## 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

File under Integrated Circuits, IC04

## 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 $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{P}}\right)$ and the negative-going voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{N}}\right)$ is defined as hysteresis voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}}\right)$.

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


Fig. 1 Functional diagram.


Fig. 2 Pinning diagram.

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


Fig. 3 Logic diagram (one inverter).

FAMILY DATA, IDD LIMITS category GATES
See Family Specifications

## DC CHARACTERISTICS

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}=0 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

|  | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{D D}}$ | SYMBOL | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{V}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hysteresis | 5 |  | 0,5 | 0,8 |  | V |
| voltage | 10 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | 0,7 | 1,3 |  | V |
|  | 15 |  | 0,9 | 1,8 |  | V |
| Switching levels | 5 |  | 2 | 3,0 | 3,5 | V |
| positive-going | 10 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{P}}$ | 3,7 | 5,8 | 7 | V |
| input voltage | 15 |  | 4,9 | 8,3 | 11 | V |
| negative-going | 5 |  | 1,5 | 2,2 | 3 | V |
| input voltage | 10 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | 3 | 4,5 | 6,3 | V |
|  | 15 |  | 4 | 6,5 | 10,1 | V |



## AC CHARACTERISTICS

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}=0 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}$; input transition times $\leq 20 \mathrm{~ns}$
$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|l|ccc|c|}\hline & \begin{array}{c}\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{D D}} \\ \mathbf{V}\end{array} & \text { SYMBOL } & \text { TYP. } & \text { MAX. } & \text { TYPICAL EXTRAPOLATION } \\ \text { FORMULA }\end{array}\right]$

|  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{DD}} \\ \mathbf{V} \end{gathered}$ | TYPICAL FORMULA FOR P ( $\mu \mathrm{W}$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dynamic power dissipation per package (P) | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2300 \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}+\sum\left(\mathrm{f}_{0} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}\right) \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}^{2}} \\ 9000 \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}+\sum\left(\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}\right) \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}{ }^{2} \\ 20000 \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}+\sum\left(\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}\right) \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}{ }^{2} \end{array}$ | where <br> $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=$ input freq. (MHz) <br> $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ output freq. $(\mathrm{MHz})$ <br> $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=$ load capacitance ( pF ) <br> $\sum\left(f_{0} C_{L}\right)=$ sum of outputs <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=$ supply voltage ( V ) |



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


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



Fig. 9 Typical switching levels as a function of supply voltage $V_{D D} ; T_{a m b}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


Fig. 10 Schmitt trigger driven via a high impedance $(R>1 k \Omega)$.

If a Schmitt trigger is driven via a high impedance $(R>1 k \Omega)$ then it is necessary to incorporate a capacitor $C$ of such value that: $\frac{C}{C_{p}}>\frac{V_{D D}-V_{S S}}{V_{H}}$, otherwise oscillation can occur on the edges of a pulse.
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{p}}$ is the external parasitic capacitance between input and output; the value depends on the circuit board layout.

## 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.

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