











SN74LV123A-Q1

SCLS467F - FEBRUARY 2003-REVISED JUNE 2016

# SN74LV123A-Q1 Dual Retriggerable Monostable Multivibrator With Schmitt-Trigger Inputs

#### Features

- **Qualified for Automotive Applications**
- Typical V<sub>OLP</sub> (Output Ground Bounce) <0.8 V at  $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Typical V<sub>OHV</sub> (Output V<sub>OH</sub> Undershoot)  $>2.3 \text{ V at V}_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Supports Mixed-Mode Voltage Operation on All
- Schmitt-Trigger Circuitry on A, B, and CLR Inputs for Slow Input Transition Rates
- Edge Triggered From Active-High or Active-Low Gated Logic Inputs
- Ioff Supports Partial-Power-Down Mode Operation
- Retriggerable for Very Long Output Pulses, up to 100% Duty Cycle
- Overriding Clear Terminates Output Pulse
- Glitch-Free Power-Up Reset on Outputs
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - 2000-V Human-Body Model (A114-A)
  - 1000-V Charged-Device Model (C101)

## 2 Applications

- Automotive
- Infotainment Systems
- DVD and Blu-ray Players
- **GPS Navigation Devices**
- Advanced Driver Assistance Systems
- Automotive Body and Lighting

## 3 Description

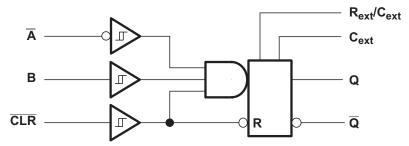
The SN74LV123A-Q1 device is a dual retriggerable monostable multivibrator designed for 2-V to 5.5-V V<sub>CC</sub> operation.

#### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)		
SN74LV123A-Q1	TSSOP (16)	5.00 mm × 4.40 mm		

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the datasheet.

## Logic Diagram, Each Multivibrator (Positive Logic)





## **Table of Contents**

			0.4. O	40
1	Features 1		8.1 Overview	
2	Applications 1		8.2 Functional Block Diagram	10
3	Description 1		8.3 Feature Description	10
4	Revision History2		8.4 Device Functional Modes	11
5	Pin Configuration and Functions3	9	Application and Implementation	12
6	Specifications		9.1 Application Information	12
•	6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings		9.2 Typical Application	12
	6.2 ESD Ratings	10	Power Supply Recommendations	16
	6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions	11	Layout	16
	6.4 Thermal Information		11.1 Layout Guidelines	
	6.5 Electrical Characteristics		11.2 Layout Example	
	6.6 Timing Requirements — V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V 6	12	Device and Documentation Support	17
	6.7 Timing Requirements — $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$		12.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates	
	6.8 Switching Characteristics — $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}6$		12.2 Community Resources	17
	6.9 Switching Characteristics — $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V} \dots 7$		12.3 Trademarks	
	6.10 Operating Characteristics		12.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution	17
	6.11 Typical Characteristics		12.5 Glossary	17
7	Parameter Measurement Information9	13	Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable	
			Information	17
8	Detailed Description 10			

## 4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

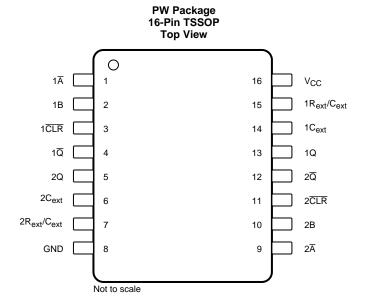
Cł	nanges from Revision E (December 2012) to Revision F	Page
•	Deleted 200-V Machine Model (A115-A) from Features	1
•	Added 'Infotainment Systems' application.	1
•	Added 'DVD and Blu-ray Players' application.	1
•	Added 'GPS Navigation Devices' application.	1
•	Added 'Advanced Driver Assistance Systems' application.	1
•	Added 'Automotive Body and Lighting' application.	1
•	Updated the data sheet to meet the new TI data sheet standard	1
•	Deleted Ordering Information table from the data sheet	1
•	Moved extraneous description details to Overview section	1
•	Added Device Information table, ESD Ratings table, Pin Configuration and Functions section, Detailed Description section, Application and Implementation section, Power Supply Recommendations section, Layout section, Device and Documentation Support section, Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates section, and Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information section	1
•	Added logic diagram for front page image	1
•	Added Operating virtual junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub> to <i>Absolute Maximum Ratings</i> table	4
•	Changed Maximum Operating free-air temperature from 105 to 125	5
Cł	nanges from Revision D (April 2008) to Revision E	Page

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# 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



## **Pin Functions**

	PIN	I/O			
NO.	NO. NAME		DESCRIPTION		
1	1 <del>A</del>	I	Channel 1 falling edge trigger input when 1B = L; Hold low for other input methods		
2	1B	I	Channel 1 rising edge trigger input when $1\overline{A} = H$ ; Hold high for other input methods		
3	1CLR	I	Channel 1 rising edge trigger when $1\overline{A} = H$ and $1B = L$ ; Hold high for other input methods; Can cut pulse length short by driving low during output		
4	1Q	0	Channel 1 inverted output		
5	2Q	0	Channel 2 output		
6	2C <sub>ext</sub>	_	Channel 2 external capacitor negative connection		
7	2R <sub>ext</sub> /C <sub>ext</sub>	_	Channel 2 external capacitor and resistor junction connection		
8	GND	_	Ground		
9	2 <del>A</del>	I	Channel 2 falling edge trigger input when 2B = L; Hold low for other input methods		
10	2B	I	Channel 2 rising edge trigger input when $2\overline{A} = H$ ; Hold high for other input methods		
11	2CLR	I	Channel 2 rising edge trigger when $2\overline{A} = H$ and $2B = L$ ; Hold high for other input methods; Can cut pulse length short by driving low during output		
12	2Q	0	Channel 2 inverted output		
13	1Q	0	Channel 1 output		
14	1C <sub>ext</sub>	_	Channel 1 external capacitor negative connection		
15	1R <sub>ext</sub> /C <sub>ext</sub>	_	Channel 1 external capacitor and resistor junction connection		
16	V <sub>CC</sub>	_	Power supply		



## 6 Specifications

## 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)(1)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub>		-0.5	7	V
Input voltage, V <sub>I</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>		-0.5	7	V
Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state, V <sub>O</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>		-0.5	7	V
Output voltage, V <sub>O</sub> V <sub>O</sub>	In the high or low state (3)(2)	-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
Output voltage, v <sub>O</sub> v <sub>O</sub>	In the power-off state, V <sub>O</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.5	7	V
Input clamp current, I <sub>IK</sub>	V <sub>I</sub> < 0		-20	mA
Output clamp current, I <sub>OK</sub>	V <sub>O</sub> < 0		-50	mA
Continuous output current, I <sub>O</sub>	$V_O = 0$ to $V_{CC}$		±25	mA
Continuous current through V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			±50	mA
Operating virtual junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>			150	°C
Storage temperature, T <sub>stg</sub>		-65	150	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## 6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V	Clastrostatia diseberge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000	\/
V <sub>(ESD)</sub> Electrostatic discharge	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 (2)	±1000	V	

<sup>(1)</sup> JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

## 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage		2	5.5	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V	1.5		
\ /	High level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.7		V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 3 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC} \times 0.7$		V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC} \times 0.7$		
	Low-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V		0.5	
.,		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		$V_{CC} \times 0.3$	V
V <sub>IL</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V		$V_{CC} \times 0.3$	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		$V_{CC} \times 0.3$	
VI	Input voltage		0	5.5	V
Vo	Output voltage		0	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V		-50	μΑ
	Libert Level autout aumant	$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		-2	
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V		-6	mA
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		-12	1

All unused inputs of the device must be held at V<sub>CC</sub> or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs, SCBA004.

<sup>(2)</sup> The input negative-voltage and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

<sup>3)</sup> The value is limited to 5.5 V maximum.

<sup>(2)</sup> JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.



## **Recommended Operating Conditions (continued)**

over operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

			MIN	MAX	UNIT	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V		50	μA	
	Low level output ourrent	$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		2		
I <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V		6	mA	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		12		
D	External timing resistance $\frac{V_{CC} = 2 \text{ V}}{V_{CC} \ge 3 \text{ V}}$	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V	5			
R <sub>ext</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> ≥ 3 V	1		kΩ	
C <sub>ext</sub>	External timing capacitance		No res	triction	pF	
$\Delta t/\Delta V_{CC}$	Power-up ramp rate		1		ms/V	
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature		-40	125	°C	

#### 6.4 Thermal Information

		SN74LV123A-Q1	
	THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	PW (TSSOP)	UNIT
		16 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	111.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	46.1	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	56.3	°C/W
ΨЈТ	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	5.6	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	55.7	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	n/a	°C/W

<sup>(1)</sup> For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.

## 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

	PARAME	TER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
			$I_{OH} = -50 \mu A$	2 V to 5.5 V	0.1			
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	LP-sh Javash and and make an		$I_{OH} = -2 \text{ mA}$	2.3 V	2			V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level outpu	it voitage	$I_{OH} = -6 \text{ mA}$	3 V	2.48			V
			$I_{OH} = -12 \text{ mA}$	4.5 V	3.8			
			$I_{OL} = 50 \mu A$	2 V to 5.5 V			0.1	
.,	V I am laval autout valtaria		I <sub>OL</sub> = 2 mA	2.3 V			0.4	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	vol row-level output	Low-level output voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 6 mA	3 V			0.44	V
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA	4.5 V			0.55	
		R <sub>ext</sub> /C <sub>ext</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V or GND	5.5 V			±2.5	
I	Input current		nput current A B and CLB	0 V			±1	μΑ
		$\overline{A}$ , B, and $\overline{CLR}$	$V_I = 5.5 \text{ V or GND}$	0 to 5.5 V			±1	
I <sub>CC</sub>	Quiescent curre	nt	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND, $I_O = 0$	5.5 V			20	μA
				3 V			280	
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current, circuit)	Active state (per	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND, $R_{ext}/C_{ext} = 0.5 V_{CC}$	4.5 V			650	
	Gircuit)			5.5 V			975	
I <sub>off</sub>	Off-state curren	t	$V_{I}$ or $V_{O} = 0$ to 5.5 V	0 V			5	μΑ
0			., .,	3.3 V		1.9		
C <sub>i</sub>	Input capacitano	e .	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	5 V		1.9		pF

<sup>(1)</sup> This test is performed with the terminal in the off-state condition.



## 6.6 Timing Requirements — $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted). See Figure 1 and the circuits in the *Parameter Measurement Information* section.

			MIN	NOM <sup>(1)</sup> MA	X UNIT
t <sub>w</sub>	Pulse duration	CLR	5		20
		A or B trigger	5		ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	Pulse retrigger time, $R_{ext} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	C <sub>ext</sub> = 100 pF	See <sup>(2)</sup>	76	ns
		C <sub>ext</sub> = 0.01 μF	See <sup>(2)</sup>	1.8	μs

<sup>(1)</sup>  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 

## 6.7 Timing Requirements — $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CC}$  = 5 V ± 0.5 V (unless otherwise noted). See Figure 1 and the circuits in the *Parameter Measurement Information* section.

			MIN	NOM <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	TINU
t <sub>w</sub> Pulse duration	Dulgo duration	CLR	5			
	Pulse duration	A or B trigger	5			ns
$t_{rr}$ Pulse retrigger time, $R_{ext} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	C <sub>ext</sub> = 100 pF	See <sup>(2)</sup>	59		ns	
	Pulse retrigger time, $R_{\text{ext}} = 1 \text{ K}\Omega$	C <sub>ext</sub> = 0.01 μF	See <sup>(2)</sup>	1.5		μs

<sup>(1)</sup>  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 

## 6.8 Switching Characteristics — $V_{cc} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V (unless otherwise noted). See the circuits in the *Parameter Measurement Information* section.

	PARAMETER	FROM	то	TEST	T	= 25°C	;	T <sub>A</sub> = -40	UNIT	
	PARAMETER	(INPUT)	(OUTPUT)	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	UNII
		A or B	Q or $\overline{Q}$			11.8	24.1	1	27.5	
t <sub>pd</sub>	Propagation delay	CLR	Q or $\overline{Q}$	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF		10.5	19.3	1	22	ns
'pd	i Topagation delay	CLR trigger	Q or $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$	ομ – σο μι		12.3	25.9	1	29.5	115
	Duration of pulse at Q and $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ outputs		Q or Q	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ $C_{\text{ext}} = 28 \text{ pF}$ $R_{\text{ext}} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$		182	240		300	ns
t <sub>w</sub>				$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ext} = 0.01  \mu\text{F}$ $R_{ext} = 10  k\Omega$	90	100	110	90	110	μs
				$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ $C_{\text{ext}} = 0.1  \mu\text{F}$ $R_{\text{ext}} = 10  k\Omega$	0.9	1	1.1	0.9	1.1	ms
$\Delta t_w$	Output pulse-duration variation (Q and $\overline{Q}$ ) between circuits in same package			C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF		±1%				

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<sup>(2)</sup> See retriggering data in the Application and Implementation section.

<sup>(2)</sup> See retriggering data in the Application and Implementation section



# 6.9 Switching Characteristics — $V_{CC} = 5 V \pm 0.5 V$

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CC}$  = 5 V  $\pm$  0.5 V (unless otherwise noted). See the circuits in the *Parameter Measurement Information* section.

	DADAMETED	FROM TO (OUTPUT)		TEST	TA	= 25°	С	$T_A = -40$	UNIT	
	PARAMETER			CONDITIONS	MIN	MIN TYP MAX		MIN	MAX	UNII
		A or B	Q or $\overline{Q}$			8.3	14	1	16	
t <sub>pd</sub>	Propagation delay	CLR	Q or $\overline{Q}$	$C_L = 50 pF$		7.4	11.4	1	13	ns
		CLR trigger	Q or $\overline{Q}$			8.7	14.9	1	17	
			Q or Q	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ $C_{\text{ext}} = 28 \text{ pF}$ $R_{\text{ext}} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$		167	200		240	ns
t <sub>w</sub>	Duration of pulse at Q and $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ outputs			$C_L$ = 50 pF $C_{ext}$ = 0.01 µF $R_{ext}$ = 10 k $\Omega$	90	100	110	90	110	μs
				$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ $C_{\text{ext}} = 0.1  \mu\text{F}$ $R_{\text{ext}} = 10  k\Omega$	0.9	1	1.1	0.9	1.1	ms
$\Delta t_{w}$	Output pulse-duration variation (Q and $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ ) between circuits in same package			C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF		±1%				

## 6.10 Operating Characteristics

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 

	PARAMETER	TEST C	ONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	TYP	UNIT
0	Danier dissination consistence	C 50 - F	f 40 MH-	3.3 V	44	pF
$C_{pd}$	Power dissipation capacitance	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF},$	f = 10 MHz	5 V	49	

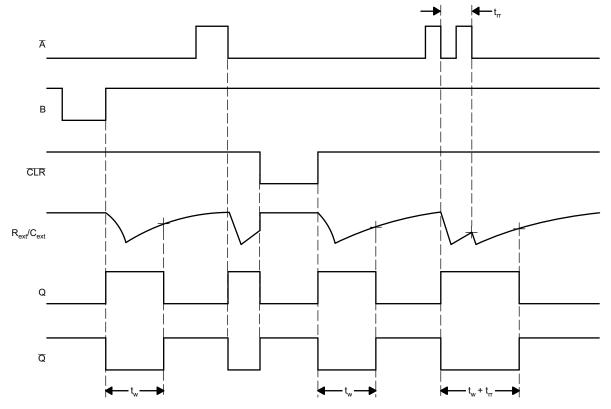
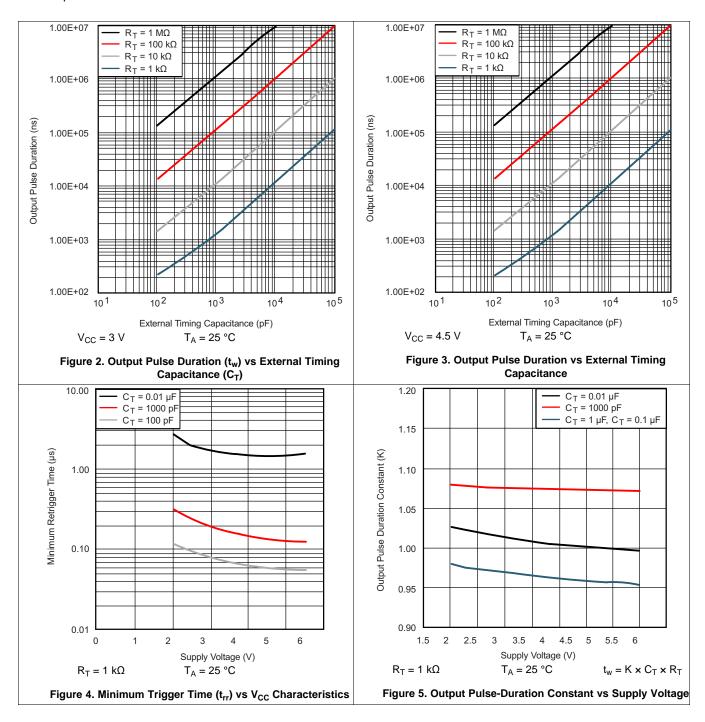


Figure 1. Input and Output (I/O) Timing Diagram

## TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

## 6.11 Typical Characteristics

Operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions* is not implied.





#### **Parameter Measurement Information**

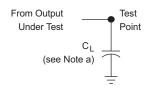
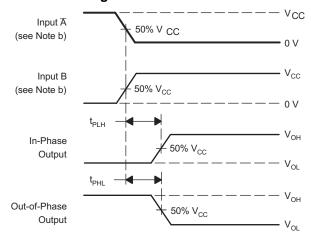


Figure 6. Load Circuit



Inputs or 50% V<sub>CC</sub> 50% V<sub>CC</sub> Outputs

Figure 7. Voltage Waveforms Pulse Duration

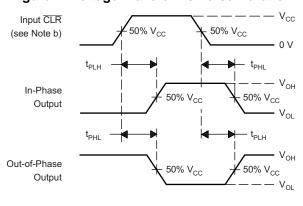


Figure 8. Voltage Waveforms Delay Times

Figure 9. Voltage Waveforms Delay Times

- a. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.
- b. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  1 MHz,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_r =$ 3 ns,  $t_f = 3$  ns.

Product Folder Links: SN74LV123A-Q1

c. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one input transition per measurement.



## 8 Detailed Description

#### 8.1 Overview

This edge-triggered multivibrator features output pulse-duration control by three methods. In the <u>first</u> method, the A input is low, and the B <u>input</u> goes high. In the second method, the B input is high, and the A input goes low. In the third method, the A input is low, the B input is high, and the clear (CLR) input goes high.

The output pulse duration is programmable by selecting external resistance and capacitance values. The external timing capacitor must be connected between  $C_{ext}$  and  $R_{ext}/C_{ext}$  (positive) and an external resistor connected between  $R_{ext}/C_{ext}$  and  $V_{CC}$ . Connect an external variable resistance between  $R_{ext}/C_{ext}$  and  $V_{CC}$  to obtain variable pulse durations. The output pulse duration also can be reduced by taking CLR low.

Pulse triggering occurs at a particular voltage level and is not directly related to the transition time of the input pulse. The A, B, and CLR inputs have Schmitt triggers with sufficient hysteresis to handle slow input transition rates with jitter-free triggering at the outputs.

When triggered, the basic pulse duration can be extended by retriggering the gated low-level-active  $(\overline{A})$  or high-level-active (B) input. Pulse duration may be reduced by taking  $\overline{CLR}$  low. The input-output timing diagram (Figure 1) shows pulse control by retriggering the inputs and early clearing.

The Q outputs are in the low state, and the  $\overline{Q}$  outputs are in the high state during power up. The outputs are glitch free, without applying a reset pulse.

This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using  $I_{off}$ . The  $I_{off}$  circuitry disables the outputs, which prevents damaging current backflow through the device when it is powered down.

## 8.2 Functional Block Diagram

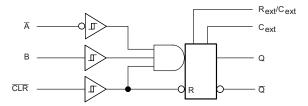


Figure 10. Logic Diagram, Each Multivibrator (Positive Logic)

#### 8.3 Feature Description

The SN74LV123A operates over a wide supply range from 2 V to 5.5 V. The propagation delay has a maximum of 11 ns at 5-V supply. The typical output ground bounce is less than 0.8 V at 3.3-V supply and 25°C. The typical output  $V_{OH}$  undershoot is greater than 2.3 V at 3.3-V supply and 25°C.

These parts support mixed-mode voltage operation on all ports.

Schmitt-trigger circuitry on the  $\overline{A}$ , B, and  $\overline{CLR}$  inputs allow for slow input transition rates and noisy input signals.

This device can be configured for rising or falling edge triggering.

This device supports partial-power-down mode operation.

This device is retriggerable for very long output pulses up to 100% duty cycle.

The clear signal overrides an output pulse and terminates it early.

Glitch-free power-up reset on outputs.



## **Feature Description (continued)**

#### 8.3.1 Power-Down Considerations

Large values of  $C_{ext}$  can cause problems when powering down the SN74LV123A-Q1 devices because of the amount of energy stored in the capacitor. When a system containing this device is powered down, the capacitor can discharge from  $V_{CC}$  through the protection diodes at pin 2 or pin 14. Current through the input protection diodes must be limited to 30 mA; therefore, the turn-off time of the  $V_{CC}$  power supply must not be faster than  $t = V_{CC} \times C_{ext} / 30$  mA. For example, if  $V_{CC} = 5$  V and  $C_{CC} = 15$  pF, the  $V_{CC}$  supply must turn off no faster than  $t = (5 \text{ V}) \times (15 \text{ pF}) / 30$  mA = 2.5 ns. Usually, this is not a problem because power supplies are heavily filtered and cannot discharge at this rate. The SN74LV123A-Q1 devices can sustain damage when a more rapid decrease of  $V_{CC}$  to zero occurs. Use external clamping diodes to avoid this possibility.

#### 8.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 1 shows the functional modes for each monostable multivibrator in the SN74LV123A-Q1.

Table 1. Function Table (Each Multivibrator)

	INPUTS	OUTPUTS				
CLR	Ā	В	Q	O		
L	Χ	X	L	Н		
X	Н	X	L <sup>(1)</sup>	H <sup>(1)</sup>		
X	X	L	L <sup>(1)</sup>	H <sup>(1)</sup>		
Н	L	<b>↑</b>	Л	T		
Н	$\downarrow$	Н	Л	T		
<b>↑</b>	L	Н	Л	Т		

<sup>(1)</sup> These outputs are based on the assumption that the indicated steady-state conditions at the A and B inputs have been set up long enough to complete any pulse started before the setup.



## 9 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. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

## 9.1 Application Information

The SNx4LV123A device is a dual monostable multivibrator. It can be configured for many pulse width outputs and rising or falling-edge triggering. The application shown here could be used to signal separate interruptable inputs on a microcontroller when an input had a rising or falling edge.

## 9.2 Typical Application

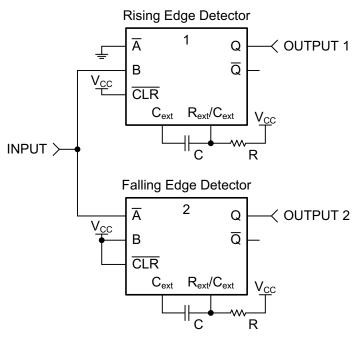


Figure 11. Simplified Application Schematic

#### 9.2.1 Design Requirements

#### **NOTE**

To prevent malfunctions due to noise, connect a high-frequency capacitor between  $V_{CC}$  and GND, and keep the wiring between the external components and  $C_{ext}$  and  $R_{ext}/C_{ext}$  terminals as short as possible.

#### 9.2.1.1 Output Pulse Duration

The output pulse duration,  $t_w$ , is determined primarily by the values of the external capacitance ( $C_T$ ) and timing resistance ( $R_T$ ). The timing components are connected as shown in Figure 12.



## **Typical Application (continued)**

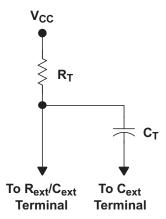


Figure 12. Timing-Component Connections

If  $C_T$  is  $\ge 1000$  pF and K = 1.0, the pulse duration is given by Equation 1:

$$t_w = K \times R_T \times C_T$$

where

- tw = pulse duration in ns
- $R_T$  = external timing resistance in  $k\Omega$
- $C_T$  = external capacitance in pF
- K = multiplier factor

(1)

if C<sub>T</sub> is <1000 pF, K can be determined from Figure 5

Equation 1 and Figure 16 can be used to determine values for pulse duration, external resistance, and external capacitance.

#### 9.2.1.2 Retriggering Data

The minimum input retriggering time (t<sub>MIR</sub>) is the minimum time required after the initial signal before retriggering the input. After t<sub>MIR</sub>, the device retriggers the output. Experimentally, it also can be shown that to retrigger the output pulse, the two adjacent input signals must be  $t_{MIR}$  apart, where  $t_{MIR} = 0.30 \times t_{w}$ . The retrigger pulse duration is calculated as shown in Figure 13.

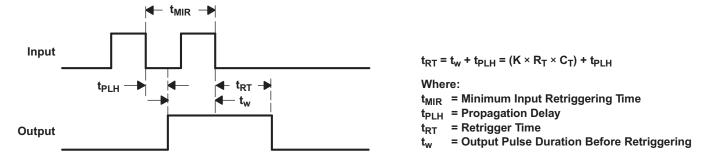


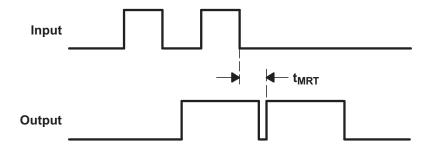
Figure 13. Retrigger Pulse Duration

The minimum value from the end of the input pulse to the beginning of the retriggered output must be approximately 15 ns to ensure a retriggered output (see Figure 14).

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## **Typical Application (continued)**



 $t_{MRT}$  = Minimum Time Between the End of the Second Input Pulse and the Beginning of the Retriggered Output  $t_{MRT}$  = 15 ns

Figure 14. Input and Output Requirements

## 9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

- · Timing requirements:
  - The pulse width must be long enough to be read by the desired output system, but short enough so that
    the output pulse completes prior to the next trigger event. It is recommended to make the output pulse just
    10% longer than the minimum required for the output system.
- Recommended input conditions:
  - Slow or noisy inputs are allowed on  $\overline{A}$ , B, and  $\overline{CLR}$  due to Schmitt-trigger input circuitry.
  - Specified high and low levels. See (V<sub>IH</sub> and V<sub>IL</sub>) in Recommended Operating Conditions.
- Recommended output conditions:
  - Load currents must not exceed the values listed in Absolute Maximum Ratings.

Submit Documentation Feedback

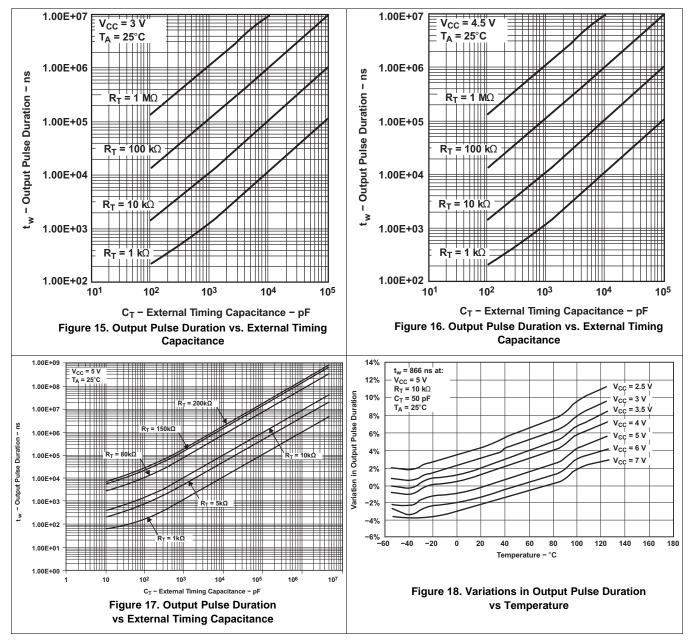
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## **Typical Application (continued)**

#### 9.2.3 Application Curves

Operation of the devices at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under (1) is not implied.



All unused inputs of the device must be held at V<sub>CC</sub> or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs, SCBA004.

Product Folder Links: SN74LV123A-Q1



## 10 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 must have a good bypass capacitor to prevent power disturbance. TI recommends a 0.1- $\mu$ F capacitor for devices with a single supply. If there are multiple VCC terminals, then TI recommends a 0.01- $\mu$ F or 0.022- $\mu$ F capacitor for each power terminal. Multiple bypass capacitors can be paralleled to reject different frequencies of noise. Frequencies of 0.1  $\mu$ F and 1  $\mu$ F are commonly used in parallel. The bypass capacitor must be installed as close as possible to the power terminal for best results.

## 11 Layout

## 11.1 Layout Guidelines

Inputs must never float when using multiple bit logic devices. 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 or only three of the four buffer gates are used. Such 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 high or low bias 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 they will be tied to GND or V<sub>CC</sub> whichever makes more sense or is more convenient. Floating outputs is generally acceptable, unless the part is a transceiver.

#### 11.2 Layout Example

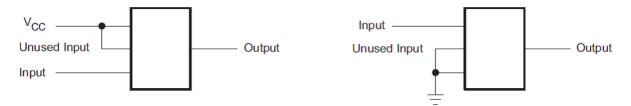


Figure 19. Layout Recommendation

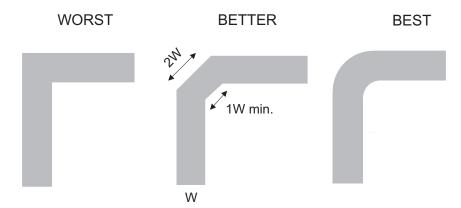


Figure 20. Trace Example



## 12 Device and Documentation Support

#### 12.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on Alert me 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.

#### 12.2 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are 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.

TI E2E™ Online Community T's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

**Design Support** *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

#### 12.3 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

#### 12.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

#### 12.5 Glossary

SLYZ022 — TI Glossary.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 13 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.

www.ti.com 1-Nov-2025

#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status	Material type	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS	Lead finish/ Ball material			Part marking
	(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)		(0)
SN74LV123ATPWRG4Q1	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LV123AQ
SN74LV123ATPWRG4Q1.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LV123AQ
SN74LV123ATPWRG4Q1.B	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	
SN74LV123ATPWRQ1	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LV123AQ
SN74LV123ATPWRQ1.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LV123AQ

<sup>(1)</sup> Status: For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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<sup>(2)</sup> Material type: When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

<sup>(3)</sup> RoHS values: Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

<sup>(4)</sup> Lead finish/Ball material: Parts 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.

<sup>(5)</sup> MSL rating/Peak reflow: The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

<sup>(6)</sup> Part marking: There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

## PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

www.ti.com 1-Nov-2025

#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SN74LV123A-Q1:

● Enhanced Product : SN74LV123A-EP

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

• Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

• Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications

## **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

www.ti.com 24-Jul-2025

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В0	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		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN74LV123ATPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74LV123ATPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

www.ti.com 24-Jul-2025



## \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74LV123ATPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
SN74LV123ATPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0



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.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



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.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



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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