

# 74LVC646A

Octal bus transceiver/register; 3-state

Rev. 04 — 29 June 2004

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74LVC646A is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, Si-gate CMOS device and superior to most advanced CMOS compatible TTL families.

Inputs can be driven from either 3.3 V or 5 V devices. In 3-state operation, outputs can handle 5 V. This feature allows the use of these devices as translators in a mixed 3.3 V and 5 V environment.

The 74LVC646A consists of non-inverting bus transceiver circuits with 3-state outputs, D-type flip-flops and control circuitry arranged for multiplexed transmission of data directly from the internal registers. Data on the A or B bus will be clocked in the internal registers, as the appropriate clock (CPAB or CPBA) goes to a HIGH logic level. Output enable ( $\overline{OE}$ ) and direction (DIR) inputs are provided to control the transceiver function. In the transceiver mode, data present at high-impedance port may be stored in either the A or B register, or in both. With the select source inputs (SAB and SBA) stored and real-time (transparent mode) data can be multiplexed. The direction (DIR) input determines which bus will receive data when  $\overline{OE}$  is active (LOW). In the isolation mode ( $\overline{OE} = \text{HIGH}$ ), A data may be stored in the B register and/or B data may be stored in the A register. When an output function is disabled, the input function is still enabled and may be used to store and transmit data. Only one of the two buses A or B may be driven at a time.

## 2. Features

- 5 V tolerant inputs/outputs for interfacing with 5 V logic
- Supply voltage range from 1.2 V to 3.6 V
- Complies with JEDEC standard JESD8-B/JESD36
- CMOS low-power consumption
- Direct interface with TTL levels
- 8-bit octal transceiver with D-type latch
- Back-to-back registers for storage
- Separate controls for data flow in each direction
- Supports partial power-down applications; inputs/outputs are high-impedance when  $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$
- ESD protection:
  - ◆ HBM EIA/JESD22-A114-B exceeds 2000 V
  - ◆ MM EIA/JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V.
- Specified from  $-40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

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### 3. Quick reference data

**Table 1: Quick reference data**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{PHL}$ , $t_{PLH}$	propagation delay An, Bn to Bn, An	$C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-	3.0	-	ns
$f_{max}$	maximum clock frequency	$C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-	250	-	MHz
$C_I$	input capacitance		-	5.0	-	pF
$C_{I/O}$	input/output capacitance		-	10.0	-	pF
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation capacitance per latch	$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ; outputs enabled	[1] [2]	15	-	pF

[1]  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu\text{W}$ ).

$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  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 V;

$N$  = total load switching outputs;

$\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  = sum of the outputs.

[2] The condition is  $V_I = GND$  to  $V_{CC}$ .

### 4. Ordering information

**Table 2: Ordering information**

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74LVC646AD	-40 °C to +125 °C	SO24	plastic small outline package; 24 leads; body width 7.5 mm	SOT137-1
74LVC646ADB	-40 °C to +125 °C	SSOP24	plastic shrink small outline package; 24 leads; body width 5.3 mm	SOT340-1
74LVC646APW	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP24	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 24 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT355-1

5. Functional diagram

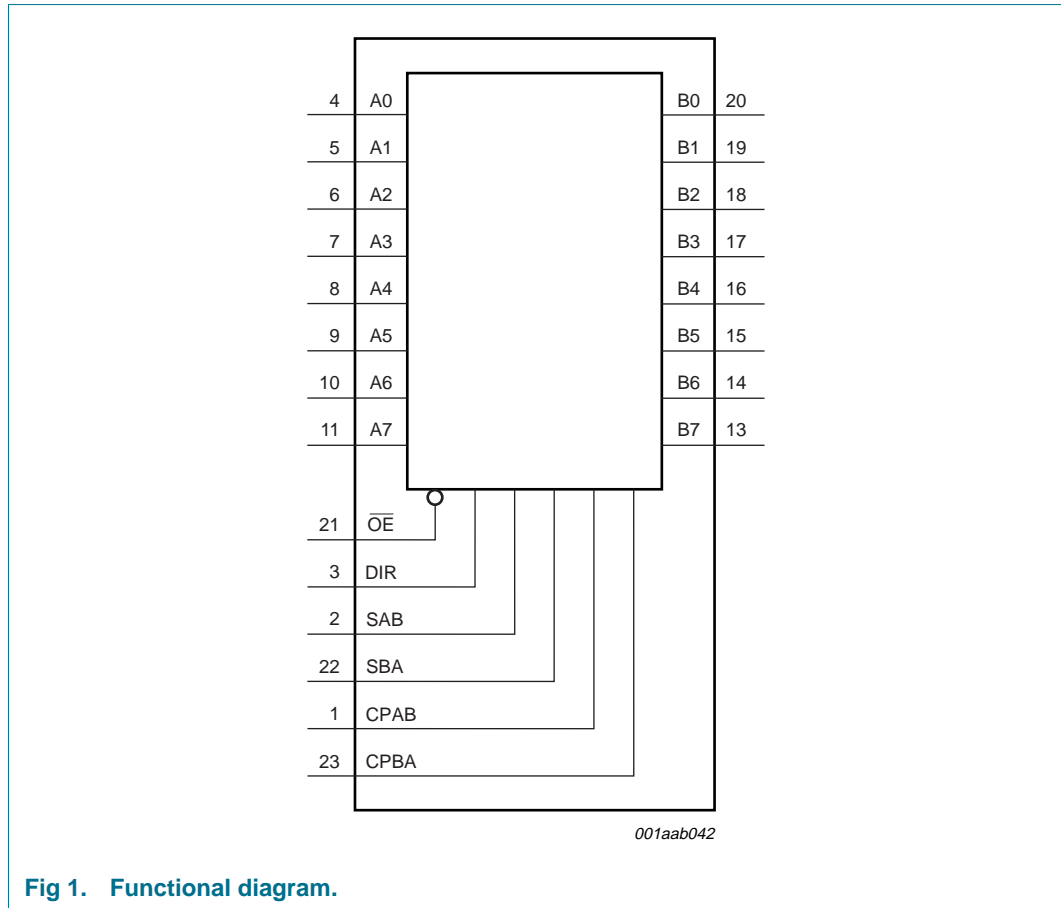
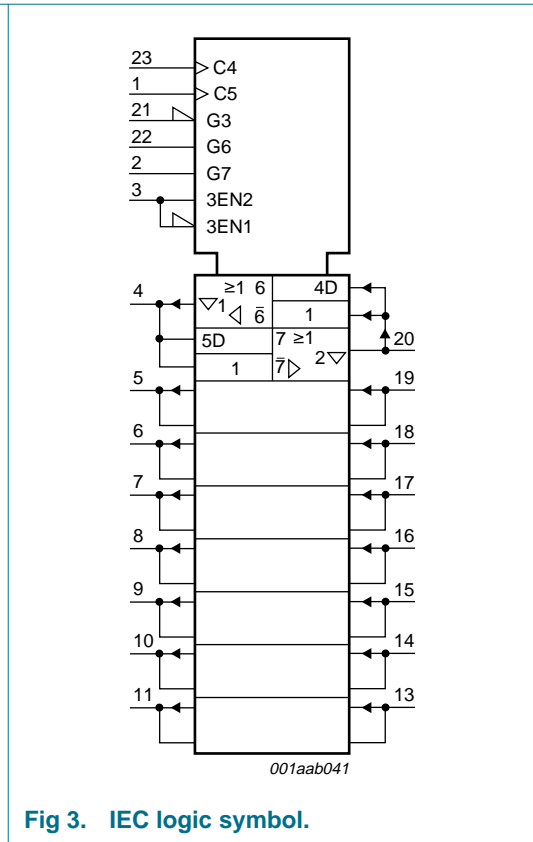
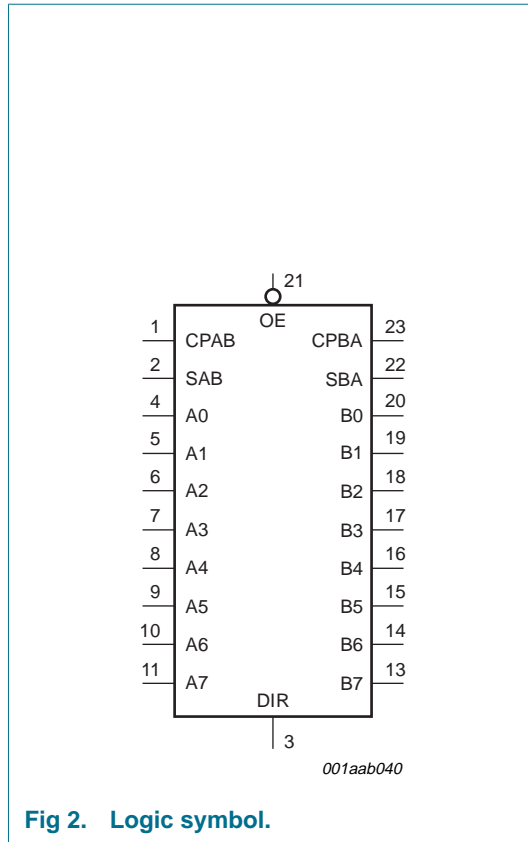


Fig 1. Functional diagram.



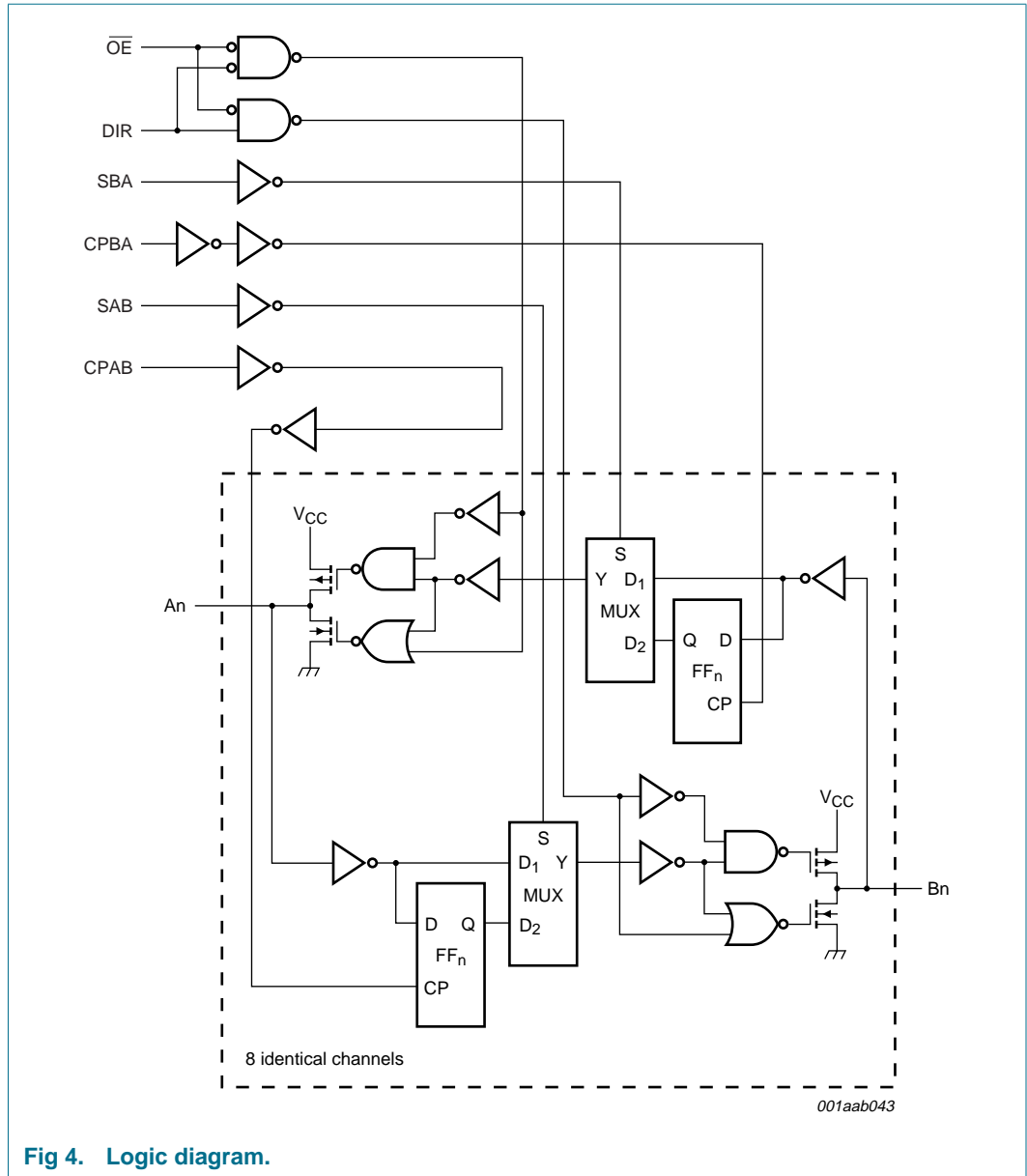


Fig 4. Logic diagram.

## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1 Pinning

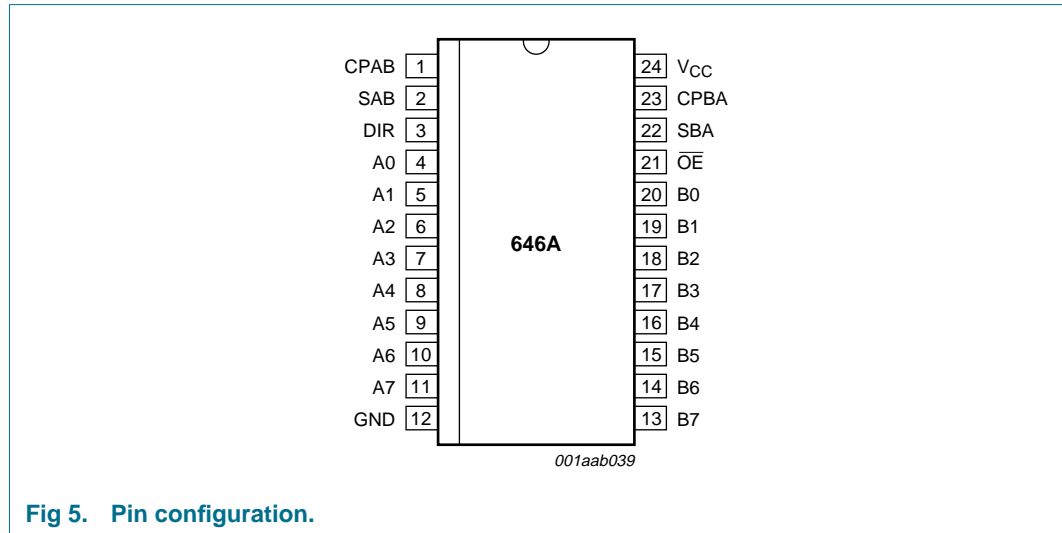


Fig 5. Pin configuration.

### 6.2 Pin description

Table 3: Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
CPAB	1	A to B clock input (LOW-to-HIGH; edge-triggered)
SAB	2	A to B select source input
DIR	3	direction control input
A0	4	A data input/output
A1	5	A data input/output
A2	6	A data input/output
A3	7	A data input/output
A4	8	A data input/output
A5	9	A data input/output
A6	10	A data input/output
A7	11	A data input/output
GND	12	ground (0 V)
B7	13	B data input/output
B6	14	B data input/output
B5	15	B data input/output
B4	16	B data input/output
B3	17	B data input/output
B2	18	B data input/output
B1	19	B data input/output
B0	20	B data input/output
$\overline{OE}$	21	output enable input (active LOW)

Table 3: Pin description ...continued

Symbol	Pin	Description
SBA	22	B to A select source input
CPBA	23	B to A clock input (LOW-to-HIGH, edge-triggered)
V <sub>CC</sub>	24	supply voltage

## 7. Functional description

### 7.1 Function table

Table 4: Function table [1]

Input						Data I/O		Function
$\overline{OE}$	DIR	CPAB	CPBA	SAB	SBA	A0 to A7	B0 to B7	
X	X	↑	X	X	X	input	un [2]	store A and B unspecified
X	X	X	↑	X	X	un [2]	input	store B and A unspecified
H	X	↑	↑	X	X	input	input	store A and B data
H	X	H or L	H or L	X	X	input	input	hold storage; isolation
L	L	X	X	X	L	output	input	real-time B data to A bus
L	L	X	H or L	X	H	output	input	stored B data to A bus
L	H	X	X	L	X	input	output	real-time A data to B bus
L	H	H or L	X	H	X	input	output	stored A data to B bus

- [1] un = unspecified;  
 H = HIGH voltage level;  
 L = LOW voltage level;  
 X = don't care;  
 ↑ = LOW-to-HIGH level transition.

- [2] The data output functions may be enabled or disabled by various signals at the  $\overline{OE}$  and DIR inputs. Data input functions are always enabled, i.e. data at the bus inputs will be stored on every LOW-to-HIGH transition on the clock inputs.

## 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
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		-0.5	+6.5	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input diode current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V	-	-50	mA
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage		[1] -0.5	+6.5	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output diode current	V <sub>O</sub> > V <sub>CC</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> < 0 V	-	±50	mA
V <sub>O</sub>	output voltage	output HIGH or LOW state	[1] -0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
		output 3-state	[1] -0.5	+6.5	V
I <sub>O</sub>	output source or sink current	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to V <sub>CC</sub>	-	±50	mA

**Table 5: Limiting values ...continued**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$I_{CC}, I_{GND}$	$V_{CC}$ or GND current		-	$\pm 100$	mA
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
$P_{tot}$	power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C to }+125\text{ °C}$ [2]	-	500	mW

[1] The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

[2] For SO24 packages: above 70 °C the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 8 mW/K.

For (T)SSOP24 packages: above 60 °C the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 5.5 mW/K.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

**Table 6: Recommended operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	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	HIGH or LOW state	0	-	$V_{CC}$	V
		3-state	0	-	5.5	V
$T_{amb}$	operating ambient temperature	in free air	-40	-	+125	°C
$t_r, t_f$	input rise and fall times	$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	0	-	20	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	0	-	10	ns/V

## 10. Static characteristics

**Table 7: Static characteristics**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C to }+85\text{ °C}</math> [1]</b>						
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	$V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	2.0	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	-	GND	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	0.8	V
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = -100\text{ }\mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] $V_{CC} - 0.2$	$V_{CC}$	-	V
		$I_O = -12\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	$V_{CC} - 0.5$	-	-	V
		$I_O = -18\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$	$V_{CC} - 0.6$	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] -	GND	0.2	V
		$I_O = 12\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	-	-	0.4	V
		$I_O = 24\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$	-	-	0.55	V



**Table 7: Static characteristics ...continued**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{LI}$	input leakage current	$V_I = 5.5 \text{ V or GND}; V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 5$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OZ}$	3-state output OFF-state current	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; V_O = 5.5 \text{ V or GND}; V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	[3]	0.1	$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{off}$	power-off leakage supply current	$V_I \text{ or } V_O = 5.5 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	0.1	$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$	quiescent supply current	$I_O = 0 \text{ A}; V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}; V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	0.1	10	$\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional quiescent supply current per pin	$I_O = 0 \text{ A}; V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	[2]	5	500	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_I$	input capacitance		-	5.0	-	pF
$C_{I/O}$	input/output capacitance		-	10.0	-	pF
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math></b>						
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.0	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	0	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.8	V
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = -100 \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC} - 0.3$	-	-	V
		$I_O = -12 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC} - 0.65$	-	-	V
		$I_O = -18 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC} - 0.75$	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = 100 \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.3	V
		$I_O = 12 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.6	V
		$I_O = 24 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.8	V
$I_{LI}$	input leakage current	$V_I = 5.5 \text{ V or GND}; V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 20$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OZ}$	3-state output OFF-state current	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; V_O = 5.5 \text{ V or GND}; V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	[3]	-	$\pm 20$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{off}$	power-off leakage supply current	$V_I \text{ or } V_O = 5.5 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 20$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$	quiescent supply current	$I_O = 0 \text{ A}; V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}; V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	40	$\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional quiescent supply current per pin	$I_O = 0 \text{ A}; V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	5000	$\mu\text{A}$

- [1] All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .
- [2] These typical values are measured at  $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ .
- [3] For transceivers, the parameter  $I_{OZ}$  includes the input leakage current.

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 8: Dynamic characteristics**  
*GND = 0 V; see Figure 11 for test circuit.*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C to }+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math> [1]</b>							
$t_{PHL}$ , $t_{PLH}$	propagation delay An, Bn to Bn, An	see <a href="#">Figure 6</a>					
		$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	17	-	ns	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	1.5	-	7.8	ns	
			$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] 1.0	3.0	6.8	ns
	propagation delay CPAB, CPBA to Bn, An	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>					
		$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	19	-	ns	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	1.5	-	8.6	ns	
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] 1.0	3.7	7.6	ns	
		propagation delay SAB, SBA to Bn, An	see <a href="#">Figure 8</a>				
$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$			-	19	-	ns	
$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	1.5		-	9.5	ns		
	$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] 1.0	3.4	8.5	ns		
$t_{PZH}$ , $t_{PZL}$	3-state output enable time $\overline{OE}$ to An and Bn	see <a href="#">Figure 9</a>					
		$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	20	-	ns	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	1.5	-	8.8	ns	
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] 1.0	3.1	7.8	ns	
	3-state output enable time DIR to An and Bn	see <a href="#">Figure 10</a>					
		$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	20	-	ns	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	1.5	-	8.9	ns	
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] 1.0	3.3	7.9	ns	
		3-state output disable time $\overline{OE}$ to An and Bn	see <a href="#">Figure 9</a>				
$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$			-	10	-	ns	
$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	1.5		-	7.1	ns		
	$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] 1.0	3.2	6.1	ns		
3-state output disable time DIR to An and Bn	see <a href="#">Figure 10</a>						
	$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	10	-	ns		
	$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	1.5	-	7.0	ns		
	$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] 1.0	3.0	6.0	ns		
	$t_W$	clock pulse width HIGH or LOW of CPAB or CPBA	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>				
			$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	-	-	ns
$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$			3.3	-	-	ns	
	$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] 3.3	1.9	-	ns		
$t_{su}$	set-up time An, Bn to CPAB, CPBA	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>					
		$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	-	-	ns	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	1.6	-	-	ns	
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] 1.5	0.35	-	ns	

**Table 8: Dynamic characteristics ...continued**  
*GND = 0 V; see Figure 11 for test circuit.*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
t <sub>h</sub>	hold time An, Bn to CPAB, CPBA	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	-	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	1.0	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	[2]	1.0	-0.3	-	ns
f <sub>max</sub>	maximum clock pulse frequency	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	-	-	-	MHz	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	150	-	-	MHz	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	[2]	150	250	-	MHz
t <sub>sk(0)</sub>	skew	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	[3]	-	-	1.0	ns
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance per latch	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V; outputs enabled	[4] [5]	-	15	-	pF
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C</b>							
t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay An, Bn to Bn, An	see <a href="#">Figure 6</a>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	-	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	1.5	-	10.0	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	-	8.0	ns	
	propagation delay CPAB, CPBA to Bn, An	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	-	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	1.5	-	11.0	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	-	9.5	ns	
	propagation delay SAB, SBA to Bn, An	see <a href="#">Figure 8</a>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	-	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	1.5	-	12.0	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	-	11.0	ns	
t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PZL</sub>	3-state output enable time $\overline{\text{OE}}$ to An and Bn	see <a href="#">Figure 9</a>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	-	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	1.5	-	11.0	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	-	10.0	ns	
	3-state output enable time DIR to An and Bn	see <a href="#">Figure 10</a>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	-	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	1.5	-	11.5	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	-	10.0	ns	
t <sub>PHZ</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub>	3-state output disable time $\overline{\text{OE}}$ to An and Bn	see <a href="#">Figure 9</a>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	-	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	1.5	-	9.0	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	-	8.0	ns	
	3-state output disable time DIR to An and Bn	see <a href="#">Figure 10</a>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V	-	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	1.5	-	9.0	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	-	7.5	ns	

**Table 8: Dynamic characteristics ...continued**  
*GND = 0 V; see Figure 11 for test circuit.*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{W}$	clock pulse width HIGH or LOW of CPAB or CPBA	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	3.3	-	-	ns
$t_{su}$	set-up time An, Bn to CPAB, CPBA	$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	3.3	-	-	ns
		see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	-	-	ns
$t_h$	hold time An, Bn to CPAB, CPBA	$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	1.6	-	-	ns
		see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	1.5	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	1.0	-	-	ns
$f_{max}$	maximum clock pulse frequency	$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	-	-	MHz
		see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	150	-	-	MHz
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$	150	-	-	MHz
$t_{sk(0)}$	skew	$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[3]	-	-	1.5 ns

- [1] All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- [2] These typical values are measured at  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$ .
- [3] Skew between any two outputs of the same package switching in the same direction. This parameter is guaranteed by design.
- [4]  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu\text{W}$ ).  
 $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  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 V;  
 $N$  = total load switching outputs;  
 $\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  = sum of the outputs.
- [5] The condition is  $V_i = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$ .

12. Waveforms

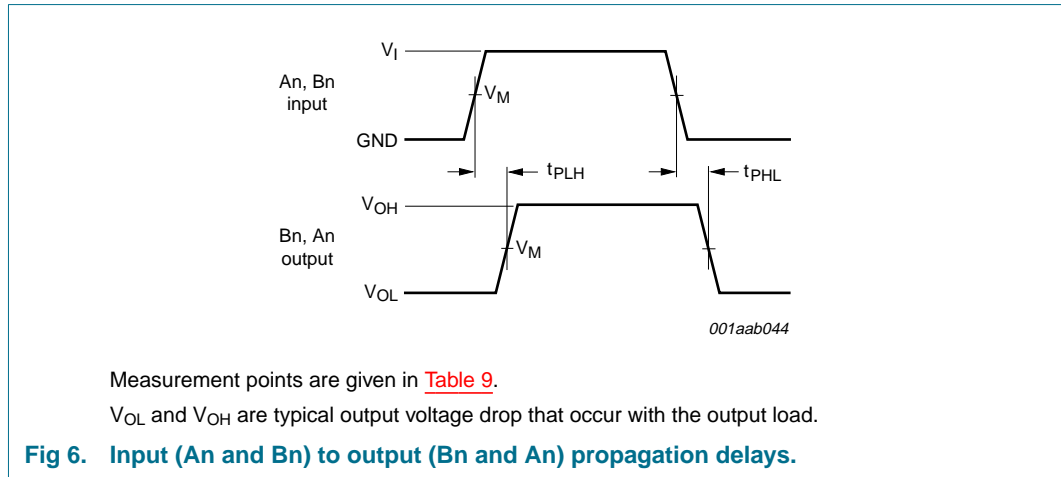
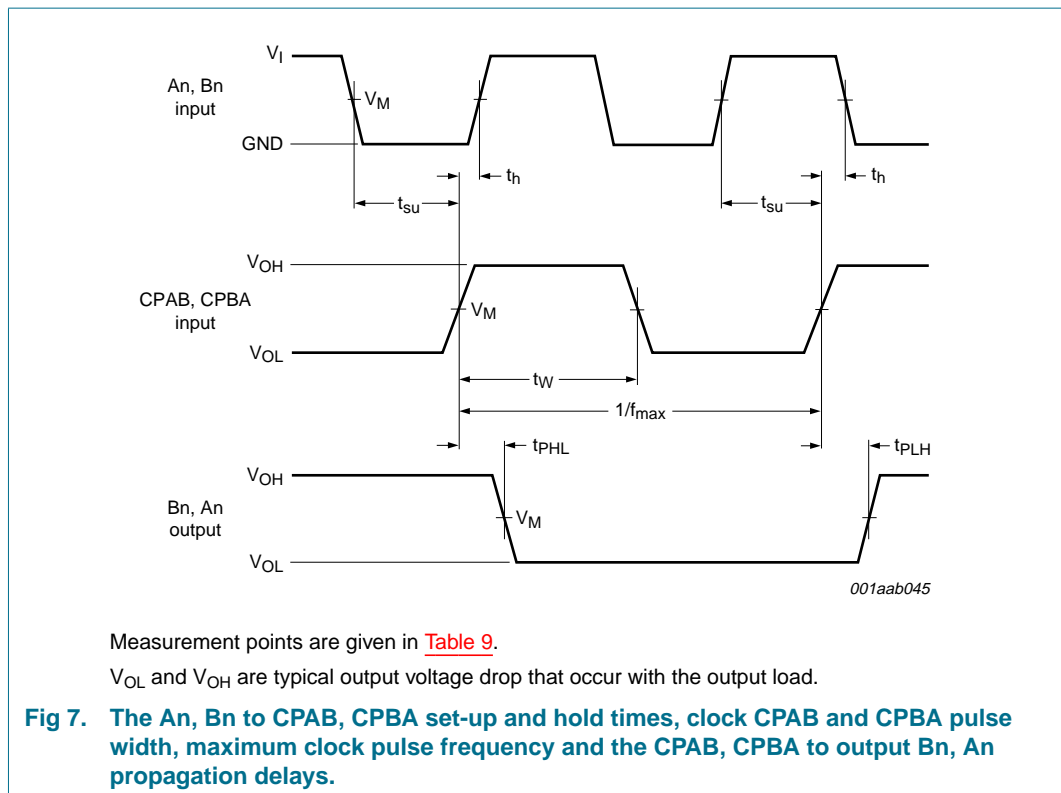
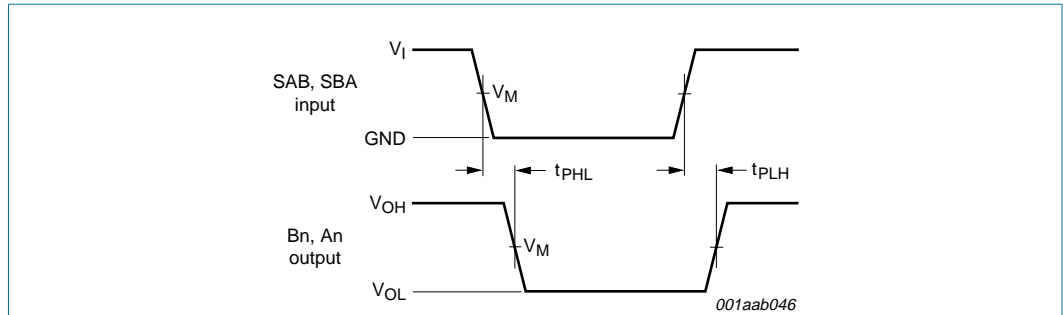


Table 9: Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input	Output
$V_{CC}$	$V_M$	$V_M$
$< 2.7 V$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$
$\geq 2.7 V$	1.5 V	1.5 V

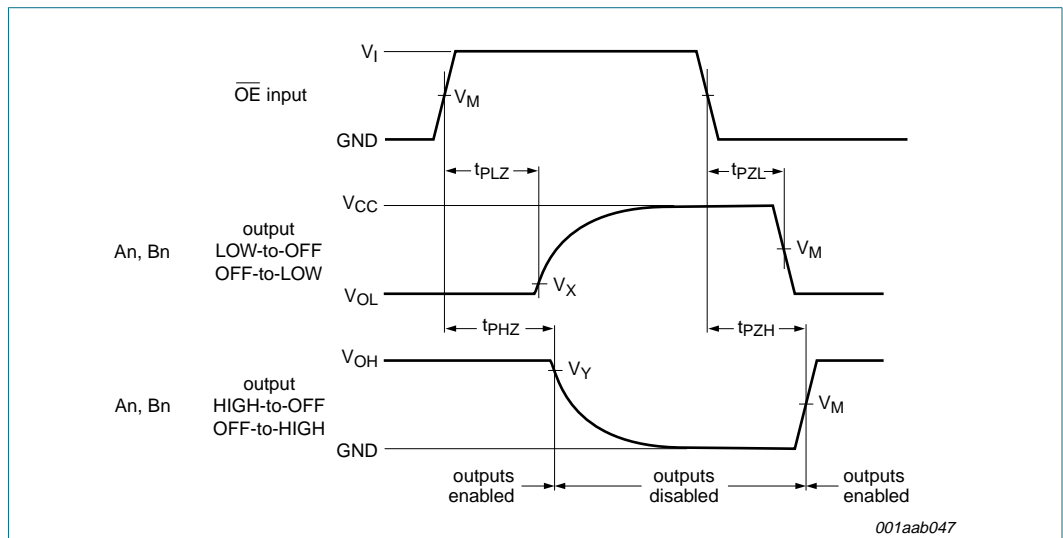




Measurement points are given in [Table 9](#).

$V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

**Fig 8. The input SAB and SBA to output Bn and An propagation delay times.**



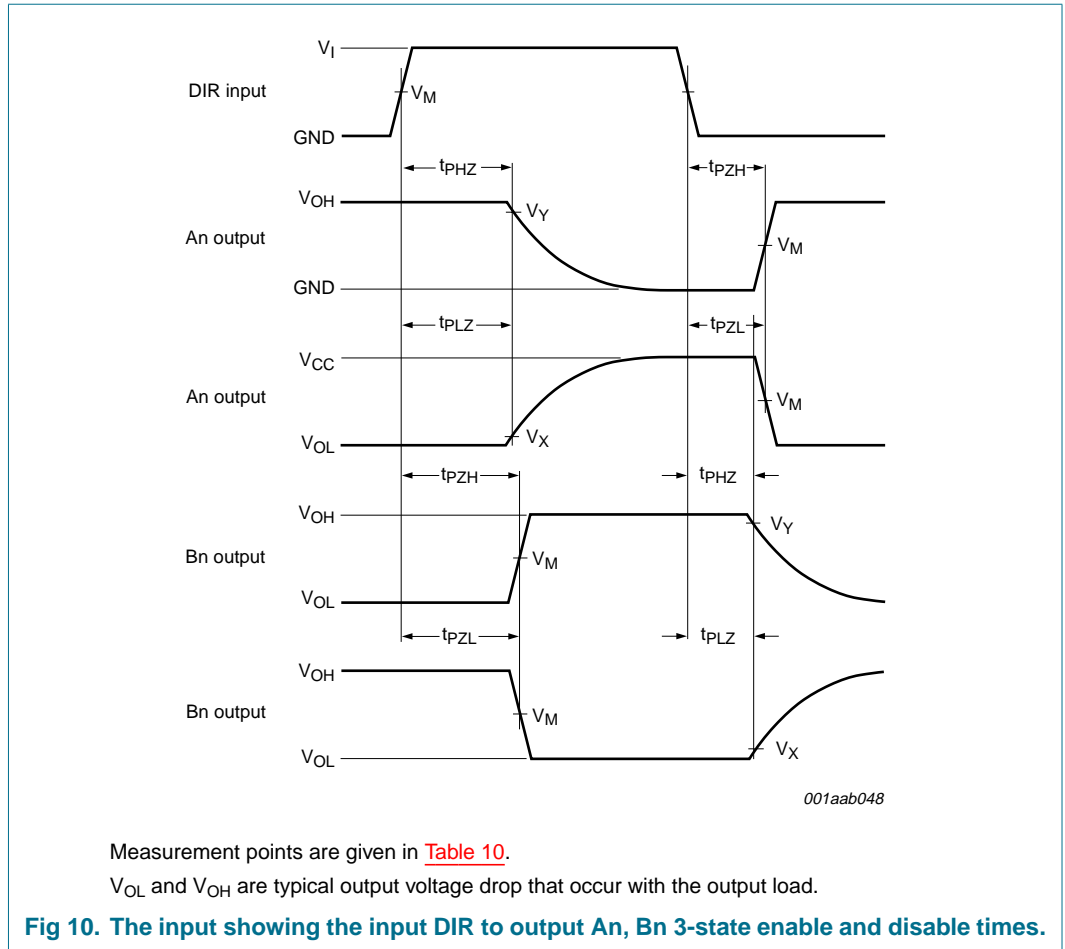
Measurement points are given in [Table 10](#).

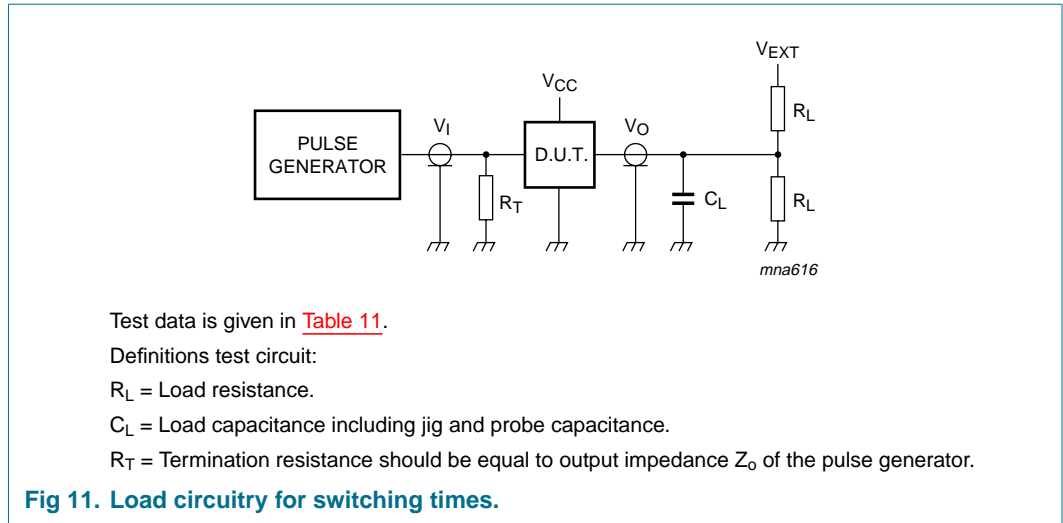
$V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

**Fig 9. The input  $\overline{OE}$  to output An and Bn 3-state enable and disable times.**

**Table 10: Measurement points**

Supply voltage	Input	Output		
$V_{CC}$	$V_M$	$V_M$	$V_X$	$V_Y$
$< 2.7\text{ V}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{OL} + 0.1 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{OH} - 0.1 \times V_{CC}$
$\geq 2.7\text{ V}$	1.5 V	1.5 V	$V_{OL} + 0.3\text{ V}$	$V_{OH} - 0.3\text{ V}$





**Table 11: Test data**

Supply voltage	Input		Load		$V_{EXT}$		
$V_{CC}$	$V_I$	$t_r, t_f$	$C_L$	$R_L$	$t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}$	$t_{PZH}, t_{PHZ}$	$t_{PZL}, t_{PLZ}$
1.2 V	$V_{CC}$	$\leq 2.5$ ns	50 pF	500 $\Omega$ [1]	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$
2.7 V	2.7 V	$\leq 2.5$ ns	50 pF	500 $\Omega$	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$
3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.7 V	$\leq 2.5$ ns	50 pF	500 $\Omega$	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$

[1] The circuit performs better when  $R_L = 1000 \Omega$ .



13. Application information

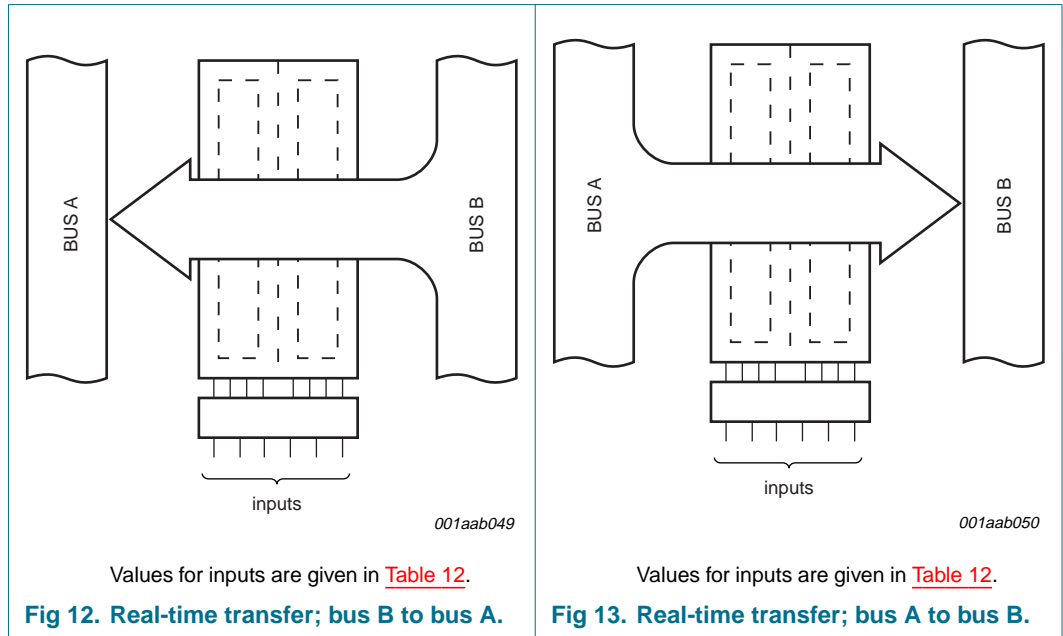
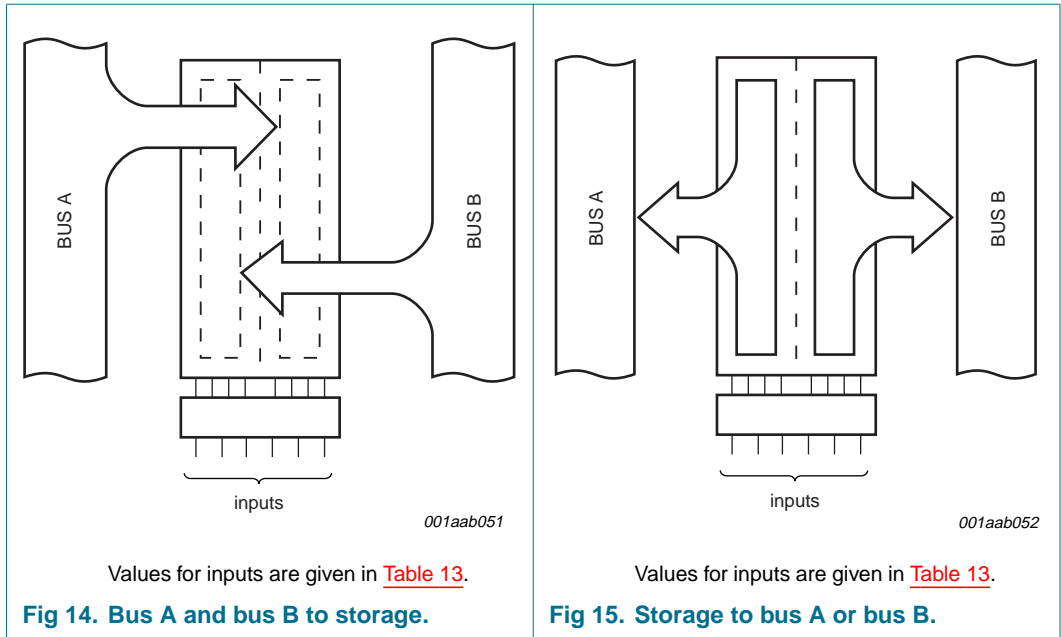


Table 12: Real-time transfer

Direction	Input					
	OE	DIR	CPAB	CPBA	SAB	SBA
Bus B to bus A	L	L	X	X	X	L
Bus A to bus B	L	H	X	X	L	X



**Table 13: Storage transfer**

Function	Input					
	O $\bar{E}$	DIR	CPAB	CPBA	SAB	SBA
Bus A to storage	X	X	↑	X	X	X
Bus B to storage	X	X	X	↑	X	X
Bus A and B to storage	H	X	↑	↑	X	X
Storage to bus A	L	L	X	H or L	X	H
Storage to bus B	L	H	H or L	X	H	X

14. Package outline

SO24: plastic small outline package; 24 leads; body width 7.5 mm

SOT137-1

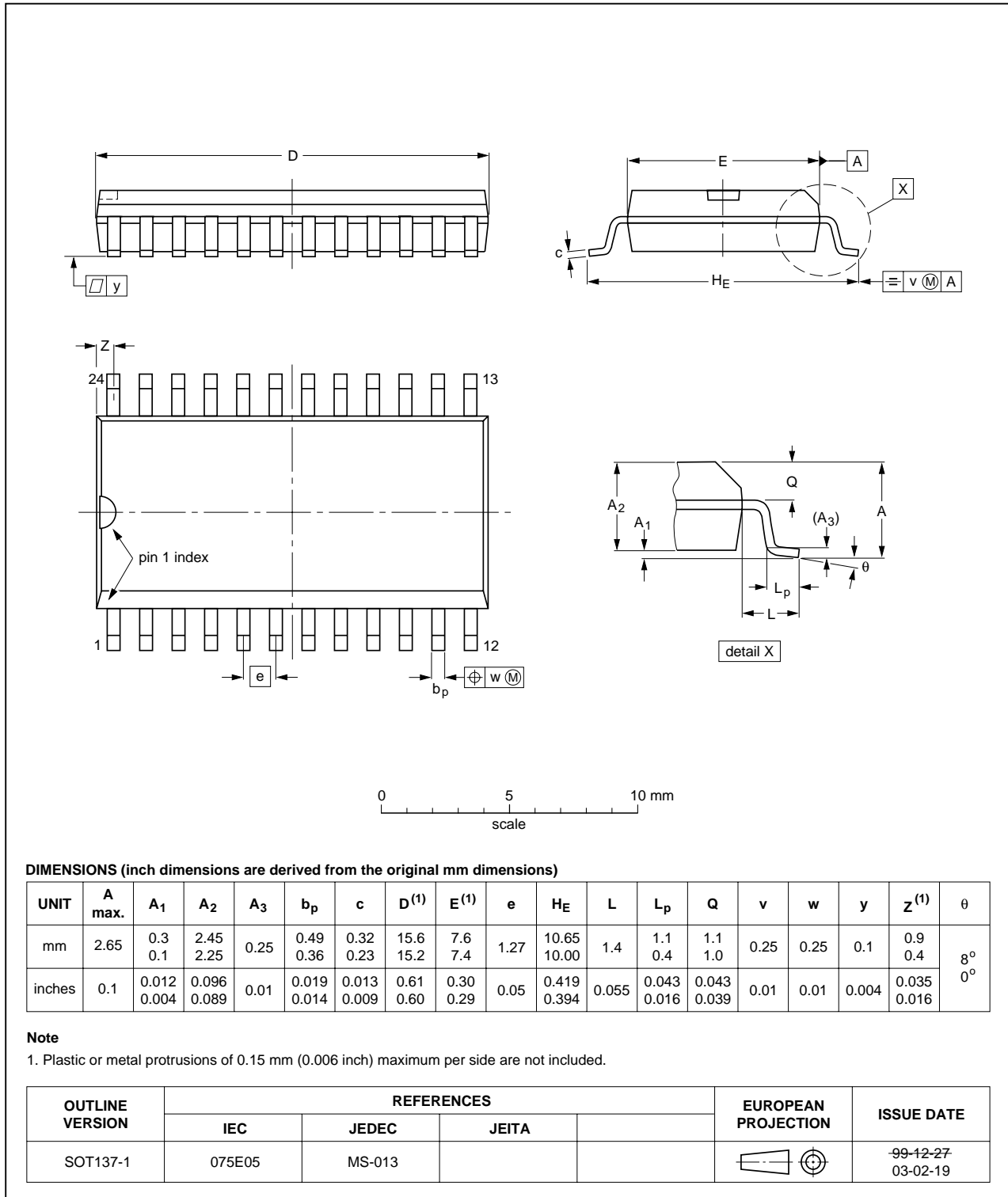


Fig 16. Package outline SO24.

SSOP24: plastic shrink small outline package; 24 leads; body width 5.3 mm

SOT340-1

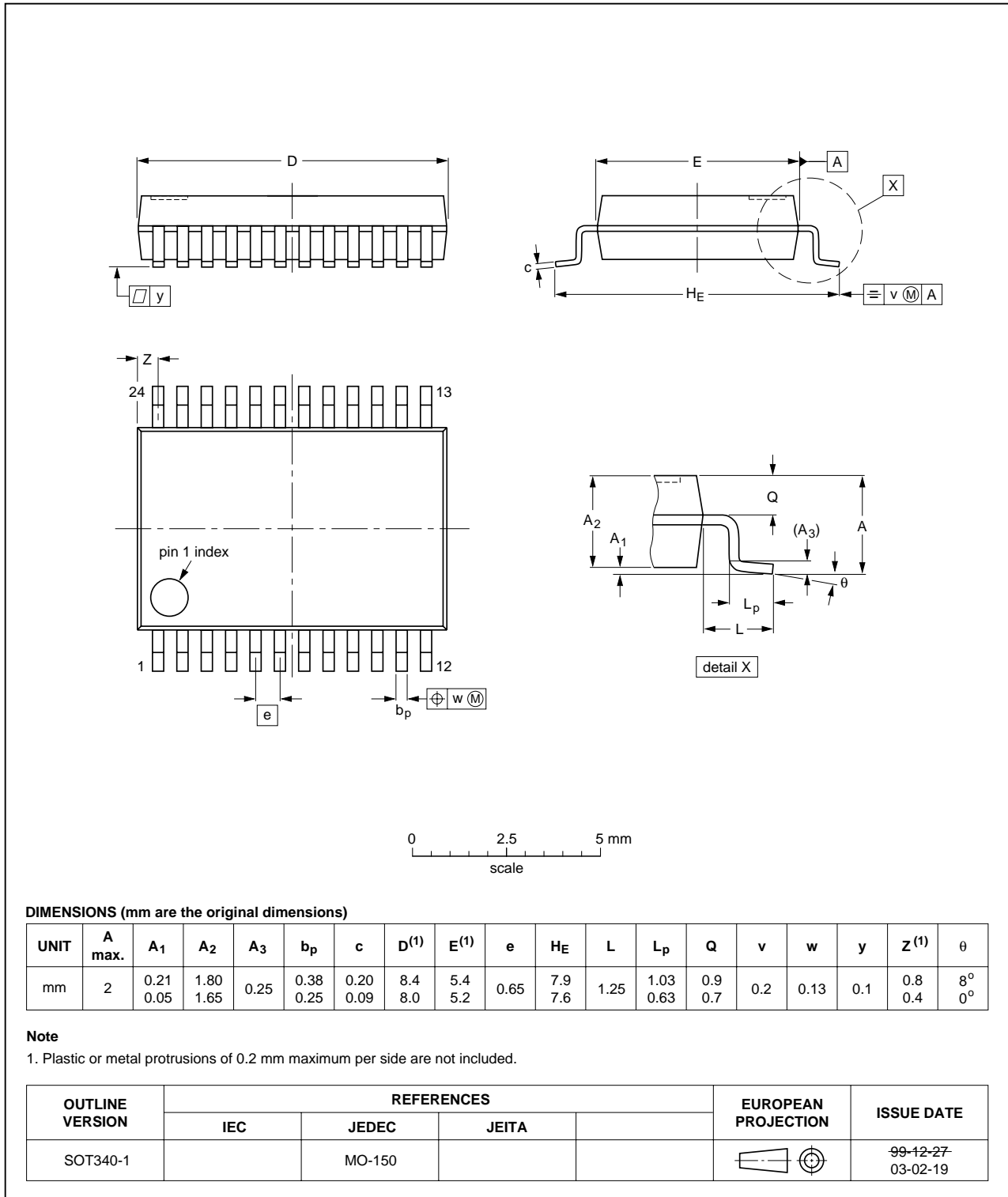


Fig 17. Package outline SSOP24.

TSSOP24: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 24 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT355-1

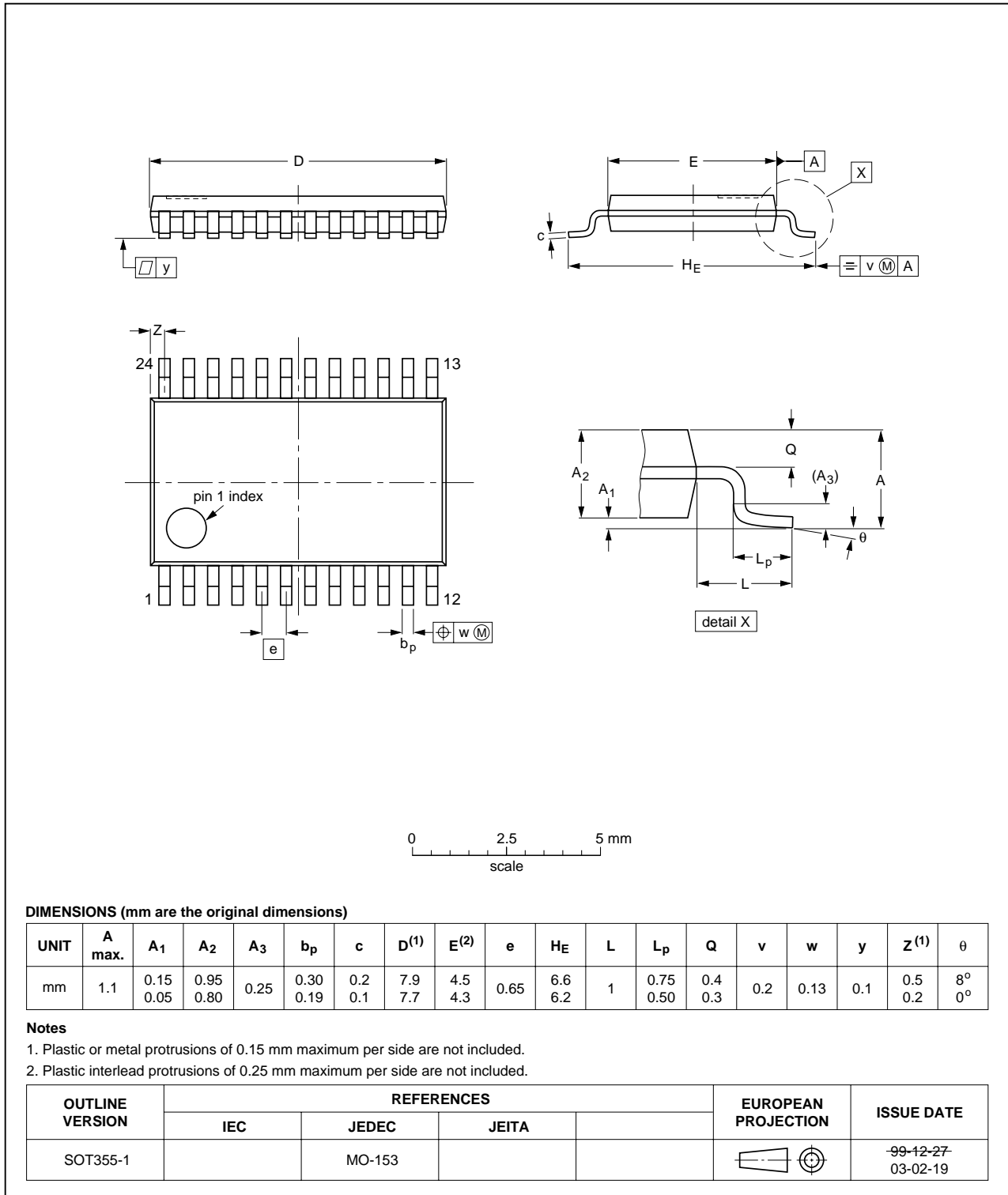


Fig 18. Package outline TSSOP24.

## 15. Revision history

Table 14: Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Order number	Supersedes
74LVC646A_4	20040629	Product data sheet	-	9397 750 13249	74LVC646A_3
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the new presentation and information standard of Philips Semiconductors</li> <li><a href="#">Table 1</a>: updated various values</li> <li><a href="#">Table 7</a>: added values for <math>T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C}</math> to <math>+125\text{ °C}</math></li> <li><a href="#">Table 8</a>: updated various values</li> <li><a href="#">Table 8</a>: added values for <math>T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C}</math> to <math>+125\text{ °C}</math>.</li> </ul>				
74LVC646A_3	20000621	Product specification	-	9397 750 07235	74LVC646A_2
74LVC646A_2	19980729	Product specification	-	9397 750 04516	74LVC646A_1
74LVC646A_1	19980302	Product specification	-	9397 750 03391	-

## 16. Data sheet status

Level	Data sheet status <sup>[1]</sup>	Product status <sup>[2]</sup> <sup>[3]</sup>	Definition
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
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[3] For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

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For sales office addresses, send an email to: [sales.addresses@www.semiconductors.philips.com](mailto:sales.addresses@www.semiconductors.philips.com)

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