SN74LV4T32 クワッド 2 入力正 OR ゲート、統合変換機能付き

1 特長

- 幅広い動作範囲:1.8V～5.5V
- 単一電源電圧トランスレータ (「LVxT 拡張入力電圧」を参照):
  - 昇圧変換:
    - 1.2V から 1.8V
    - 1.5V から 2.5V
    - 1.8V から 3.3V
    - 3.3V から 5.0V
  - 降圧変換:
    - 5.0V、3.3V、2.5V から 1.8V
    - 5.0V、3.3V から 2.5V
    - 5.0V から 3.3V
- 5.5V 許容入力ピン
- 標準ピン配置をサポート
- 5V または 3.3V の V_{CC} で最大 150Mbps
- JESD 17 準拠で 250mA 超のラッチアップ性能

2 アプリケーション

- デジタル信号のイネーブルまたはディスエーブル
- インジケータ LED の制御
- 通信モジュールとシステム・コントローラ間の変換

3 概要

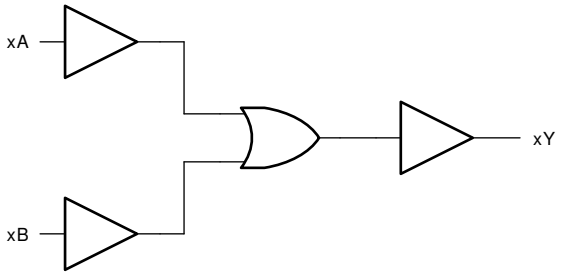
SN74LV4T32 には、シュミット・トリガ入力採用の 4 つの独立した 2 入力 OR ゲートが内蔵されています。各ゲートはブール関数 Y = A + B を正論理で実行します。出力レベルは電源電圧 (V_{CC}) を基準としており、1.8V、2.5V、3.3V、5V の CMOS レベルをサポートしています。

入力は低スレッショルド回路を使用して設計され、低電圧 CMOS 入力の昇圧変換 (例:1.2V 入力から 1.8V 出力、1.8V 入力から 3.3V 出力) をサポートします。また、5V 許容の入力ピンにより、降圧変換 (例:3.3V から 2.5V 出力) が可能です。

パッケージ情報 (1)

部品番号	パッケージ	本体サイズ (公称)
SN74LV4T32	BQA (WQFN、14)	3.00mm x 2.50mm
	PW (TSSOP、14)	5.00mm x 4.40mm

(1) 利用可能なすべてのパッケージについては、このデータシートの末尾にある注文情報を参照してください。



概略論理図 (正論理)

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4 Revision History

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
May 2023	*	Initial Release

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

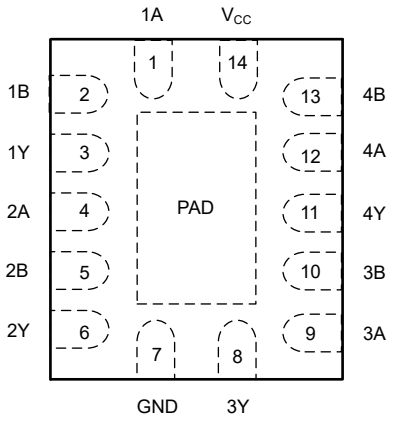


図 5-1. BQA Package, 14-Pin WQFN (Top View)

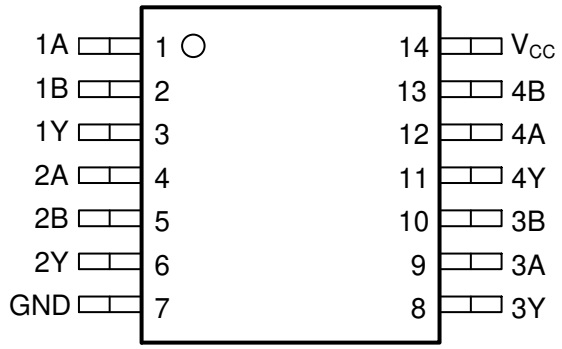


図 5-2. PW Package, 14-Pin TSSOP (Top View)

表 5-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE[1]	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
1A	1	I	Channel 1, Input A
1B	2	I	Channel 1, Input B
1Y	3	O	Channel 1, Output Y
2A	4	I	Channel 2, Input A
2B	5	I	Channel 2, Input B
2Y	6	O	Channel 2, Output Y
GND	7	—	Ground
3Y	8	O	Channel 3, Output Y
3A	9	I	Channel 3, Input A
3B	10	I	Channel 3, Input B
4Y	11	O	Channel 4, Output Y
4A	12	I	Channel 4, Input A
4B	13	I	Channel 4, Input B
V_{CC}	14	—	Positive supply
Thermal Pad[2]		—	The thermal pad can be connected to GND or left floating. Do not connect to any other signal or supply.

(1) I = input, O = output.
(2) BQA package only

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage range		–0.5	7	V
V_I	Input voltage range(2)		–0.5	7	V
V_O	Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state(2)		–0.5	7	V
V_O	Output voltage range(2)		–0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
I_{IK}	Input clamp current	V_I < -0.5 V		-20	mA
I_{OK}	Output clamp current	V_O < -0.5 V or V_O > V_{CC} + 0.5 V		±20	mA
I_O	Continuous output current	V_O = 0 to V_{CC}		±25	mA
	Continuous output current through V_{CC} or GND			±50	mA
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		-65	150	°C

(1) Operation outside the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent device damage. Absolute maximum ratings do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. If briefly operating outside the *Recommended Operating Conditions* but within the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, the device may not sustain damage, but it may not be fully functional. Operating the device in this manner may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.
(2) The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)	±2000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002(2)	±1000	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		1.6	5.5	V
V_I	Input voltage		0	5.5	V
V_O	Output voltage		0	V_{CC}	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 1.65 V to 2 V	1.1		V
		V_{CC} = 2.25 V to 2.75 V	1.28		
		V_{CC} = 3 V to 3.6 V	1.45		
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	2		
V_{IL}	Low-Level input voltage	V_{CC} = 1.65 V to 2 V		0.5	V
		V_{CC} = 2.25 V to 2.75 V		0.65	
		V_{CC} = 3 V to 3.6 V		0.75	
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		0.85	
I_O	Output current	V_{CC} = 1.6 V to 2 V		±3	mA
		V_{CC} = 2.25 V to 2.75 V		±7	
		V_{CC} = 3.3 V to 5.0 V		±15	
Δt/Δv	Input transition rise or fall rate	V_{CC} = 1.6 V to 5.0 V		20	ns/V

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions (continued)

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	-40	125	°C

(1) All unused inputs of the device must be held at VCC or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report: Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs.

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC(1)		SN74LV4T32		UNIT
		BQA (WQFN)	PW (TSSOP)	
		14 PINS	14 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	88.3	151.0	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	90.9	80.0	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	56.8	94.2	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	9.9	28.0	°C/W
Y_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	56.7	93.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	33.4	N/A	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	T_A = 25°C			-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OH}	I_{OH} = -50 µA	1.65 V to 5.5 V	V_{CC}-0.1			V_{CC}-0.1			V
	I_{OH} = -2 mA	1.65 V to 2 V	1.28	1.7 (1)		1.21			
	I_{OH} = -3 mA	2.25 V to 2.75 V	2	2.4(1)		1.93			
	I_{OH} = -5.5 mA	3 V to 3.6 V	2.6	3.08(1)		2.49			
	I_{OH} = -8 mA	4.5 V to 5.5 V	4.1	4.65(1)		3.95			
V_{OL}	I_{OL} = 50 µA	1.65 V to 5.5 V			0.1			0.1	V
	I_{OL} = 2 mA	1.65 V to 2 V		0.1(1)	0.2			0.25	
	I_{OL} = 3 mA	2.25 V to 2.75 V		0.1(1)	0.15			0.2	
	I_{OL} = 5.5 mA	3 V to 3.6 V		0.2(1)	0.2			0.25	
	I_{OL} = 8 mA	4.5 V to 5.5 V		0.3(1)	0.3			0.35	
I_I	V_I = 0 V or V_{CC}	0 V to 5.5 V			±0.1			±1	µA
I_{CC}	V_I = 0 V or V_{CC}, I_O = 0; open on loading	1.65 V to 5.5 V			2			20	µA
ΔI_{CC}	One input at 0.3 V or 3.4 V, other inputs at 0 or V_{CC}, I_O = 0	5.5 V			1.35			1.5	mA
	One input at 0.3 V or 1.1 V, other inputs at 0 or V_{CC}, I_O = 0	1.8 V			10			20	µA
C_I	V_I = V_{CC} or GND	5 V		4	10			10	pF
C_O	V_O = V_{CC} or GND	5 V		3					pF
C_{PD} (2) (3)	No load, F = 1 MHz	5 V		14					pF

(1) Typical value at nearest nominal voltage (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V, and 5 V)
(2) C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power consumption, per channel.
(3) $P_D = V_{CC}^2 \times F_I \times (C_{PD} + C_L)$ where F_I= input frequency, C_L= output load capacitance, V_{CC}= supply voltage.

6.6 Switching Characteristics 1.8-V V_{CC}

over operating free-air temperature range(unless otherwise noted). See *Parameter Measurement Information*

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	LOAD CAPACITANCE	T_A = 25°C			-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{PHL}	A or B	Y	C_L = 15 pF		11.3	21	1		24	nS
t_{PLH}	A or B	Y	C_L = 15 pF		11.3	21	1		24	nS
t_{PHL}	A or B	Y	C_L = 50 pF		14.2	23.5	1		27	nS
t_{PLH}	A or B	Y	C_L = 50 pF		14.2	23.5	1		27	nS

6.7 Switching Characteristics 2.5-V V_{CC}

over operating free-air temperature range(unless otherwise noted). See *Parameter Measurement Information*

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	LOAD CAPACITANCE	T_A = 25°C			-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{PHL}	A or B	Y	C_L = 15 pF		7.1	11.3	1		13.4	nS
t_{PLH}	A or B	Y	C_L = 15 pF		7.1	11.3	1		13.4	nS
t_{PHL}	A or B	Y	C_L = 50 pF		9.2	14.1	1		16.9	nS
t_{PLH}	A or B	Y	C_L = 50 pF		9.2	14.1	1		16.9	nS

6.8 Switching Characteristics 3.3-V V_{CC}

over operating free-air temperature range(unless otherwise noted). See *Parameter Measurement Information*

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	LOAD CAPACITANCE	T_A = 25°C			-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{PHL}	A or B	Y	C_L = 15 pF		5.5	8.3	1		9.9	nS
t_{PLH}	A or B	Y	C_L = 15 pF		5.5	8.3	1		9.9	nS
t_{PHL}	A or B	Y	C_L = 50 pF		7.60	11.4	1		13	nS
t_{PLH}	A or B	Y	C_L = 50 pF		7.60	11.4	1		13	nS

6.9 Switching Characteristics 5.0-V V_{CC}

over operating free-air temperature range(unless otherwise noted). See *Parameter Measurement Information*

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	LOAD CAPACITANCE	T_A = 25°C			-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{PHL}	A or B	Y	C_L = 15 pF		4.3	6	1		7.3	nS
t_{PLH}	A or B	Y	C_L = 15 pF		4.3	6	1		7.3	nS
t_{PHL}	A or B	Y	C_L = 50 pF		5.6	8	1		9.7	nS
t_{PLH}	A or B	Y	C_L = 50 pF		5.6	8	1		9.7	nS

6.10 Noise Characteristics

VCC = 5 V, CL = 50 pF, TA = 25°C

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{OL(P)}$	Quiet output, maximum dynamic V_{OL}		0.9	0.8	V
$V_{OL(V)}$	Quiet output, minimum dynamic V_{OL}	-0.8	-0.3		V
$V_{OH(V)}$	Quiet output, minimum dynamic V_{OH}	4.4	5		V
$V_{IH(D)}$	High-level dynamic input voltage	2.1			V
$V_{IL(D)}$	Low-level dynamic input voltage			0.5	V

6.11 Typical Characteristics

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

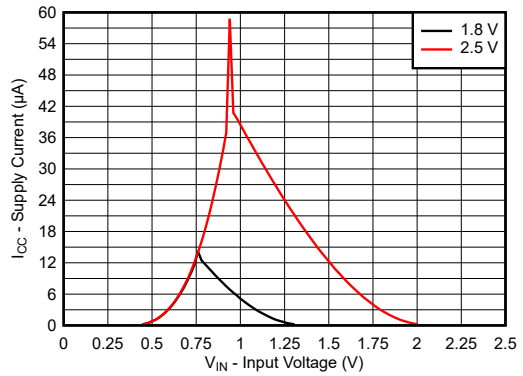


図 6-1. Supply Current Across Input Voltage 1.8-V and 2.5-V Supply

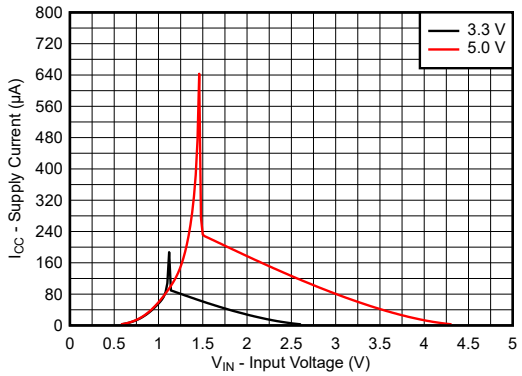


図 6-2. Supply Current Across Input Voltage 3.3-V and 5.0-V Supply

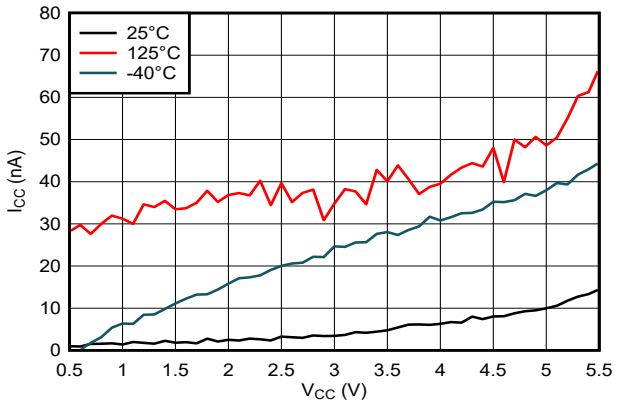


図 6-3. Supply Current Across Supply Voltage

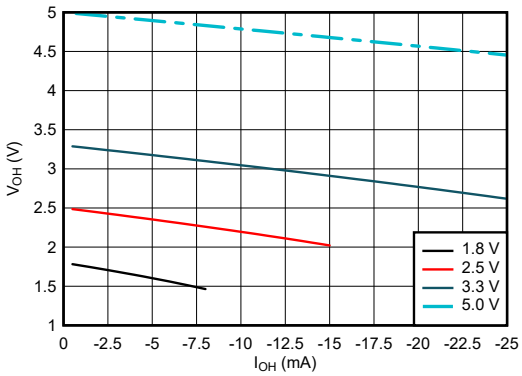


図 6-4. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State

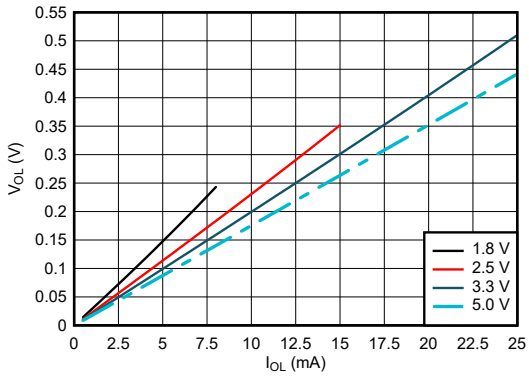


図 6-5. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State

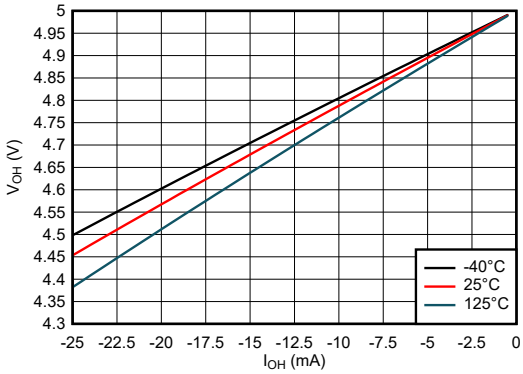


図 6-6. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 5-V Supply

6.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

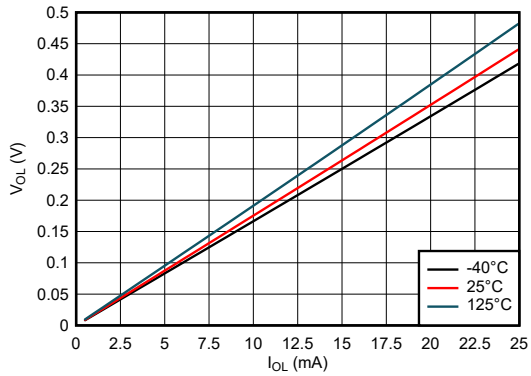


図 6-7. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 5-V Supply

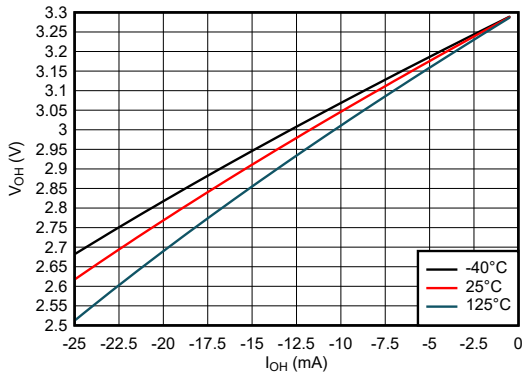


図 6-8. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 3.3-V Supply

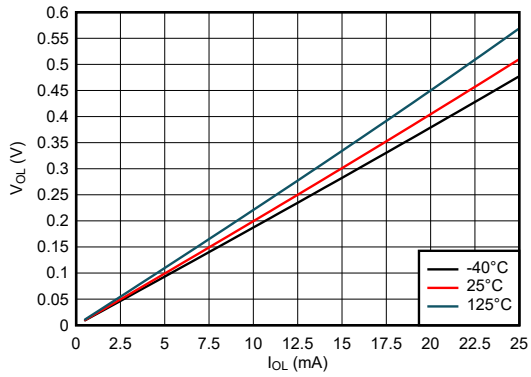


図 6-9. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 3.3-V Supply

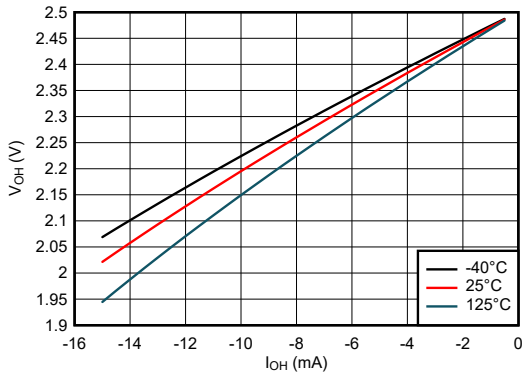


図 6-10. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 2.5-V Supply

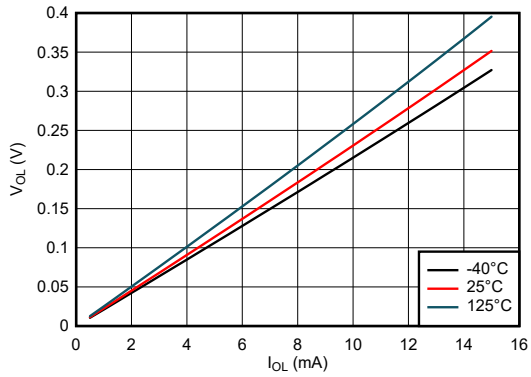


図 6-11. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 2.5-V Supply

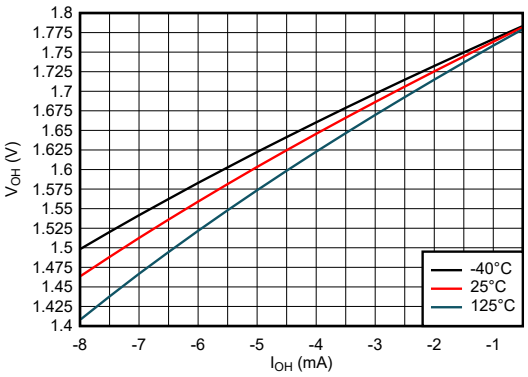


図 6-12. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 1.8-V Supply

6.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

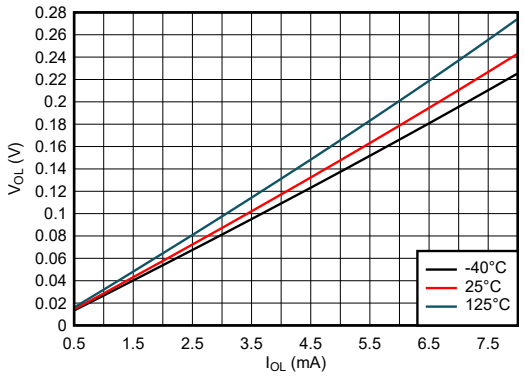


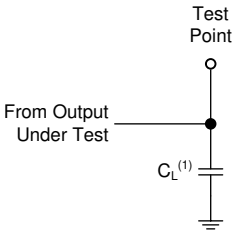
図 6-13. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 1.8-V Supply

7 Parameter Measurement Information

Phase relationships between waveforms were chosen arbitrarily. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 1 MHz, Z_O = 50 Ω.

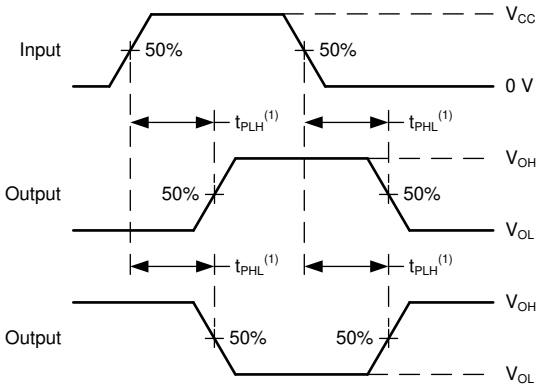
For clock inputs, f_{max} is measured when the input duty cycle is 50%.

The outputs are measured one at a time with one input transition per measurement.



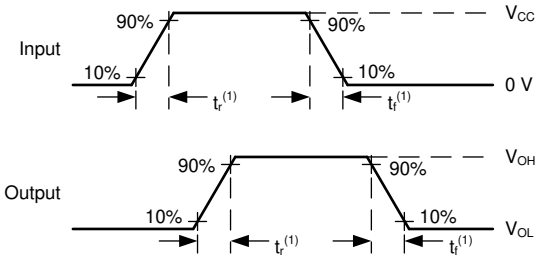
(1) C_L includes probe and test-fixture capacitance.

図 7-1. Load Circuit for Push-Pull Outputs



(1) The greater between t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} is the same as t_{pd}.

図 7-2. Voltage Waveforms Propagation Delays



(1) The greater between t_r and t_f is the same as t_t.

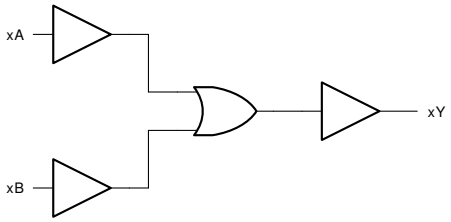
図 7-3. Voltage Waveforms, Input and Output Transition Times

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The SN74LV4T32 contains four independent 2-input OR Gates with Schmitt-trigger inputs. Each gate performs the Boolean function Y = A + B in positive logic. The output level is referenced to the supply voltage (V_{CC}) and supports 1.8-V, 2.5-V, 3.3-V, and 5-V CMOS levels.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram



8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 Balanced CMOS 3-State Outputs

This device includes balanced CMOS 3-state outputs. Driving high, driving low, and high impedance are the three states that these outputs can be in. The term *balanced* indicates that the device can sink and source similar currents. The drive capability of this device may create fast edges into light loads, so routing and load conditions should be considered to prevent ringing. Additionally, the outputs of this device are capable of driving larger currents than the device can sustain without being damaged. It is important for the output power of the device to be limited to avoid damage due to overcurrent. The electrical and thermal limits defined in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* must be followed at all times.

When placed into the high-impedance mode, the output will neither source nor sink current, with the exception of minor leakage current as defined in the *Electrical Characteristics* table. In the high-impedance state, the output voltage is not controlled by the device and is dependent on external factors. If no other drivers are connected to the node, then this is known as a floating node and the voltage is unknown. A pull-up or pull-down resistor can be connected to the output to provide a known voltage at the output while it is in the high-impedance state. The value of the resistor will depend on multiple factors, including parasitic capacitance and power consumption limitations. Typically, a 10-kΩ resistor can be used to meet these requirements.

Unused 3-state CMOS outputs should be left disconnected.

8.3.2 Clamp Diode Structure

The outputs to this device have both positive and negative clamping diodes, and the inputs to this device have negative clamping diodes only as shown in 図 8-1.

> 注意
> Voltages beyond the values specified in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table can cause damage to the device. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

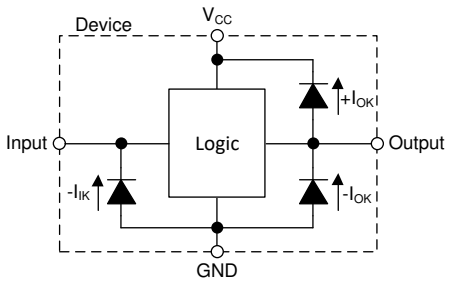


図 8-1. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output

8.3.3 LVxT Enhanced Input Voltage

The SN74LV4T32 belongs to TI's LVxT family of logic devices with integrated voltage level translation. This family of devices was designed with reduced input voltage thresholds to support up-translation, and inputs tolerant of signals with up to 5.5 V levels to support down-translation. The output voltage will always be referenced to the supply voltage (V_{CC}), as described in the *Electrical Characteristics* table. To ensure proper functionality, input signals must remain at or below the specified $V_{IH(MIN)}$ level for a HIGH input state, and at or below the specified $V_{IL(MAX)}$ for a LOW input state. 図 8-2 shows the typical V_{IH} and V_{IL} levels for the LVxT family of devices, as well as the voltage levels for standard CMOS devices for comparison.

The inputs are high impedance and are typically modeled as a resistor in parallel with the input capacitance given in the *Electrical Characteristics*. The worst case resistance is calculated with the maximum input voltage, given in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, and the maximum input leakage current, given in the *Electrical Characteristics*, using Ohm's law (R = V ÷ I).

The inputs require that input signals transition between valid logic states quickly, as defined by the input transition time or rate in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. Failing to meet this specification will result in excessive power consumption and could cause oscillations. More details can be found in the *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs* application report.

Do not leave inputs floating at any time during operation. Unused inputs must be terminated at V_{CC} or GND. If a system will not be actively driving an input at all times, then a pull-up or pull-down resistor can be added to provide a valid input voltage during these times. The resistor value will depend on multiple factors; however, a 10-kΩ resistor is recommended and will typically meet all requirements.

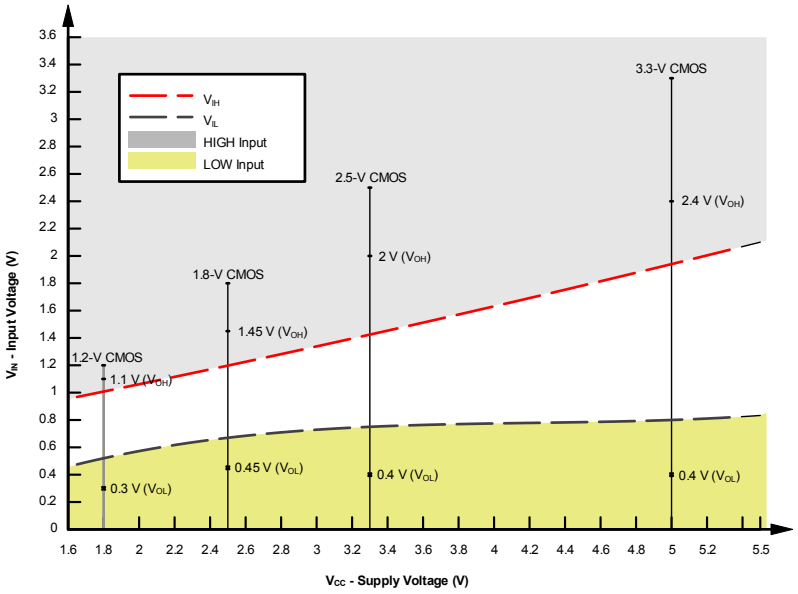


図 8-2. LVxT Input Voltage Levels

8.3.3.1 Down Translation

Signals can be translated down using the SN74LV4T32. The voltage applied at the V_{CC} will determine the output voltage and the input thresholds as described in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* and *Electrical Characteristics* tables.

When connected to a high-impedance input, the output voltage will be approximately V_{CC} in the HIGH state, and 0 V in the LOW state. As shown in 図 8-2, ensure that the input signals in the HIGH state are between $V_{IH(MIN)}$ and 5.5 V, and input signals in the LOW state are lower than $V_{IL(MAX)}$.

As shown in 図 8-3 for example, the standard CMOS inputs for devices operating at 5.0 V, 3.3 V or 2.5 V can be down-translated to match 1.8 V CMOS signals when operating from 1.8-V V_{CC}.

Down Translation Combinations are as follows:

- 1.8-V V_{CC} – Inputs from 2.5 V, 3.3 V, and 5.0 V
- 2.5-V V_{CC} – Inputs from 3.3 V and 5.0 V
- 3.3-V V_{CC} – Inputs from 5.0 V

8.3.3.2 Up Translation

Input signals can be up translated using the SN74LV4T32. The voltage applied at V_{CC} will determine the output voltage and the input thresholds as described in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* and *Electrical Characteristics* tables. When connected to a high-impedance input, the output voltage will be approximately V_{CC} in the HIGH state, and 0 V in the LOW state.

The inputs have reduced thresholds that allow for input HIGH state levels which are much lower than standard values. For example, standard CMOS inputs for a device operating at a 5-V supply will have a $V_{IH(MIN)}$ of 3.5 V. For the SN74LV4T32, $V_{IH(MIN)}$ with a 5-V supply is only 2 V, which would allow for up-translation from a typical 2.5-V to 5-V signals.

As shown in 図 8-3, ensure that the input signals in the HIGH state are above $V_{IH(MIN)}$ and input signals in the LOW state are lower than $V_{IL(MAX)}$.

Up Translation Combinations are as follows:

- 1.8-V V_{CC} – Inputs from 1.2 V
- 2.5-V V_{CC} – Inputs from 1.8 V
- 3.3-V V_{CC} – Inputs from 1.8 V and 2.5 V
- 5.0-V V_{CC} – Inputs from 2.5 V and 3.3 V

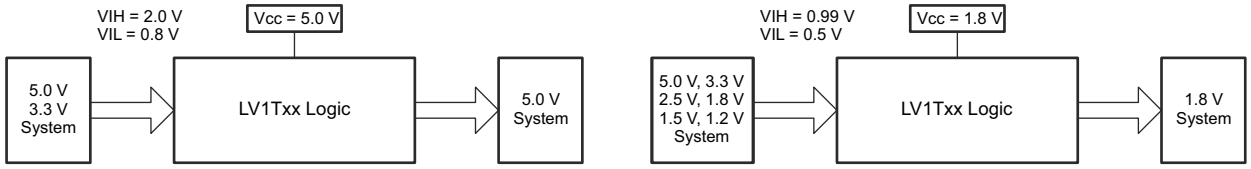


図 8-3. LVxT Up and Down Translation Example

8.3.4 Wettable Flanks

This device includes wettable flanks for at least one package. See the *Features* section on the front page of the data sheet for which packages include this feature.

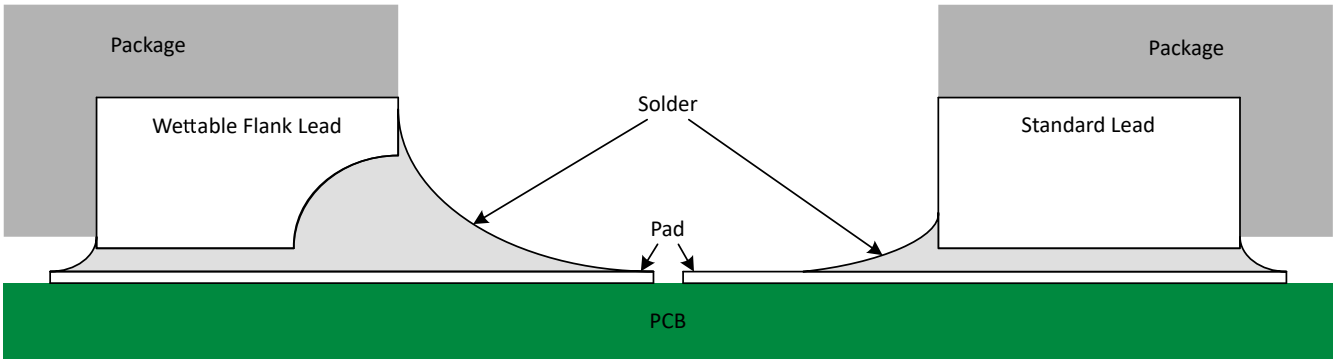


図 8-4. Simplified Cutaway View of Wettable-Flank QFN Package and Standard QFN Package After Soldering

Wettable flanks help improve side wetting after soldering, which makes QFN packages easier to inspect with automatic optical inspection (AOI). As shown in 図 8-4, a wettable flank can be dimpled or step-cut to provide additional surface area for solder adhesion which assists in reliably creating a side fillet. See the mechanical drawing for additional details.

8.4 Device Functional Modes

表 8-1 lists the functional modes of the SN74LV4T08-Q1.

表 8-1. Function Table

INPUTS(1)		OUTPUT
A	B	Y
H	H	H
L	H	H
H	L	H
L	L	L

(1) H = high voltage level, L = low voltage level, X = do not care, Z = high impedance

9 Application and Implementation

注

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

9.1 Application Information

In this application, three 2-input OR gates are combined to produce a 4-input OR gate function as shown in 図 9-1. The fourth gate can be used for another application in the system, or the inputs can be grounded and the channel left unused.

The SN74LV4T32 is used to directly control the Enable pin of a fan driver. The fan driver requires only one input signal to be HIGH before being enabled, and should be disabled in the event that all signals go LOW. The 4-input OR gate function combines the four individual overheat signals into a single active-high enable signal.

Temperature sensors can often be spread throughout a system rather than being in a centralized location. This would mean longer length traces or wires to pass signals through leading to slower edge transitions. This makes the SN74LV4T32 ideal for the application since it has Schmitt-trigger inputs that do not have input transition rate requirements.

9.2 Typical Application

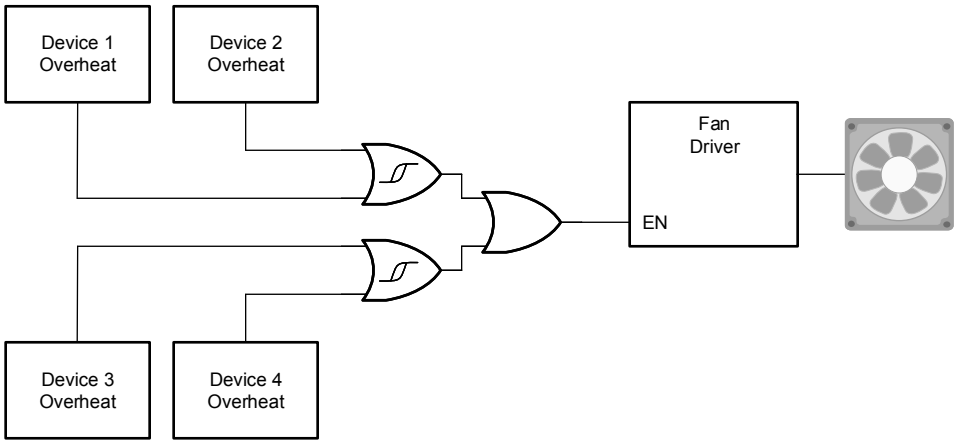


図 9-1. Typical Application Block Diagram

9.2.1 Design Requirements

9.2.1.1 Power Considerations

Ensure the desired supply voltage is within the range specified in the *Recommended Operating Conditions*. The supply voltage sets the electrical characteristics of the device as described in the *Electrical Characteristics* section.

The positive voltage supply must be capable of sourcing current equal to the total current to be sourced by all outputs of the SN74LV4T32 plus the maximum static supply current, I_{CC}, listed in the *Electrical Characteristics*, and any transient current required for switching. The logic device can only source as much current that is provided by the positive supply source. Be sure to not exceed the maximum total current through V_{CC} listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

The ground must be capable of sinking current equal to the total current to be sunk by all outputs of the SN74LV4T32 plus the maximum supply current, I_{CC}, listed in the *Electrical Characteristics*, and any transient current required for switching. The logic device can only sink as much current that can be sunk into its ground connection. Be sure to not exceed the maximum total current through GND listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

The SN74LV4T32 can drive a load with a total capacitance less than or equal to 50 pF while still meeting all of the data sheet specifications. Larger capacitive loads can be applied; however, it is not recommended to exceed 50 pF.

The SN74LV4T32 can drive a load with total resistance described by $R_L \geq V_O / I_O$, with the output voltage and current defined in the *Electrical Characteristics* table with V_{OH} and V_{OL}. When outputting in the HIGH state, the output voltage in the equation is defined as the difference between the measured output voltage and the supply voltage at the V_{CC} pin.

Total power consumption can be calculated using the information provided in *CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation* application note.

Thermal increase can be calculated using the information provided in *Thermal Characteristics of Standard Linear and Logic (SLL) Packages and Devices* application note.

> 注意
> The maximum junction temperature, $T_{J(max)}$ listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, is an additional limitation to prevent damage to the device. Do not violate any values listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*. These limits are provided to prevent damage to the device.

9.2.1.2 Input Considerations

Input signals must cross $V_{IL(max)}$ to be considered a logic LOW, and $V_{IH(min)}$ to be considered a logic HIGH. Do not exceed the maximum input voltage range found in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

Unused inputs must be terminated to either V_{CC} or ground. The unused inputs can be directly terminated if the input is completely unused, or they can be connected with a pull-up or pull-down resistor if the input will be used sometimes, but not always. A pull-up resistor is used for a default state of HIGH, and a pull-down resistor is used for a default state of LOW. The drive current of the controller, leakage current into the SN74LV4T32 (as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*), and the desired input transition rate limits the resistor size. A 10-kΩ resistor value is often used due to these factors.

The SN74LV4T32 has CMOS inputs and thus requires fast input transitions to operate correctly, as defined in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. Slow input transitions can cause oscillations, additional power consumption, and reduction in device reliability.

Refer to the *Feature Description* section for additional information regarding the inputs for this device.

9.2.1.3 Output Considerations

The positive supply voltage is used to produce the output HIGH voltage. Drawing current from the output will decrease the output voltage as specified by the V_{OH} specification in the *Electrical Characteristics*. The ground voltage is used to produce the output LOW voltage. Sinking current into the output will increase the output voltage as specified by the V_{OL} specification in the *Electrical Characteristics*.

Push-pull outputs that could be in opposite states, even for a very short time period, should never be connected directly together. This can cause excessive current and damage to the device.

Two channels within the same device with the same input signals can be connected in parallel for additional output drive strength.

Unused outputs can be left floating. Do not connect outputs directly to V_{CC} or ground.

Refer to the *Feature Description* section for additional information regarding the outputs for this device.

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

1. Add a decoupling capacitor from V_{CC} to GND. The capacitor needs to be placed physically close to the device and electrically close to both the V_{CC} and GND pins. An example layout is shown in the *Layout* section.
2. Ensure the capacitive load at the output is ≤ 50 pF. This is not a hard limit; it will, however, ensure optimal performance. This can be accomplished by providing short, appropriately sized traces from the SN74LV4T32 to one or more of the receiving devices.
3. Ensure the resistive load at the output is larger than (V_{CC} / $I_{O(max)}$) Ω. This will ensure that the maximum output current from the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* is not violated. Most CMOS inputs have a resistive load measured in MΩ; much larger than the minimum calculated previously.
4. Thermal issues are rarely a concern for logic gates; the power consumption and thermal increase, however, can be calculated using the steps provided in the application report, *CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation*.

9.2.3 Application Curves

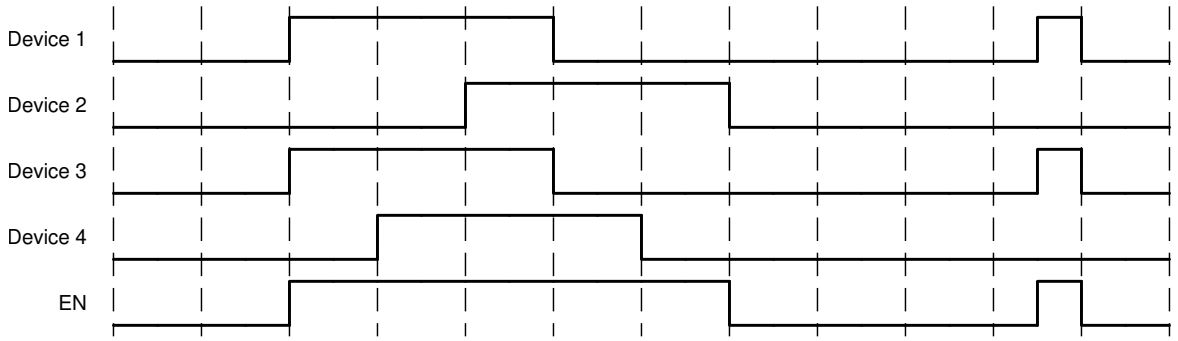


図 9-2. Application Timing Diagram

9.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The power supply can be any voltage between the minimum and maximum supply voltage rating located in the *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Each V_{CC} terminal should have a good bypass capacitor to prevent power disturbance. A 0.1-µF capacitor is recommended for this device. It is acceptable to parallel multiple bypass capacitors to reject different frequencies of noise. The 0.1-µF and 1-µF capacitors are commonly used in parallel. The bypass capacitor should be installed as close to the power terminal as possible for best results, as shown in the following layout example.

9.4 Layout

9.4.1 Layout Guidelines

When using multiple-input and multiple-channel logic devices, inputs must never be left floating. In many cases, functions or parts of functions of digital logic devices are unused (for example, when only two inputs of a triple-input AND gate are used or only 3 of the 4 buffer gates are used). Such unused input pins must not be left unconnected because the undefined voltages at the outside connections result in undefined operational states. All unused inputs of digital logic devices must be connected to a logic high or logic low voltage, as defined by the input voltage specifications, to prevent them from floating. The logic level that must be applied to any particular unused input depends on the function of the device. Generally, the inputs are tied to GND or V_{CC}, whichever makes more sense for the logic function or is more convenient.

9.4.2 Layout Example

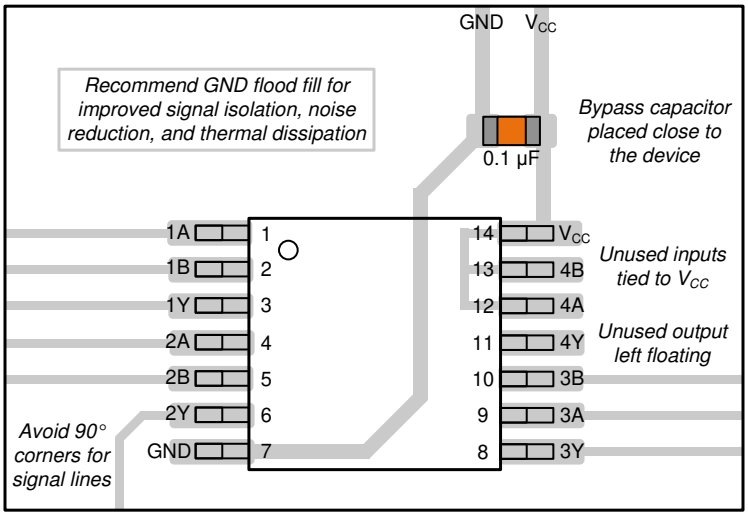


図 9-3. Example Layout for the SN74LV4T32

10 Device and Documentation Support

TI offers an extensive line of development tools. Tools and software to evaluate the performance of the device, generate code, and develop solutions are listed below.

10.1 Documentation Support

10.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- Texas Instruments, *CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Designing With Logic* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Thermal Characteristics of Standard Linear and Logic (SLL) Packages and Devices* application note

10.2 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法

ドキュメントの更新についての通知を受け取るには、ti.com のデバイス製品フォルダを開いてください。「更新の通知を受け取る」をクリックして登録すると、変更されたすべての製品情報に関するダイジェストを毎週受け取れます。変更の詳細については、修正されたドキュメントに含まれている改訂履歴をご覧ください。

10.3 サポート・リソース

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10.4 Trademarks

TI E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
すべての商標は、それぞれの所有者に帰属します。

10.5 静電気放電に関する注意事項

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ESD による破損は、わずかな性能低下からデバイスの完全な故障まで多岐にわたります。精密な IC の場合、パラメータがわずかに変化するだけで公表されている仕様から外れる可能性があるため、破損が発生しやすくなっています。

10.6 用語集

テキサス・インスツルメンツ用語集　　この用語集には、用語や略語の一覧および定義が記載されています。

11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
SN74LV4T32BQAR	ACTIVE	WQFN	BQA	14	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LV4T32	Samples
SN74LV4T32PWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU | SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LV4T32	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

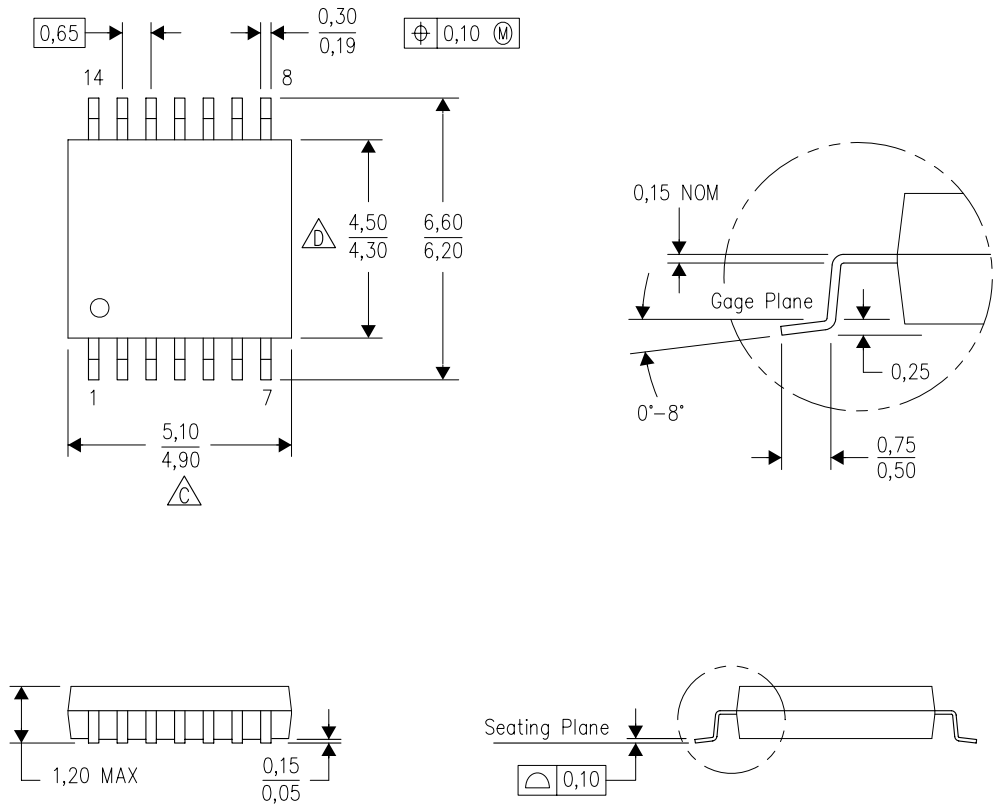
OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SN74LV4T32 :

- Automotive : SN74LV4T32-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

PW (R–PDSO–G14) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4040064–3/G 02/11

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0,15 each side.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0,25 each side.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO–153

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

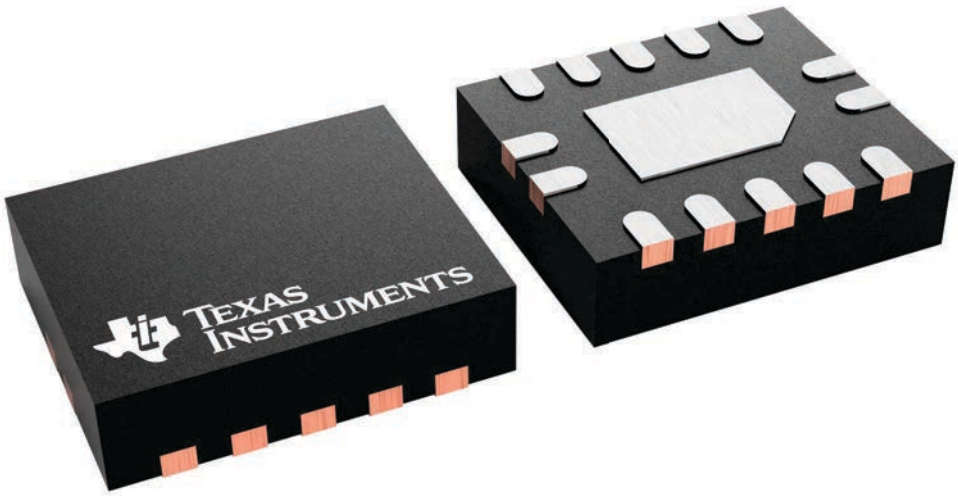
BQA 14

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

2.5 x 3, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

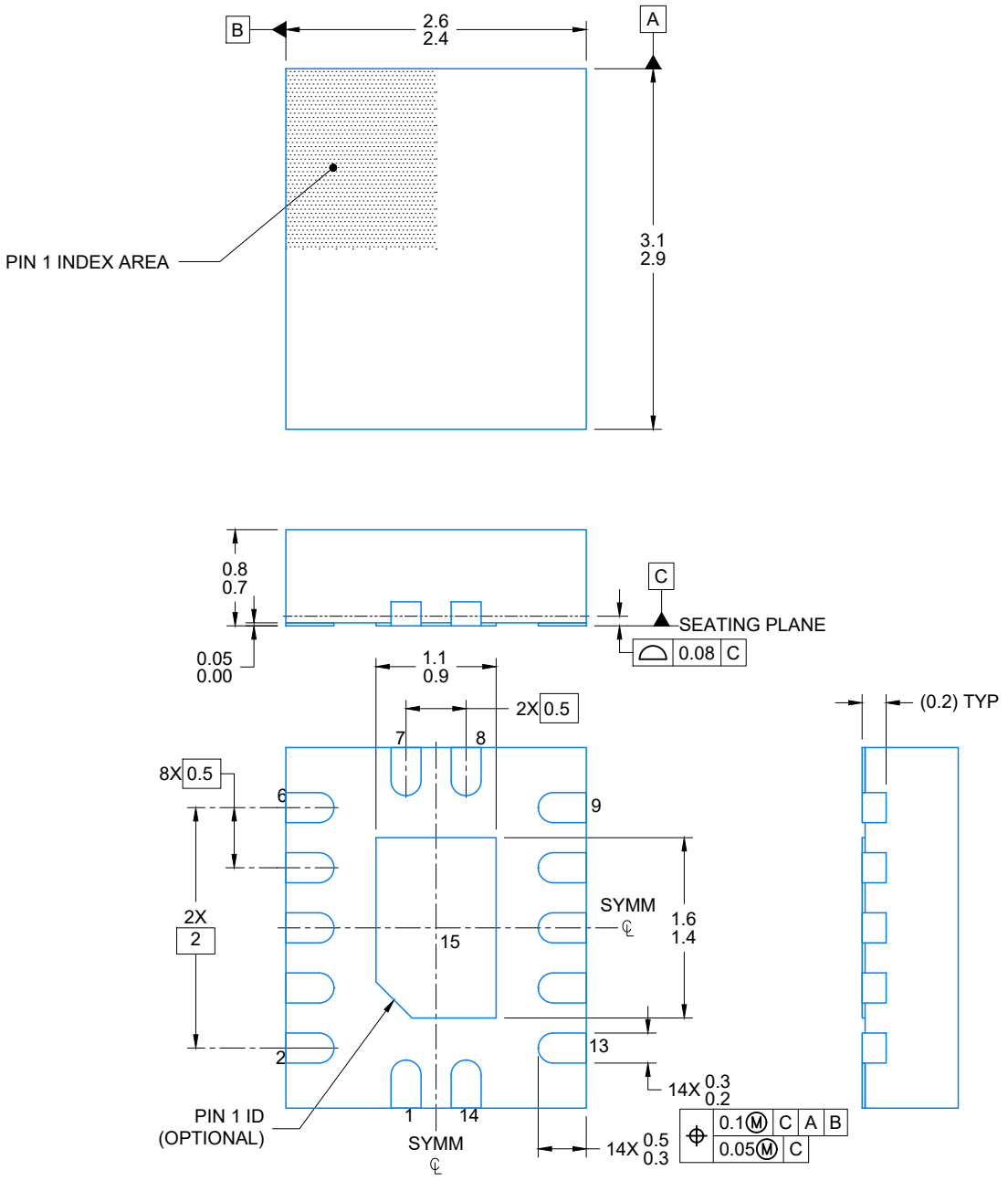


PACKAGE OUTLINE

BQA0014A

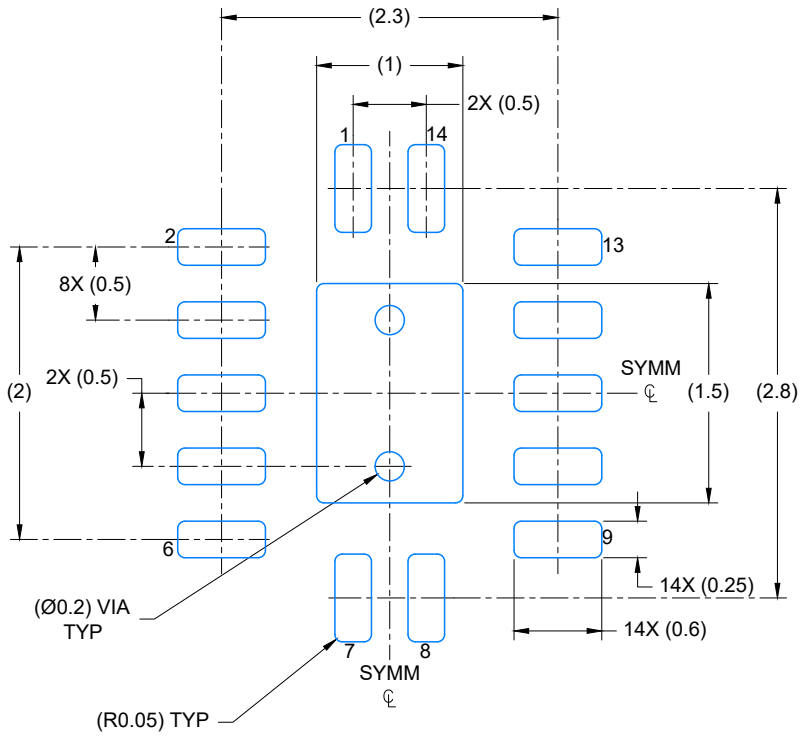
WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK-NO LEAD

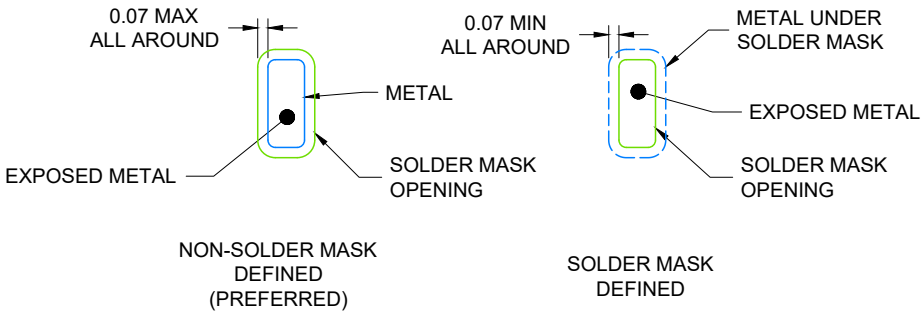


NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for optimal thermal and mechanical performance.



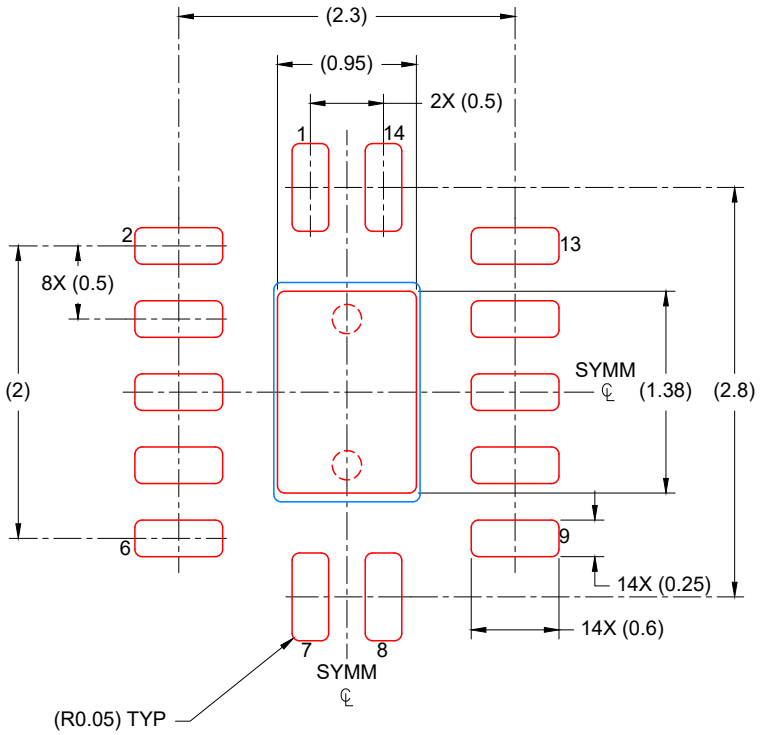
LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 20X



4224636/A 11/2018

NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD
88% PRINTED COVERAGE BY AREA
SCALE: 20X

4224636/A 11/2018

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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