>	DEFINITIONS
Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
Preliminary data	Qualification	This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product.
Product data	Production	This data sheet contains data from the product specification. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve the design, manufacturing and supply. Changes will be communicated according to the Customer Product/Process Change Notification (CPCN) procedure SNW-SQ-650A.

### Notes

1. Please consult the most recently issued data sheet before initiating or completing a design.
2. The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.semiconductors.philips.com>.

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**Limiting values definition** — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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**NOTES**

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**NOTES**

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