DATA SHEET

74LVC138A
3-to-8 line decoder/demultiplexer; inverting

Product specification
Supersedes data of 2002 Mar 12

2003 May 06

Philips Semiconductors

3-to-8 line decoder/demultiplexer; inverting 74LVC138A

FEATURES

- 5 V tolerant inputs for interfacing with 5 V logic
- Wide supply voltage range from 1.2 to 3.6 V
- CMOS low power consumption
- Direct interface with TTL levels
- Inputs accept voltages up to 5.5 V
- Demultiplexing capability
- Multiple input enable for easy expansion
- Ideal for memory chip select decoding
- Active LOW mutually exclusive outputs
- Output drive capability 50 Ω transmission lines at 125 °C
- Complies with JEDEC standard no. 8-1A
- ESD protection:
  HBM EIA/JESD22-A114-A exceeds 2000 V
  MM EIA/JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V.
- Specified from –40 to +85 °C and –40 to +125 °C.

DESCRIPTION

The 74LVC138A is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, Si-gate CMOS device, superior to most advanced CMOS compatible TTL families.

The 74LVC138A accepts three binary weighted address inputs (A0, A1 and A2) and when enabled, provides 8 mutually exclusive active LOW outputs ($\overline{Y}0$ to $\overline{Y}7$).

The 74LVC138A features three enable inputs: two active LOW ($\overline{E}1$ and $\overline{E}2$) and one active HIGH (E3). Every output will be HIGH unless $\overline{E}1$ and $\overline{E}2$ are LOW and E3 is HIGH.

This multiple enable function allows easy parallel expansion of the 74LVC138A to a 1-of-32 (5 to 32 lines) decoder with just four 74LVC138A ICs and one inverter. The 74LVC138A can be used as an eight output demultiplexer by using one of the active LOW enable inputs as the data input and the remaining enable inputs as strobes. Unused enable inputs must be permanently tied to their appropriate active HIGH or LOW state.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

GND = 0 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; $t_r = t_f \leq 2.5$ ns.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL	UNIT
t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}	propagation delay An to $\overline{Y}n$	C_L = 50 pF; V_{CC} = 3.3 V	2.6	ns
	propagation delay E3 to $\overline{Y}n$	C_L = 50 pF; V_{CC} = 3.3 V	2.8	ns
	propagation delay $\overline{E}n$ to $\overline{Y}n$	C_L = 50 pF; V_{CC} = 3.3 V	2.7	ns
C_I	input capacitance		4.0	pF
C_{PD}	power dissipation capacitance per gate	V_{CC} = 3.3 V; notes 1 and 2	21	pF

Notes

1. C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in µW).
   $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$ 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;
   N = total switching outputs;
   $\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$ = sum of the outputs.
2. The condition is V_I = GND to V_{CC}.

ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE				
	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PINS	PACKAGE	MATERIAL	CODE
74LVC138AD	–40 to +125 °C	16	SO16	plastic	SOT109-1
74LVC138ADB	–40 to +125 °C	16	SSOP16	plastic	SOT338-1
74LVC138APW	–40 to +125 °C	16	TSSOP16	plastic	SOT403-1
74LVC138ABQ	–40 to +125 °C	16	DHVQFN16	plastic	SOT763-1

FUNCTION TABLE

See note 1.

INPUT						OUTPUT							
$\overline{E}1$	$\overline{E}2$	E3	A0	A1	A2	$\overline{Y}0$	$\overline{Y}1$	$\overline{Y}2$	$\overline{Y}3$	$\overline{Y}4$	$\overline{Y}5$	$\overline{Y}6$	$\overline{Y}7$
H	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
X	H	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
X	X	L	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
L	L	H	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
L	L	H	H	L	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H
L	L	H	L	H	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H
L	L	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
L	L	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	H
L	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	H
L	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H
L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L

Note

1. H = HIGH voltage level;
   L = LOW voltage level;
   X = don't care.

PINNING

PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	A0	address input
2	A1	address input
3	A2	address input
4	$\overline{E}1$	enable input (active LOW)
5	$\overline{E}2$	enable input (active LOW)
6	E3	enable input (active HIGH)
7	$\overline{Y}7$	output
8	GND	ground (0 V)
9	$\overline{Y}6$	output
10	$\overline{Y}5$	output
11	$\overline{Y}4$	output
12	$\overline{Y}3$	output
13	$\overline{Y}2$	output
14	$\overline{Y}1$	output
15	$\overline{Y}0$	output
16	V_{CC}	supply voltage

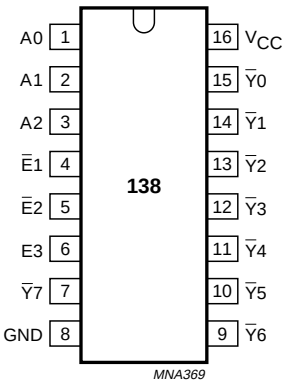
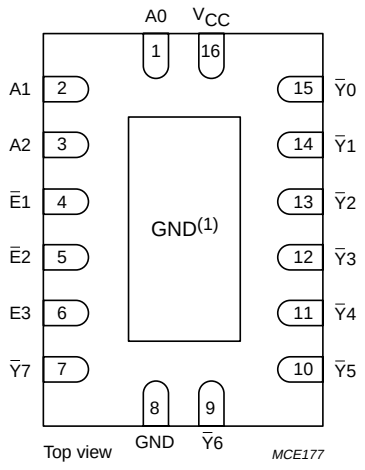


Fig.1 Pin configuration SO16 and (T)SSOP16.



(1) The die substrate is attached to this pad using conductive die attach material. It can not be used as a supply pin or input.

Fig.2 Pin configuration DHVQFN16.

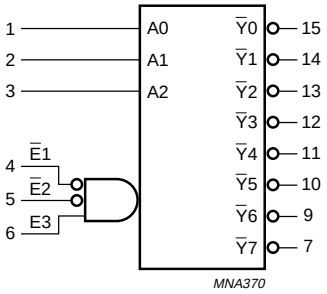


Fig.3 Logic symbol.

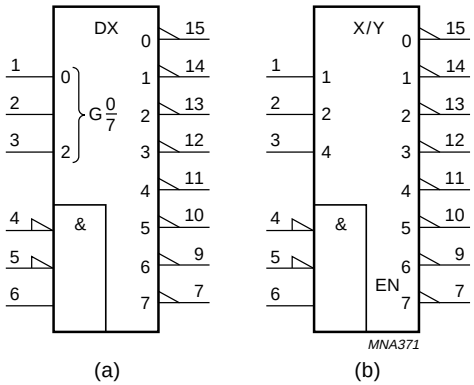


Fig.4 Logic symbol (IEEE/IEC).

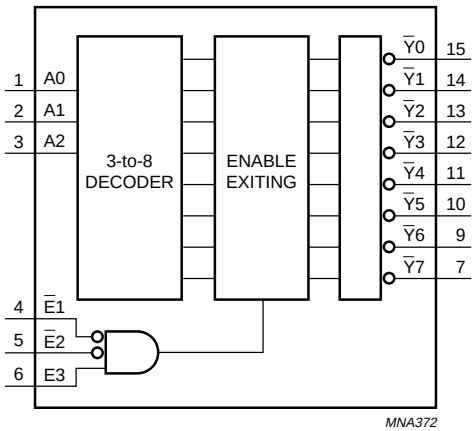


Fig.5 Functional diagram.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CC}	supply voltage	for maximum speed performance	2.7	3.6	V
		for low voltage applications	1.2	3.6	V
V_I	input voltage		0	5.5	V
V_O	output voltage	output HIGH or LOW state	0	V_{CC}	V
T_{amb}	operating ambient temperature		–40	+125	°C
t_r, t_f	input rise and fall times	V_{CC} = 1.2 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	+6.5	V
I_{IK}	input diode current	$V_I < 0$	–	–50	mA
V_I	input voltage	note 1	–0.5	+6.5	V
I_{OK}	output diode current	$V_O > V_{CC}$ or $V_O < 0$	–	±50	mA
V_O	output voltage	output HIGH or LOW state; note 1	–0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
I_O	output source or sink current	V_O = 0 to V_{CC}	–	±50	mA
I_{CC}, I_{GND}	V_{CC} or GND current		–	±100	mA
T_{stg}	storage temperature		–65	+150	°C
P_{tot}	power dissipation	T_{amb} = –40 to +125 °C; note 2	–	500	mW

Notes

1. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
2. For SO16 packages: above 70 °C the value of P_D derates linearly with 8 mW/K.
   For (T)SSOP16 packages: above 60 °C the value of P_D derates linearly with 5.5 mW/K.
   For DHVQFN16 packages: above 60 °C the value of P_D derates linearly with 4.5 mW/K.

DC CHARACTERISTICS

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.(1)	MAX.	UNIT
		OTHER	V_{CC} (V)				
T_{amb} = −40 to +85 °C							
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage		1.2	V_{CC}	–	–	V
			2.7 to 3.6	2.0	–	–	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		1.2	–	–	GND	V
			2.7 to 3.6	–	–	0.8	V
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	V_I = V_{IH} or V_{IL}					
		I_O = −100 μA	2.7 to 3.6	V_{CC} − 0.2	V_{CC}	–	V
		I_O = −12 mA	2.7	V_{CC} − 0.5	–	–	V
		I_O = −18 mA	3.0	V_{CC} − 0.6	–	–	V
		I_O = −24 mA	3.0	V_{CC} − 0.8	–	–	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	V_I = V_{IH} or V_{IL}					
		I_O = 100 μA	2.7 to 3.6	–	GND	0.2	V
		I_O = 12 mA	2.7	–	–	0.4	V
		I_O = 24 mA	3.0	–	–	0.55	V
I_{LI}	input leakage current	V_I = 5.5 V or GND	3.6	–	±0.1	±5	μA
I_{CC}	quiescent supply current	V_I = V_{CC} or GND; I_O = 0	3.6	–	0.1	10	μA
ΔI_{CC}	additional quiescent supply current per input pin	V_I = V_{CC} − 0.6 V; I_O = 0	2.7 to 3.6	–	5	500	μA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.(1)	MAX.	UNIT
		OTHER	V_{CC} (V)				
T_{amb} = −40 to +125 °C							
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage		1.2	V_{CC}	–	–	V
			2.7 to 3.6	2.0	–	–	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		1.2	–	–	GND	V
			2.7 to 3.6	–	–	0.8	V
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	V_I = V_{IH} or V_{IL}					
		I_O = –100 µA	2.7 to 3.6	V_{CC} – 0.3	–	–	V
		I_O = –12 mA	2.7	V_{CC} – 0.65	–	–	V
		I_O = –18 mA	3.0	V_{CC} – 0.75	–	–	V
		I_O = –24 mA	3.0	V_{CC} – 1	–	–	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	V_I = V_{IH} or V_{IL}					
		I_O = 100 µA	2.7 to 3.6	–	–	0.3	V
		I_O = 12 mA	2.7	–	–	0.6	V
		I_O = 24 mA	3.0	–	–	0.8	V
I_{LI}	input leakage current	V_I = 5.5 V or GND	3.6	–	–	±20	µA
I_{CC}	quiescent supply current	V_I = V_{CC} or GND; I_O = 0	3.6	–	–	40	µA
ΔI_{CC}	additional quiescent supply current per input pin	V_I = V_{CC} – 0.6 V; I_O = 0	2.7 to 3.6	–	–	5000	µA

Note

1. All typical values are measured at V_{CC} = 3.3 V and T_{amb} = 25 °C.

AC CHARACTERISTICS

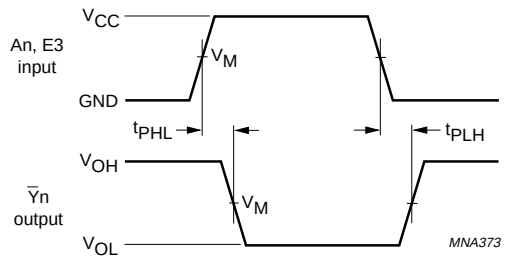
GND = 0 V; $t_r = t_f \leq 2.5$ ns.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.(1)	MAX.	UNIT
		WAVEFORMS	V_{CC} (V)				
T_{amb} = −40 to +85 °C							
t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}	propagation delay An to $\overline{Y}n$	see Figs 6 and 8	1.2	–	14	–	ns
			2.7	1.5	3.1	6.8	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	2.6	5.8	ns
	propagation delay E3 to $\overline{Y}n$	see Figs 6 and 8	1.2	–	14	–	ns
			2.7	1.5	3.2	6.8	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	2.8	5.8	ns
	propagation delay $\overline{E}n$ to $\overline{Y}n$	see Figs 7 and 8	1.2	–	15	–	ns
			2.7	1.5	3.2	6.4	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	2.7	5.8	ns
$t_{sk(0)}$	skew	note 2		–	–	1.0	ns
T_{amb} = −40 to +125 °C							
t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}	propagation delay An to $\overline{Y}n$	see Figs 6 and 8	1.2	–	–	–	ns
			2.7	1.5	–	8.5	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	–	7.5	ns
	propagation delay E3 to $\overline{Y}n$	see Figs 6 and 8	1.2	–	–	–	ns
			2.7	1.5	–	8.5	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	–	7.5	ns
	propagation delay $\overline{E}n$ to $\overline{Y}n$	see Figs 7 and 8	1.2	–	–	–	ns
			2.7	1.5	–	8.0	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	–	7.5	ns
$t_{sk(0)}$	skew	note 2		–	–	1.5	ns

Notes

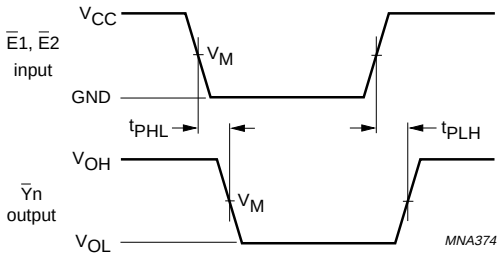
1. Typical values are measured at V_{CC} = 3.3 V.
2. Skew between any two outputs of the same package switching in the same direction. This parameter is guaranteed by design.

AC WAVEFORMS



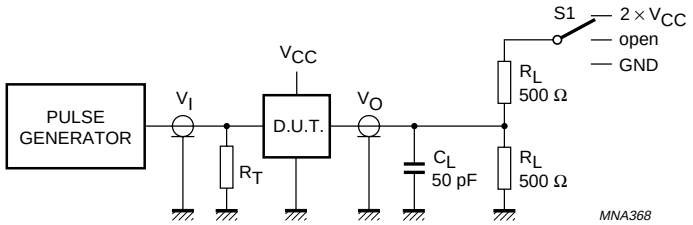
V_M = 1.5 V at $V_{CC} \geq$ 2.7 V;
$V_M = 0.5V_{CC}$ at V_{CC} < 2.7 V;
V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

Fig.6 The inputs An, E3 to outputs $\overline{Y}n$ propagation delays.



V_M = 1.5 V at $V_{CC} \geq$ 2.7 V;
$V_M = 0.5V_{CC}$ at V_{CC} < 2.7 V;
V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

Fig.7 The inputs $\overline{E}n$ to outputs $\overline{Y}n$ propagation delays.



V_{CC}	V_I	t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}
1.2 V	V_{CC}	open
2.7 V	2.7 V	open
3.0 to 3.6 V	2.7 V	open

Definitions for test circuit:

R_L = Load resistor.

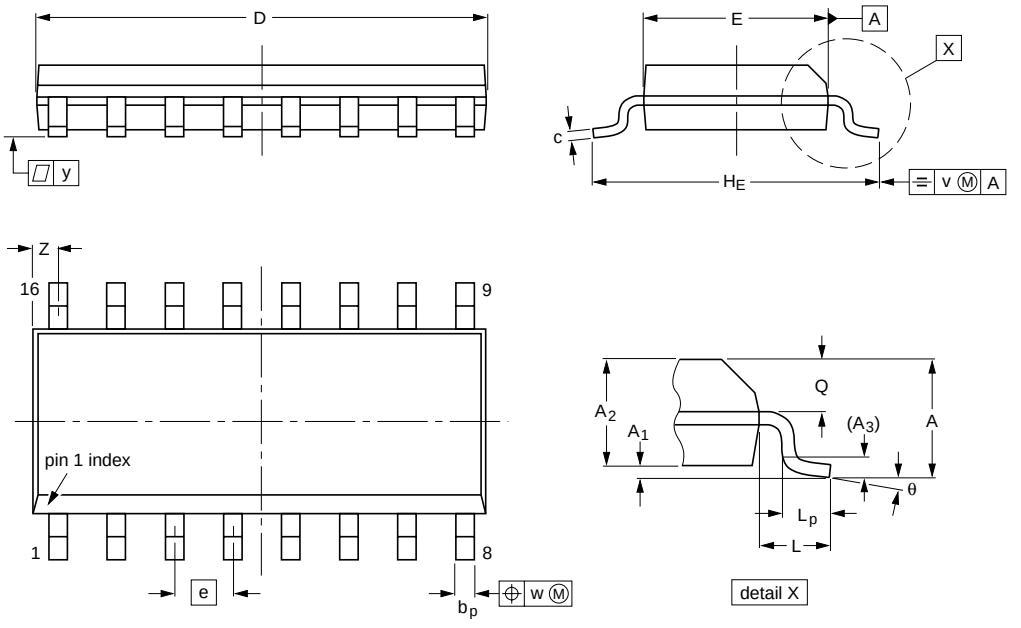
C_L = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

R_T = Termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance Z_o of the pulse generator.

Fig.8 Load circuitry for switching times.

PACKAGE OUTLINES

SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm **SOT109-1**



DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

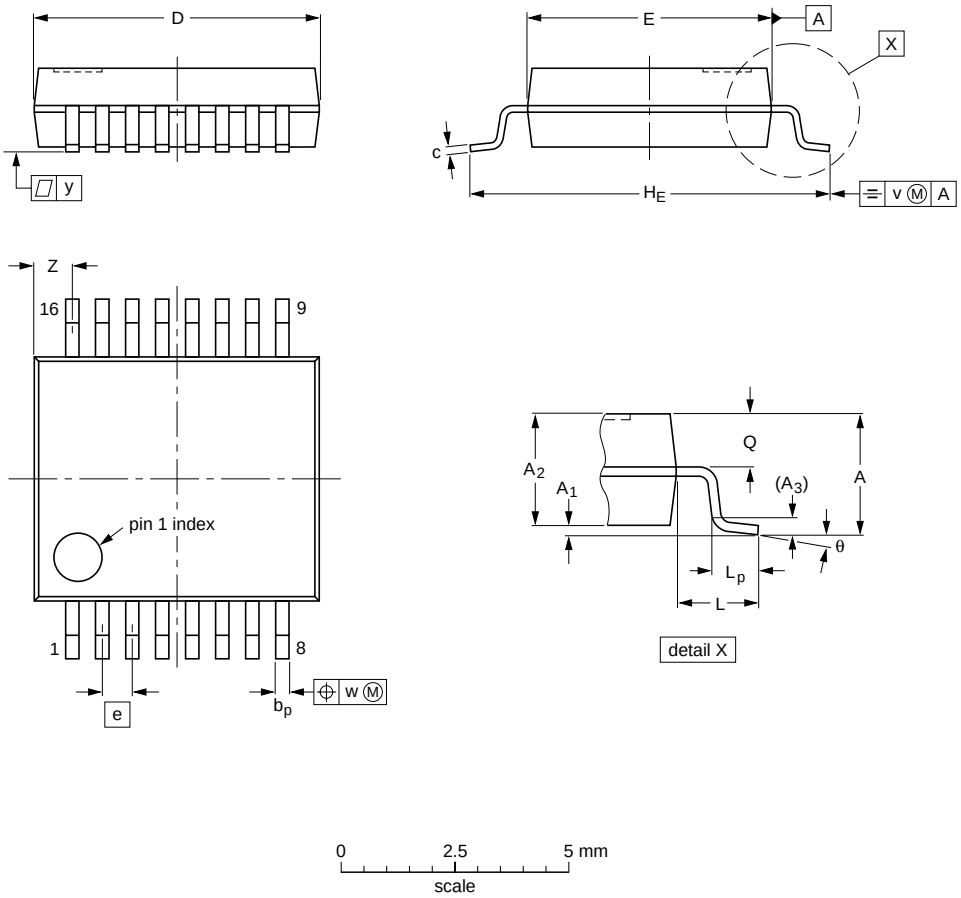
UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	$D^{(1)}$	$E^{(1)}$	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	$Z^{(1)}$	θ
mm	1.75	0.25 0.10	1.45 1.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.25 0.19	10.0 9.8	4.0 3.8	1.27	6.2 5.8	1.05	1.0 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.7 0.3	8^o 0^o
inches	0.069	0.010 0.004	0.057 0.049	0.01	0.019 0.014	0.0100 0.0075	0.39 0.38	0.16 0.15	0.05	0.244 0.228	0.041	0.039 0.016	0.028 0.020	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.028 0.012	

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT109-1	076E07	MS-012				~~99-12-27~~ 03-02-19

SSOP16: plastic shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 5.3 mm **SOT338-1**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

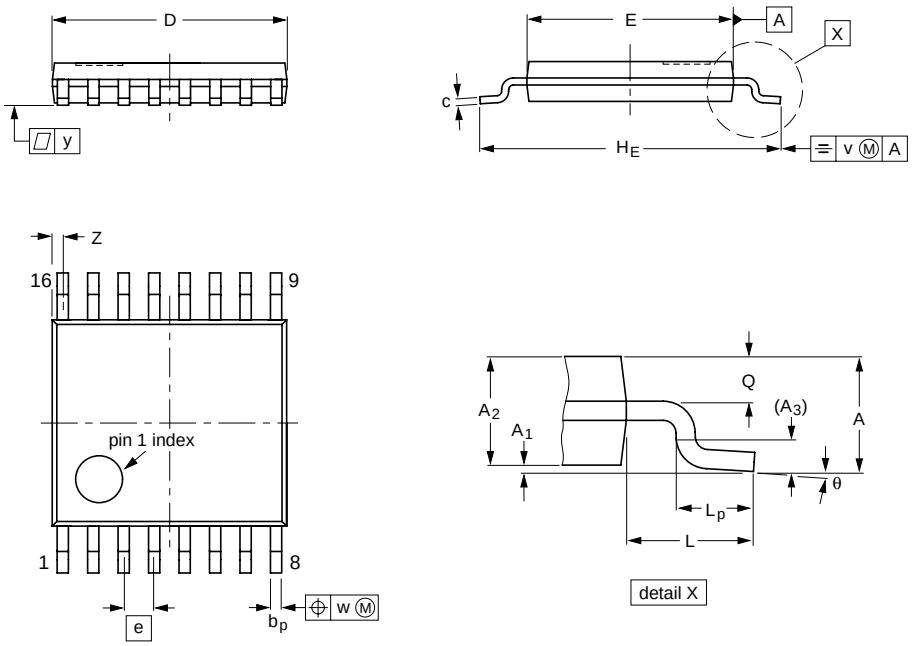
UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	$D^{(1)}$	$E^{(1)}$	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	$Z^{(1)}$	θ
mm	2	0.21 0.05	1.80 1.65	0.25	0.38 0.25	0.20 0.09	6.4 6.0	5.4 5.2	0.65	7.9 7.6	1.25	1.03 0.63	0.9 0.7	0.2	0.13	0.1	1.00 0.55	8^o 0^o

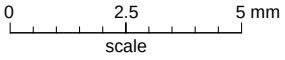
Note

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

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT338-1		MO-150				~~99-12-27~~ 03-02-19

TSSOP16: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm **SOT403-1**





DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

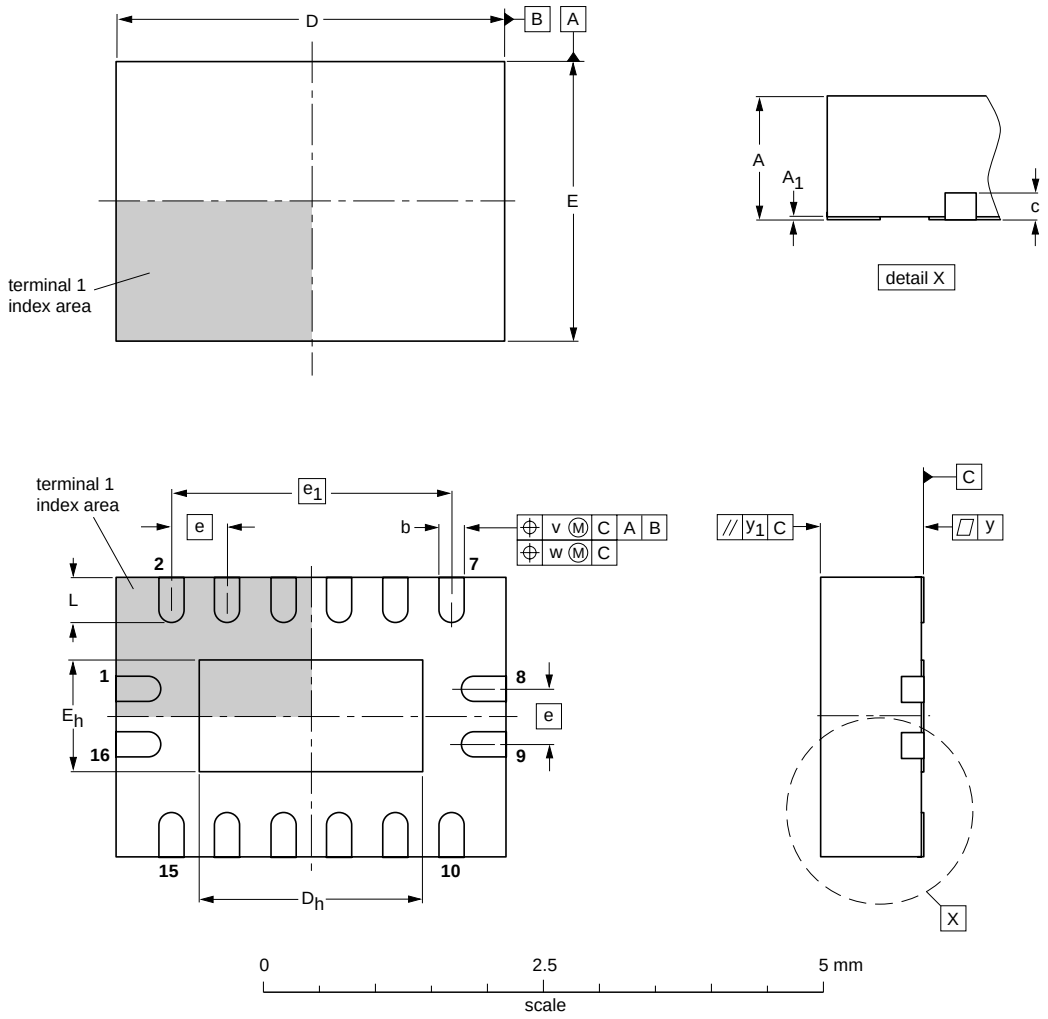
UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	D (1)	E (2)	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	Z (1)	θ
mm	1.1	0.15 0.05	0.95 0.80	0.25	0.30 0.19	0.2 0.1	5.1 4.9	4.5 4.3	0.65	6.6 6.2	1	0.75 0.50	0.4 0.3	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.40 0.06	8^o 0^o

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	JEITA			
SOT403-1		MO-153				~~99-12-27~~ 03-02-18

DHVQFN16: plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 2.5 x 3.5 x 0.85 mm **SOT763-1**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	$A^{(1)}$ max.	A_1	b	c	$D^{(1)}$	D_h	$E^{(1)}$	E_h	e	e_1	L	v	w	y	y_1
mm	1	0.05 0.00	0.30 0.18	0.2	3.6 3.4	2.15 1.85	2.6 2.4	1.15 0.85	0.5	2.5	0.5 0.3	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.1

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.075 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT763-1	- - -	MO-241	- - -			~~02-10-17~~ 03-01-27

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 all the BGA packages and packages with a thickness ≥ 2.5mm and packages with a thickness <2.5 mm and a volume ≥350 mm^3 so called thick/large packages
- below 235 °C for packages with a thickness <2.5 mm and a volume <350 mm^3 so called 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.

Suitability of surface mount IC packages for wave and reflow soldering methods

PACKAGE[1]	SOLDERING METHOD	
	WAVE	REFLOW[2]
BGA, LBGA, LFBGA, SQFP, TFBGA, VFBGA	not suitable	suitable
DHVQFN, HBCC, HBGA, HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, HTQFP, HTSSOP, HVQFN, HVSON, SMS	not suitable[3]	suitable
PLCC[4], SO, SOJ	suitable	suitable
LQFP, QFP, TQFP	not recommended[4][5]	suitable
SSOP, TSSOP, VSO, VSSOP	not recommended[6]	suitable

Notes

1. For more detailed information on the BGA packages refer to the *"(LF)BGA Application Note*" (AN01026); order a copy from your Philips Semiconductors sales office.
2. 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"*.
3. These packages are not suitable for wave soldering. On versions with the heatsink on the bottom side, the solder cannot penetrate between the printed-circuit board and the heatsink. On versions with the heatsink on the top side, the solder might be deposited on the heatsink surface.
4. 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.
5. Wave soldering is suitable for LQFP, TQFP and QFP packages with a pitch (e) larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
6. Wave soldering is suitable for SSOP, TSSOP, VSO and VSSOP 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.

DATA SHEET STATUS

LEVEL	DATA SHEET STATUS[1]	PRODUCT STATUS[2][3]	DEFINITION
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