## 74LVC1G66-Q100

## 1. General description

The 74LVC1G66-Q100 is a single-pole, single-throw analog switch with two input/output terminals ( $n \mathrm{Y}$ and nZ ) and a digital enable input ( nE ). When nE is LOW, the analog switch is turned off. Control inputs can be driven from either 3.3 V or 5 V devices. This feature allows the use of these devices as translators in mixed 3.3 V and 5 V environments.

Schmitt-trigger action at control inputs makes the circuit tolerant of slower input rise and fall times.
This product has been qualified to the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 (Grade 1) and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

## 2. Features and benefits

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
- Specified from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Wide supply voltage range from 1.65 V to 5.5 V
- Very low ON resistance:
- $7.5 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$
- $6.5 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$
- $6 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$
- Switch current capability of 32 mA
- High noise immunity
- CMOS low power consumption
- TTL interface compatibility at 3.3 V
- Overvoltage tolerant control inputs to 5.5 V
- Latch-up performance meets requirements of JESD78 Class I
- ESD protection:
- MIL-STD-883, method 3015 exceeds 2000 V
- HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
- MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds $200 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{C}=200 \mathrm{pF}, \mathrm{R}=0 \Omega)$


## 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Temperature range | Name | Description | Version |
| 74LVC1G66GW-Q100 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | TSSOP5 | plastic thin shrink small outline package; 5 leads; body width 1.25 mm | SOT353-1 |
| 74LVC1G66GV-Q100 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | SC-74A | plastic surface-mounted package; 5 leads | SOT753 |

## 4. Marking

Table 2. Marking

| Type number | Marking code [1] |
| :--- | :--- |
| 74LVC1G66GW-Q100 | VL |
| 74LVC1G66GV-Q100 | V66 |

[1] The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

## 5. Functional diagram



## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1. Pinning



Fig. 4. Pin configuration SOT353-1 (TSSOP5) and SOT753 (SC-74A)

### 6.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

| Symbol | Pin | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Y | 1 | independent input or output |
| Z | 2 | independent output or input |
| GND | 3 | ground (0 V) |
| E | 4 | enable input (active HIGH) |
| $V_{\text {CC }}$ | 5 | supply voltage |

## 7. Functional description

Table 4. Function table
$H=$ HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level.

| Input E | Switch |
| :--- | :--- |
| L | OFF-state |
| H | ON-state |

## 8. Limiting values

Table 5. 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | supply voltage |  |  | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| V I | input voltage |  | [1] | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{K}}$ | input clamping current | $\mathrm{V}_{1}<-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{1}>\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | -50 | - | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SK }}$ | switch clamping current | $\mathrm{V}_{1}<-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{1}>\mathrm{V}_{C C}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | $\pm 50$ | mA |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SW }}$ | switch voltage | enable and disable mode | [2] | -0.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}$ | switch current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SW }}>-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SW }}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | $\pm 50$ | mA |
| ICC | supply current |  |  | - | 100 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {GND }}$ | ground current |  |  | -100 | - | mA |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | storage temperature |  |  | -65 | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $P_{\text {tot }}$ | total power dissipation | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | [3] | - | 250 | mW |

[1] The minimum input voltage rating may be exceeded if the input current rating is observed.
[2] The minimum and maximum switch voltage ratings may be exceeded if the switch clamping current rating is observed.
[3] For SOT353-1 (TSSOP5) package: $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $3.3 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$ above $74{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
For SOT753 (SC-74A) package: $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $3.8 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$ above $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions |  | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | supply voltage |  |  | 1.65 | - | 5.5 | V |
| $V_{1}$ | input voltage |  |  | 0 | - | 5.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}$ | switch voltage |  | [1] | 0 | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}$ | ambient temperature |  |  | -40 | - | +125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\Delta t / \Delta V$ | input transition rise and fall rate | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | [2] | - | - | 20 | ns/V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | [2] | - | - | 10 | $\mathrm{ns} / \mathrm{V}$ |

[1] To avoid sinking GND current from terminal $Z$ when switch current flows in terminal $Y$, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4 V . If the switch current flows into terminal Z , no GND current will flow from terminal Y . In this case, there is no limit for the voltage drop across the switch.
[2] Applies to control signal levels.

## 10. Static characteristics

Table 7. Static characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V ).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ [1] | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | $0.65 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}$ | - | - | $0.65 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}$ | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | 1.7 | - | - | 1.7 | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | 2.0 | - | - | 2.0 | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | $0.7 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | - | - | $0.7 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | - | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | LOW-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | - | $0.35 V_{\text {CC }}$ | - | $0.35 V_{\text {cc }}$ | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | - | 0.7 | - | 0.7 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | - | $0.3 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | - | $0.3 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V |
| 1 | input leakage current | $\begin{aligned} & \text { pin } \mathrm{E} ; \mathrm{V}_{1}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{GND} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 5.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 1$ | - | $\pm 1$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state leakage current | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$; see Fig. 5 | - | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 0.2$ | - | $\pm 0.5$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {(ON })}$ | ON-state leakage current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$; see Fig. 6 | - | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 1$ | - | $\pm 2$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| ICC | supply current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{1}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{GND} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 5.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - | 0.1 | 4 | - | 4 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{l}_{\text {CC }}$ | additional supply current | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{pin} \mathrm{E} ; \mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.6 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - | 5 | 500 | - | 500 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | input capacitance |  | - | 2.0 | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state capacitance |  | - | 6.5 | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(ON) }}$ | ON-state capacitance |  | - | 11 | - | - | - | pF |

[1] All typical values are measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
[2] These typical values are measured at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$.

### 10.1. Test circuits


$V_{I}=V_{C C}$ or GND and $V_{O}=G N D$ or $V_{C C}$.
Fig. 5. Test circuit for measuring OFF-state leakage current

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or GND and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ open circuit.
Fig. 6. Test circuit for measuring ON -state leakage current

### 10.2. ON resistance

Table 8. ON resistance
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground 0 V );
for test circuit see Fig. 7; for graphs see Fig. 8 to Fig. 13.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ [1] | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}(\text { peak })}$ | ON resistance (peak) | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{GND}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=4 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 34.0 | 130 | - | 195 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=8 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 12.0 | 30 | - | 45 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}=12 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 10.4 | 25 | - | 38 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 7.8 | 20 | - | 30 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=32 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 6.2 | 15 | - | 23 | $\Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}(\text { rail }}$ | ON resistance (rail) | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{GND}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=4 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 8.2 | 18 | - | 27 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}=8 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 7.1 | 16 | - | 24 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}=12 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 6.9 | 14 | - | 21 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 6.5 | 12 | - | 18 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=32 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 5.8 | 10 | - | 15 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=4 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 10.4 | 30 | - | 45 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=8 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 7.6 | 20 | - | 30 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=12 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 7.0 | 18 | - | 27 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 6.1 | 15 | - | 23 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=32 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 4.9 | 10 | - | 15 | $\Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON} \text { (flat) }}$ | ON resistance (flatness) | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{GND}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ [2] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=4 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 26.0 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=8 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 5.0 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=12 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3.5 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 2.0 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=32 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 1.5 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |

[1] Typical values are measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and nominal $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$.
[2] Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of $O N$ resistance measured at identical $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and temperature.

### 10.3. ON resistance test circuit and graphs


$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}} / \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}$.
Fig. 7. Test circuit for measuring ON resistance

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $T_{a m b}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig. 9. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$.
(2) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$.
(3) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$.
(4) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$.
(5) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$.

Fig. 8. Typical ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig. 10. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig. 11. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig. 12. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $T_{a m b}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig. 13. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Dynamic characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 16.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ [1] | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{pd}}$ | propagation delay | Y to Z or Z to Y ; see Fig. 14 [2] [3] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 0.8 | 2.0 | - | 3.0 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 0.4 | 1.2 | - | 2.0 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.4 | 1.0 | - | 1.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 0.3 | 0.8 | - | 1.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 0.2 | 0.6 | - | 1.0 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {en }}$ | enable time | E to Y or Z; see Fig. 15 [4] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | 1.0 | 5.3 | 12 | 1.0 | 15.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | 1.0 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1.0 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 8.0 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | 1.0 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 6.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | 1.0 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 5.5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {dis }}$ | disable time | E to Y or Z; see Fig. 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | 1.0 | 4.2 | 10 | 1.0 | 13 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | 1.0 | 2.4 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 9.0 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1.0 | 3.6 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 9.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | 1.0 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | 1.0 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 6.5 | ns |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {PD }}$ | power dissipation capacitance | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=10 \mathrm{MHz} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 9.8 | - | - | - | pF |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 12.0 | - | - | - | pF |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 17.3 | - | - | - | pF |

[1] Typical values are measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and nominal $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.
[2] $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{pd}}$ is the same as $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH }}$ and $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PHL }}$
[3] Propagation delay is the calculated RC time constant of the typical ON resistance of the switch and the specified capacitance when driven by an ideal voltage source (zero output impedance).
[4] $t_{e n}$ is the same as $t_{\text {pzH }}$ and $t_{\text {PzL }}$
[5] $t_{\text {dis }}$ is the same as $t_{P L Z}$ and $t_{P H Z}$
[6] $\mathrm{C}_{P D}$ is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ in $\mu \mathrm{W}$ ).
$P_{D}=C_{P D} \times V_{C C}{ }^{2} \times f_{i} \times N+\Sigma\left\{\left(C_{L}+C_{S(O N)}\right) \times V_{C C}{ }^{2} \times f_{0}\right\}$ where:
$\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=$ input frequency in MHz ;
$\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{o}}=$ output frequency in MHz ;
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=$ output load capacitance in pF ;
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{ON})}=$ maximum ON -state switch capacitance in pF ;
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=$ supply voltage in V ;
$\mathrm{N}=$ number of inputs switching;
$\Sigma\left\{\left(\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}+\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{ON})}\right) \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}{ }^{2} \times \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{o}}\right\}=$ sum of the outputs.

### 11.1. Waveforms and test circuit



Measurement points are given in Table 10.
Logic levels: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.
Fig. 14. Input ( Y or Z ) to output ( Z or Y ) propagation delays


Measurement points are given in Table 10.
Logic levels: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.
Fig. 15. Enable and disable times
Table 10. Measurement points

| Supply voltage | Input | Output |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{C C}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{M}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{M}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{X}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{Y}}$ |
| 1.65 V to 1.95 V | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}+0.15 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-0.15 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 2.3 V to 2.7 V | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}+0.15 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-0.15 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 2.7 V | 1.5 V | 1.5 V | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OL}}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 3.0 V to 3.6 V | 1.5 V | 1.5 V | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OL}}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 4.5 V to 5.5 V | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |



Test data is given in Table 11.
Definitions for test circuit:
$R_{T}=$ Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance $Z_{o}$ of the pulse generator;
$C_{L}=$ Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance;
$R_{L}=$ Load resistance;
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EXT}}=$ External voltage for measuring switching times.
Fig. 16. Test circuit for measuring switching times
Table 11. Test data

| Supply voltage | Input |  | Load |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {EXT }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ | $\mathbf{t r}_{\mathrm{r}}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\mathbf{t}_{\text {PLH }}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {PHL }}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PZH }}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {PHZ }}$ | $\mathbf{t}_{\text {PZL }}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {PLZ }}$ |
| 1.65 V to 1.95 V | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\leq 2.0 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 30 pF | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | open | GND | $2 V_{\text {CC }}$ |
| 2.3 V to 2.7 V | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\leq 2.0 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 30 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | $2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}$ |
| 2.7 V | 2.7 V | $\leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 50 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | 6 V |
| 3.0 V to 3.6 V | 2.7 V | $\leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 50 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | 6 V |
| 4.5 V to 5.5 V | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | $\leq 2.5$ ns | 50 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | $2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}$ |

### 11.2. Additional dynamic characteristics

Table 12. Additional dynamic characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ ); $T_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| THD | total harmonic distortion | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{kHz}$; see Fig. 17 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.032 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.008 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.006 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.001 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=10 \mathrm{kHz}$; see Fig. 17 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.068 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.009 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.008 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.006 | - | \% |


| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{f}_{(-3 \mathrm{~dB})}$ | -3 dB frequency response | $R_{L}=600 \Omega ; C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$; see Fig. 18 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 135 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 145 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 150 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 155 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \mathrm{pF}$; see Fig. 18 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | > 500 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | > 500 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | > 500 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | > 500 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega ; \mathrm{C}_{L}=10 \mathrm{pF}$; see Fig. 18 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 200 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 350 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 410 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 440 | - | MHz |
| $\mathrm{a}_{\text {iso }}$ | isolation (OFF-state) | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega ; \mathrm{C}_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$; see Fig. 19 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -46 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -46 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -46 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -46 | - | dB |
|  |  | $R_{L}=50 \Omega ; C_{L}=5 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$; see Fig. 19 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -37 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -37 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -37 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -37 | - | dB |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ct }}$ | crosstalk voltage | between digital input and switch; $R_{L}=600 \Omega$; $C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}=2 \mathrm{~ns}$; see Fig. 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 69 | - | mV |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 87 | - | mV |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 156 | - | mV |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 302 | - | mV |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {inj }}$ | charge injection | $\begin{aligned} & C_{L}=0.1 \mathrm{nF} ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=0 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{R}_{\text {gen }}=0 \Omega ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \text {; see Fig. } 21 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3.3 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 4.1 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 5.0 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 6.4 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 7.5 | - | pC |

### 11.3. Test circuits



Test conditions:
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}: \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}: \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}}=2 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3 \mathrm{~V}: \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}: \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}}=4 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$.
Fig. 17. Test circuit for measuring total harmonic distortion


Adjust $f_{i}$ voltage to obtain 0 dBm level at output. Increase $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}$ frequency until dB meter reads -3 dB .
Fig. 18. Test circuit for measuring the frequency response when switch is in ON-state


Adjust $f_{i}$ voltage to obtain 0 dBm level at input.
Fig. 19. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)


Fig. 20. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between digital input and switch


Fig. 21. Test circuit for measuring charge injection

## 12. Package outline


detail X


Dimensions ( mm are the original dimensions)

| Unit | A | $\mathrm{A}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~A}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~A}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~b}_{\mathrm{p}}$ | c | $\mathrm{D}^{(1)}$ | $\mathrm{E}^{(1)}$ | e | $\mathrm{e}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{E}}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{p}$ | v | w | y | $\theta$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\max$ | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.15 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 2.2 | 1.35 | 0.65 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.46 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | $8^{\circ}$ |
|  | $\min$ | 0.8 | 0 | 0.8 |  | 0.15 | 0.08 | 1.8 | 1.15 |  |  |  | 1.8 | 0.26 |  |  |  |

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.2 mm maximum per side are not included.
sot353-1_po

| Outline version | References |  |  | European projection | Issue date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  |
| SOT353-1 |  | MO-203 | SC-88A | $\bigcirc$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21-12-15 \\ & 21-12-16 \end{aligned}$ |

Fig. 22. Package outline SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)


## DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{b}_{\mathbf{p}}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{E}}$ | $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{p}}$ | $\mathbf{Q}$ | $\mathbf{v}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 1.1 | 0.100 | 0.40 | 0.26 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 0.95 | 3.0 <br> 2.5 | 0.6 <br> 0.2 | 0.33 <br> 0.23 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |


| OUTLINE <br> VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  |
| SOT753 |  |  | SC-74A | $\bigcirc$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 02-04-16 \\ & 06-03-16 \end{aligned}$ |

Fig. 23. Package outline SOT753 (SC-74A)

## 13. Abbreviations

Table 13. Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| CMOS | Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor |
| DUT | Device Under Test |
| ESD | ElectroStatic Discharge |
| HBM | Human Body Model |
| MIL | Military |
| MM | Machine Model |
| TTL | Transistor-Transistor Logic |

## 14. Revision history

Table 14. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 74LVC1G66_Q100 v. 4 | 20220112 | Product data sheet | - | 74LVC1G66_Q100 v. 3 |
| Modifications: | - Fig. 22: Package outline drawing SOT353-1 (TSSOP5) has changed. |  |  |  |
| 74LVC1G66_Q100 v. 3 | 20210608 | Product data sheet | - | 74LVC1G66_Q100 v. 2 |
| Modifications: | - The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia. <br> - Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate. <br> - Section 1 updated. <br> - Section 8: Derating values for $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ total power dissipation updated. |  |  |  |
| 74LVC1G66_Q100 v. 2 | 20161209 | Product data sheet | - | 74LVC1G66_Q100 v. 1 |
| Modifications: | - Table 7: The maximum limits for leakage current and supply current have changed. |  |  |  |
| 74LVC1G66_Q100 v. 1 | 20120801 | Product data sheet | - | - |

## 15. Legal information

## Data sheet status

| Document status <br> [1][2] | Product <br> status [3] | Definition |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Objective [short] <br> data sheet | Development | This document contains data from <br> the objective specification for <br> product development. |
| Preliminary [short] <br> data sheet | Qualification | This document contains data from <br> the preliminary specification. |
| Product [short] <br> data sheet | Production | This document contains the product <br> specification. |

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".
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