

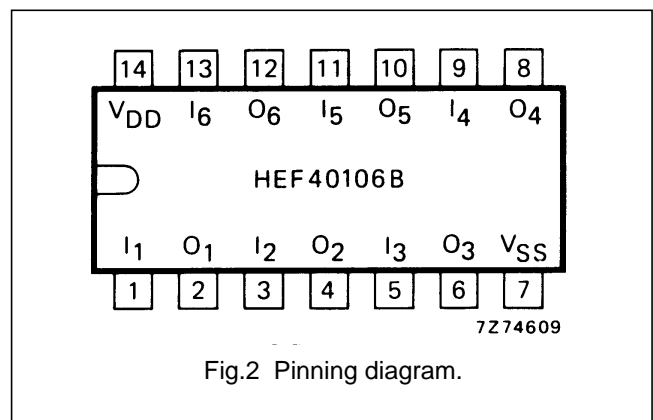
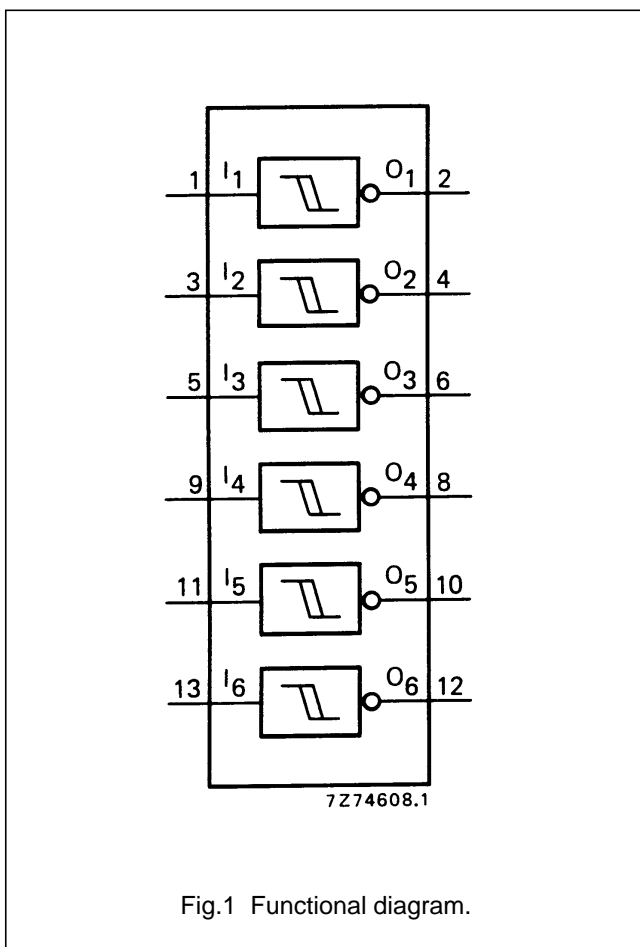
Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

HEF40106B gates

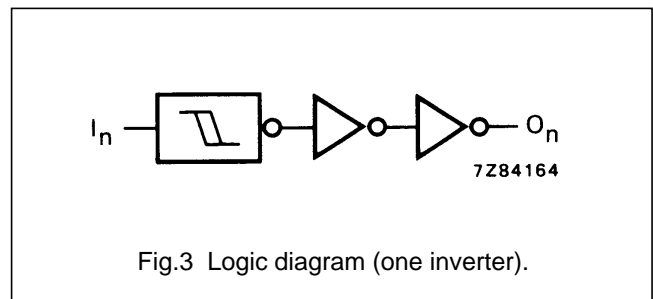
DESCRIPTION

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

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



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



FAMILY DATA, I_{DD} LIMITS category GATES

See Family Specifications

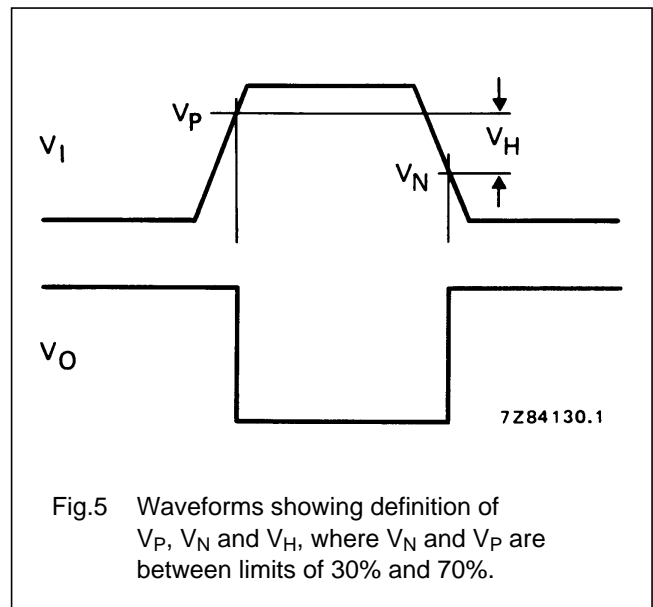
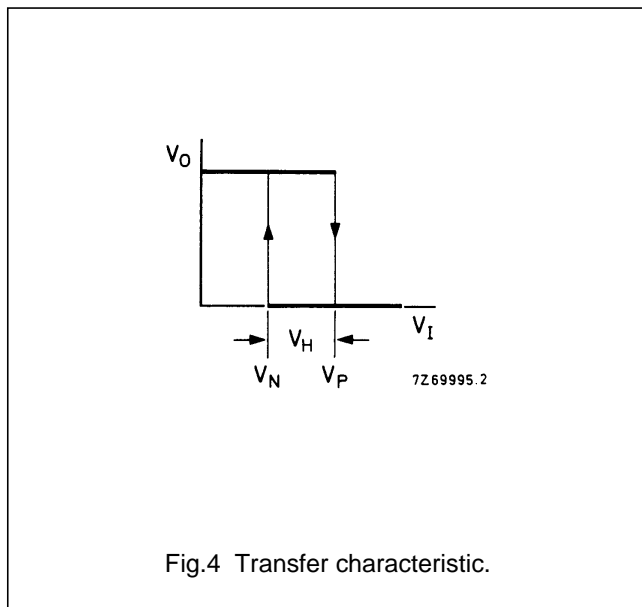
Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

HEF40106B
gates

DC CHARACTERISTICS

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

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



Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

HEF40106B
gates**AC CHARACTERISTICS** $V_{SS} = 0$ V; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C; $C_L = 50$ pF; input transition times ≤ 20 ns

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

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

Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

HEF40106B
gates

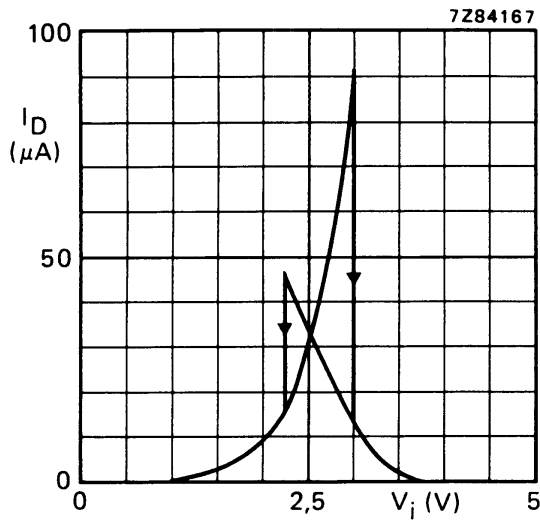


Fig.6 Typical drain current as a function of input voltage; $V_{DD} = 5 V$; $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$.

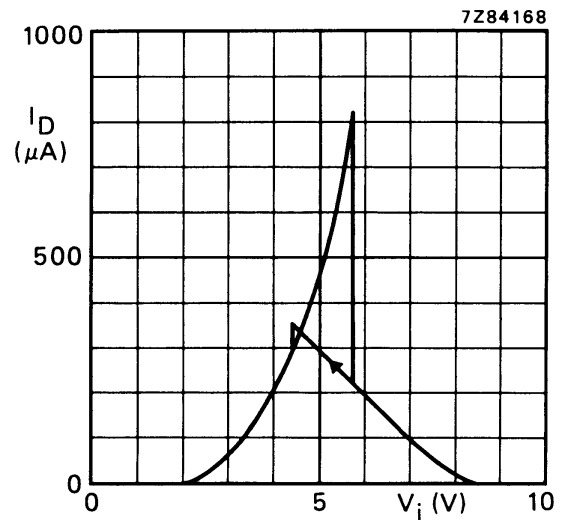


Fig.7 Typical drain current as a function of input voltage; $V_{DD} = 10 V$; $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$.

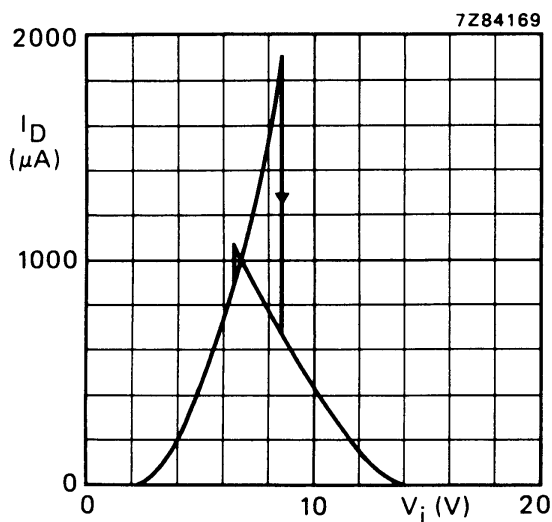


Fig.8 Typical drain current as a function of input voltage; $V_{DD} = 15 V$; $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$.

Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

HEF40106B
gates

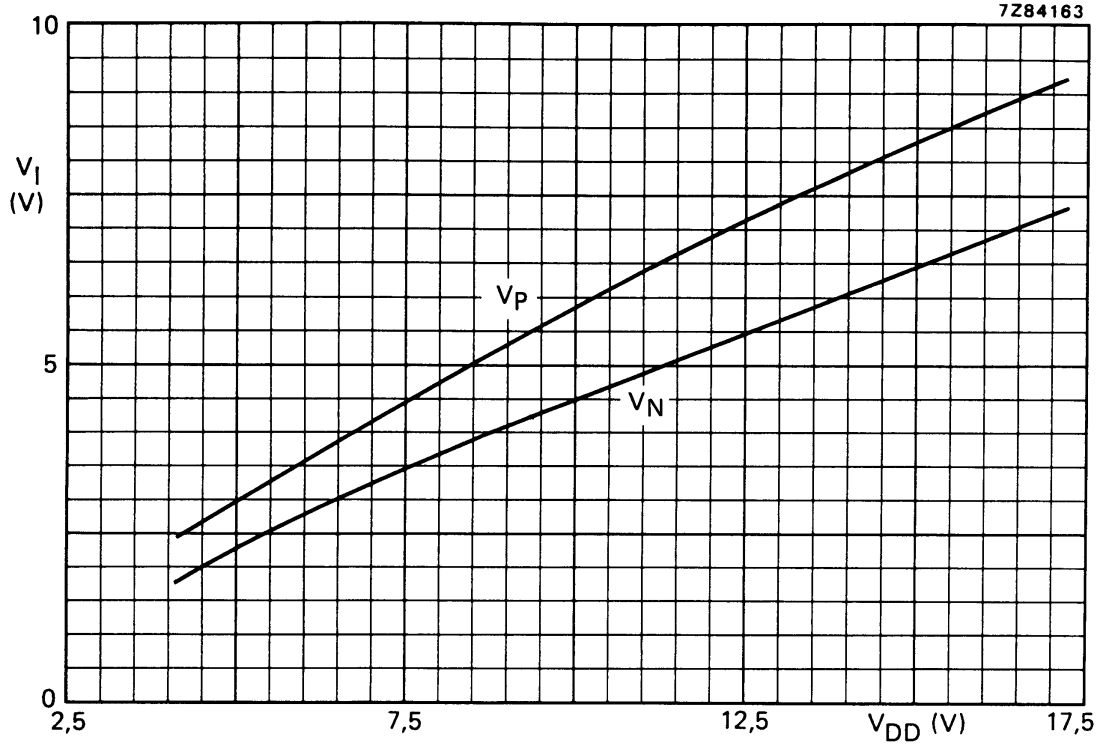


Fig.9 Typical switching levels as a function of supply voltage \$V_{DD}\$; \$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}\$.

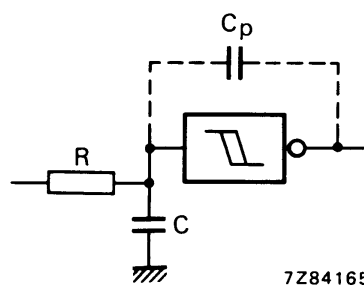


Fig.10 Schmitt trigger driven via a high impedance (\$R > 1\text{ k}\Omega\$).

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

\$C_p\$ is the external parasitic capacitance between input and output; the value depends on the circuit board layout.

Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

HEF40106B gates

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Some examples of applications for the HEF40106B are:

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

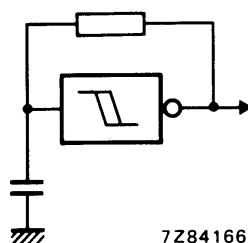


Fig.11 The HEF40106B used as an astable multivibrator.