DATA SHEET

74LVC541A
Octal buffer/line driver with 5 V tolerant inputs/outputs (3-state)

Product specification
Supersedes data of 1998 Jul 29

2003 May 14

Philips
Semiconductors

PHILIPS

Octal buffer/line driver with 5 V tolerant inputs/outputs (3-state)

74LVC541A

FEATURES

- 5 V tolerant inputs/outputs; for interfacing with 5 V logic
- Wide supply voltage range from 2.7 to 3.6 V
- CMOS low-power consumption
- Direct interface with TTL levels
- 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.

DESCRIPTION

The 74LVC541A 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 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 and 5 V environment.

The 74LVC541A is an octal non-inverting buffer/line driver with 5 V tolerant inputs/outputs. The 3-state outputs are controlled by the output enable inputs $\overline{OE}1$and $\overline{OE}2$.

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 Yn	C_L = 50 pF; V_{CC} = 3.3 V	3.3	ns
C_I	input capacitance		5.0	pF
C_{PD}	power dissipation capacitance per buffer	notes 1 and 2	20	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 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}.

FUNCTION TABLE

See note 1.

INPUT			OUTPUT
$\overline{OE}1$	$\overline{OE}2$	An	Yn
L	L	L	L
L	L	H	H
X	H	X	Z
H	X	X	Z

Note

1. H = HIGH voltage level;
   L = LOW voltage level;
   X = don't care;
   Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE NUMBER	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE			
		PINS	PACKAGE	MATERIAL	CODE
74LVC541AD	–40 to +85 °C	20	SO20	plastic	SOT163-1
74LVC541ADB	–40 to +85 °C	20	SSOP20	plastic	SOT339-1
74LVC541APW	–40 to +85 °C	20	TSSOP20	plastic	SOT360-1
74LVC541ABQ	–40 to +85 °C	20	DHVQFN20	plastic	SOT764-1

PINNING

PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	$\overline{OE}1$	output enable input (active LOW)
2	A0	data input
3	A1	data input
4	A2	data input
5	A3	data input
6	A4	data input
7	A5	data input
8	A6	data input
9	A7	data input
10	GND	ground (0 V)

PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
11	Y7	bus output
12	Y6	bus output
13	Y5	bus output
14	Y4	bus output
15	Y3	bus output
16	Y2	bus output
17	Y1	bus output
18	Y0	bus output
19	$\overline{OE}2$	output enable input (active LOW)
20	V_{CC}	supply voltage

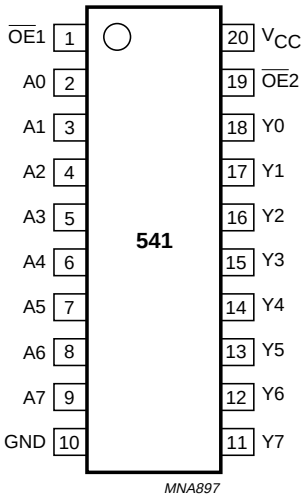
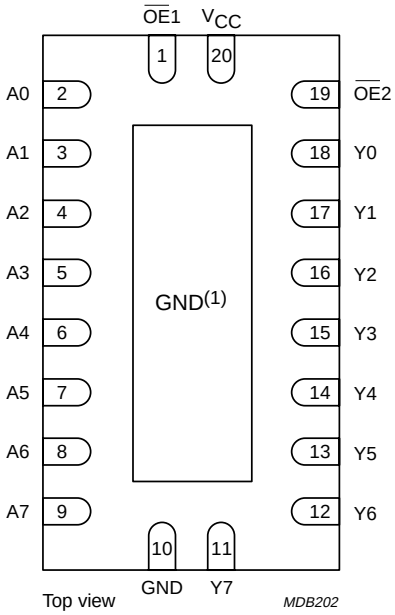


Fig.1 Pin configuration SO20 and (T)SSOP20.



(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 DHVQFN20.

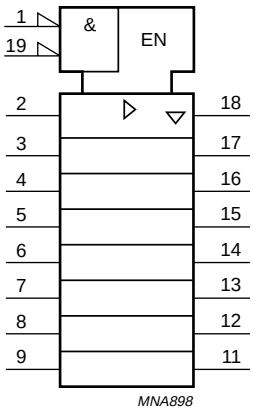


Fig.3 Logic Symbol (IEEE/IEC).

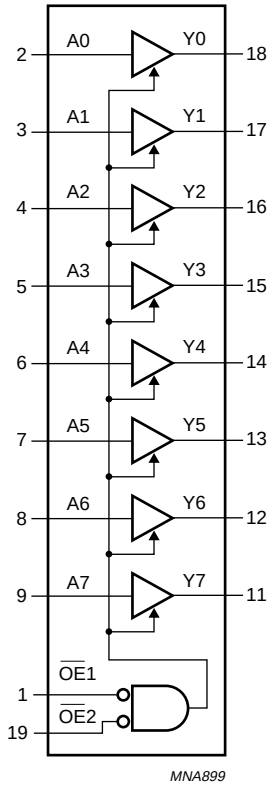


Fig.4 Logic symbol.

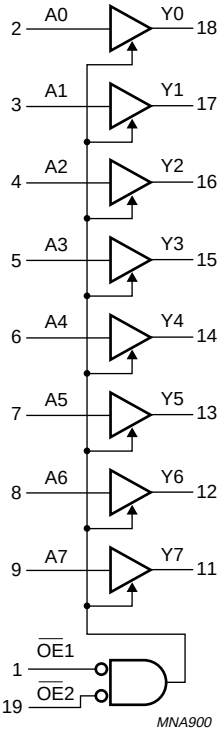


Fig.5 Functional diagram.

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
		output 3-state	0	5.5	V
T_{amb}	operating ambient temperature	in free air	–40	+85	°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	+5.5	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
		output 3-state; note 1	–0.5	+6.5	V
I_O	output diode 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		–60	+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 SO20 packages: above 70 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 8 mW/K.
   For (T)SSOP20 packages: above 60 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 5.5 mW/K.
   For DHVQFN20 packages: above 60 °C the value of P_{tot} 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 = −12 mA	2.7	V_{CC} − 0.5	–	–	V
		I_O = −100 µA	3.0	V_{CC} − 0.2	V_{CC}	–	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 = 12 mA	2.7	–	–	0.40	V
		I_O = 100 µA	3.0	–	–	0.20	V
		I_O = 24 mA	3.0	–	–	0.55	V
I_{LI}	input leakage current	V_I = 5.5 V or GND; note 2	3.6	–	±0.1	±5	µA
I_{OZ}	3-state output OFF-state current	V_I = V_{IH} or V_{IL}; V_O = 5.5 V or GND	3.6	–	0.1	±5	µA
I_{off}	power-off leakage supply current	V_I or V_O = 5.5 V	0.0	–	–	±10	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

Notes

1. All typical values are measured at V_{CC} = 3.3 V and T_{amb} = 25 °C.
2. The specified overdrive current at the data input forces the data input to the opposite logic input state.

AC CHARACTERISTICS

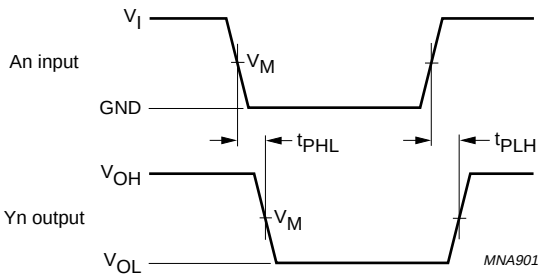
GND = 0 V; $t_r = t_f \leq 2.5$ ns; $C_L = 50$ pF.

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 Yn	see Figs 6 and 8	1.2	–	14	–	ns
			2.7	1.5	3.9	6.6	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.5	3.3	5.6	ns
t_{PZH}/t_{PZL}	3-state output enable time $\overline{OE}$n to Yn	see Figs 7 and 8	1.2	–	2.2	–	ns
			2.7	1.5	5.2	8.4	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.5	4.4	7.4	ns
t_{PHZ}/t_{PLZ}	3-state output disable time $\overline{OE}$n to Yn	see Figs 7 and 8	1.2	–	11	–	ns
			2.7	1.5	4.3	7.0	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.5	3.8	6.0	ns

Note

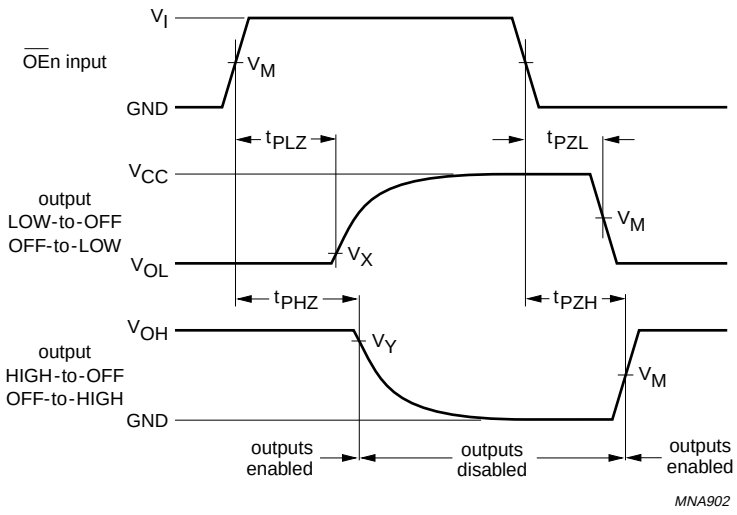
1. All typical values are measured at T_{amb} = 25 °C; typical values given for V_{CC} = 3.0 to 3.6 V are measured at V_{CC} = 3.3 V.

AC WAVEFORMS



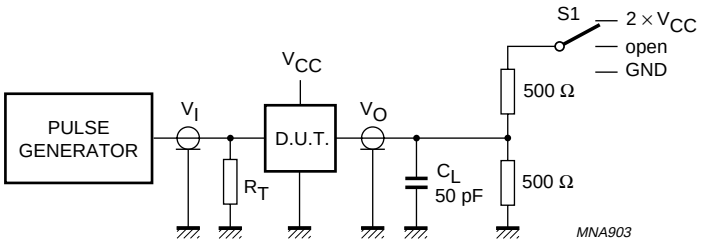
V_M = 1.5 V at $V_{CC} \geq 2.7$ V.
V_M = 0.5 V_{CC} at V_{CC} < 2.7 V.
V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

Fig.6 Input (An) to output (Yn) propagation delays.



V_M = 1.5 V at $V_{CC} \geq$ 2.7 V.
V_M = 0.5 V_{CC} at V_{CC} < 2.7 V.
$V_X = V_{OL}$ + 0.3 V at $V_{CC} \geq$ 2.7 V; $V_X = V_{OL}$ + 0.1 V_{CC} at V_{CC} < 2.7 V.
$V_Y = V_{OH}$ − 0.3 V at $V_{CC} \geq$ 2.7 V; $V_Y = V_{OH}$ − 0.1 V_{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 3-state enable and disable times.



TEST	S1
t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}	open
t_{PLZ}/t_{PZL}	$2 \times V_{CC}$
t_{PHZ}/t_{PZH}	GND

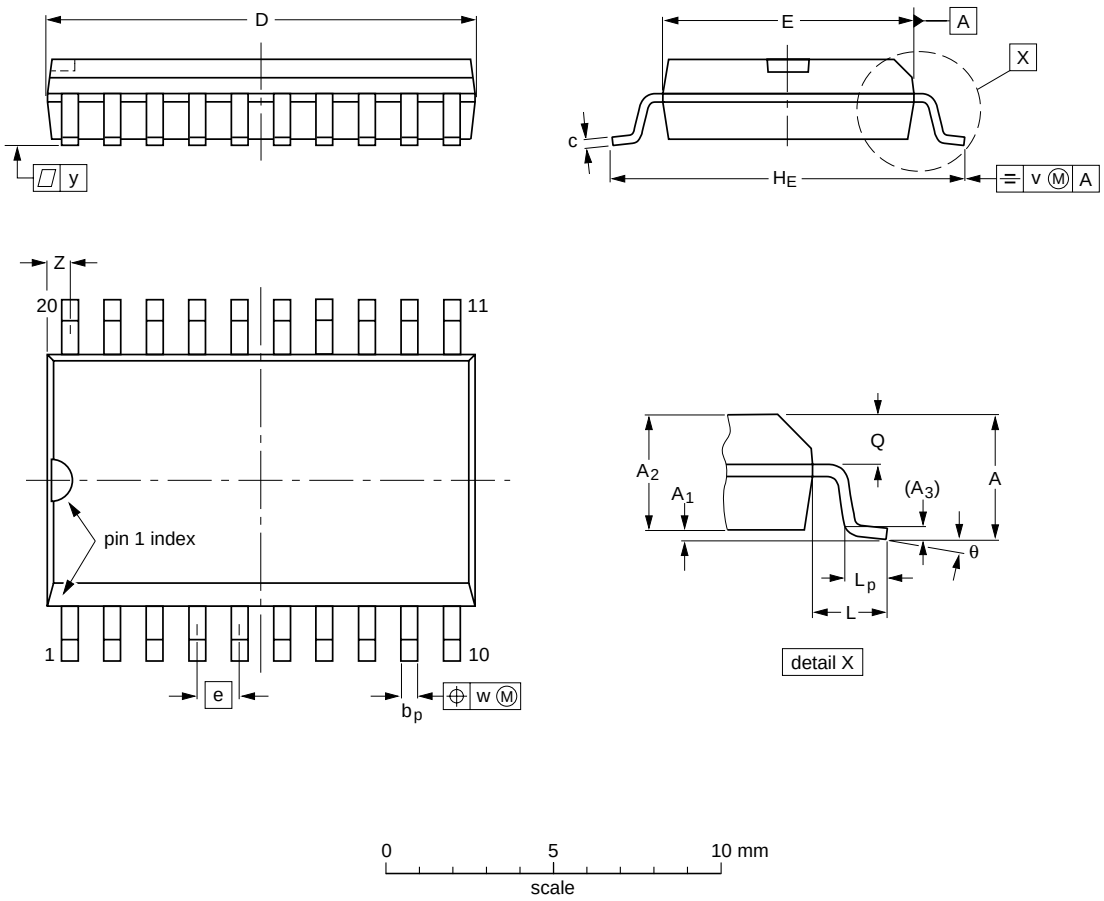
V_{CC}	V_I
<2.7 V	V_{CC}
2.7 to 3.6 V	2.7 V

Definitions for test circuits:
C_L = load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.
R_T = termination resistance should be equal to Z_o of the pulse generator.

Fig.8 Load circuitry for switching times.

PACKAGE OUTLINES

SO20: plastic small outline package; 20 leads; body width 7.5 mm **SOT163-1**



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

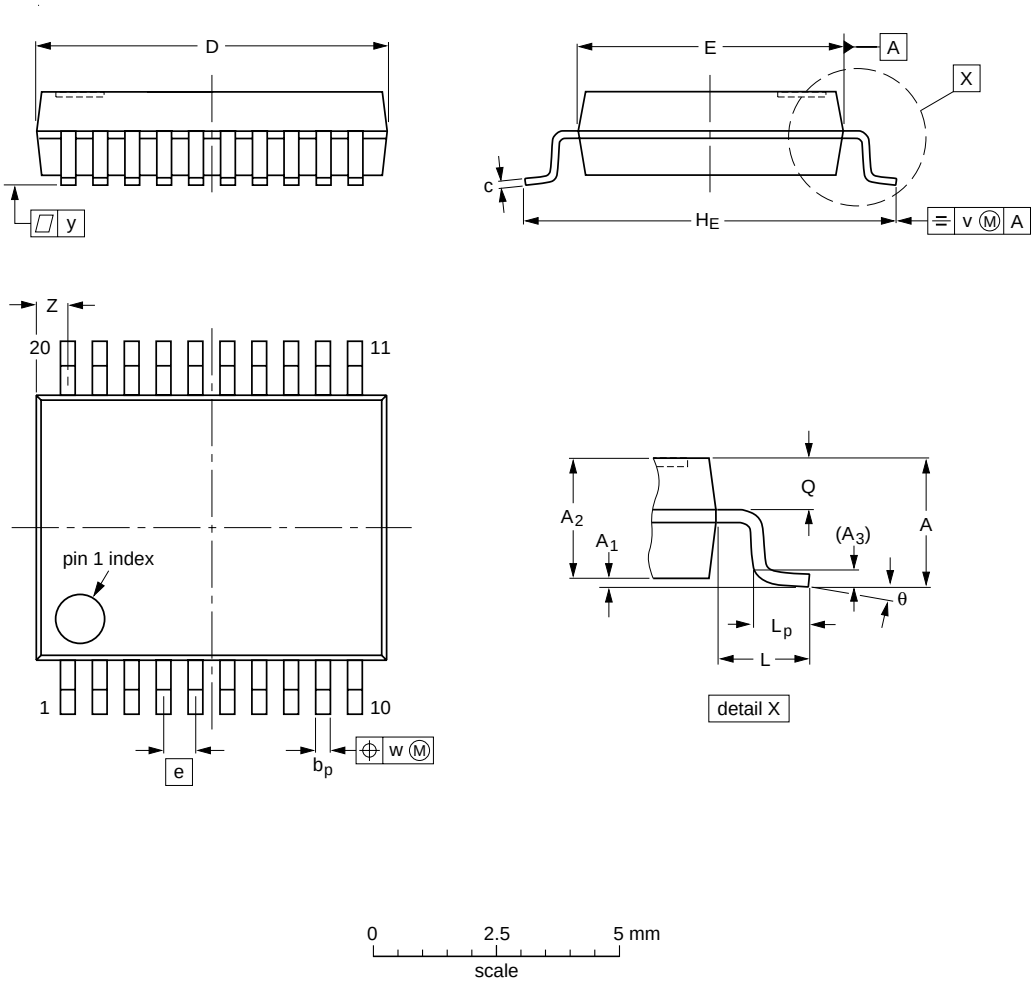
UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	D (1)	E (1)	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	Z (1)	θ
mm	2.65	0.3 0.1	2.45 2.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.32 0.23	13.0 12.6	7.6 7.4	1.27	10.65 10.00	1.4	1.1 0.4	1.1 1.0	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.9 0.4	8^o 0^o
inches	0.1	0.012 0.004	0.096 0.089	0.01	0.019 0.014	0.013 0.009	0.51 0.49	0.30 0.29	0.05	0.419 0.394	0.055	0.043 0.016	0.043 0.039	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.035 0.016	

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			
SOT163-1	075E04	MS-013				~~99-12-27~~ 03-02-19

SSOP20: plastic shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 5.3 mm **SOT339-1**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

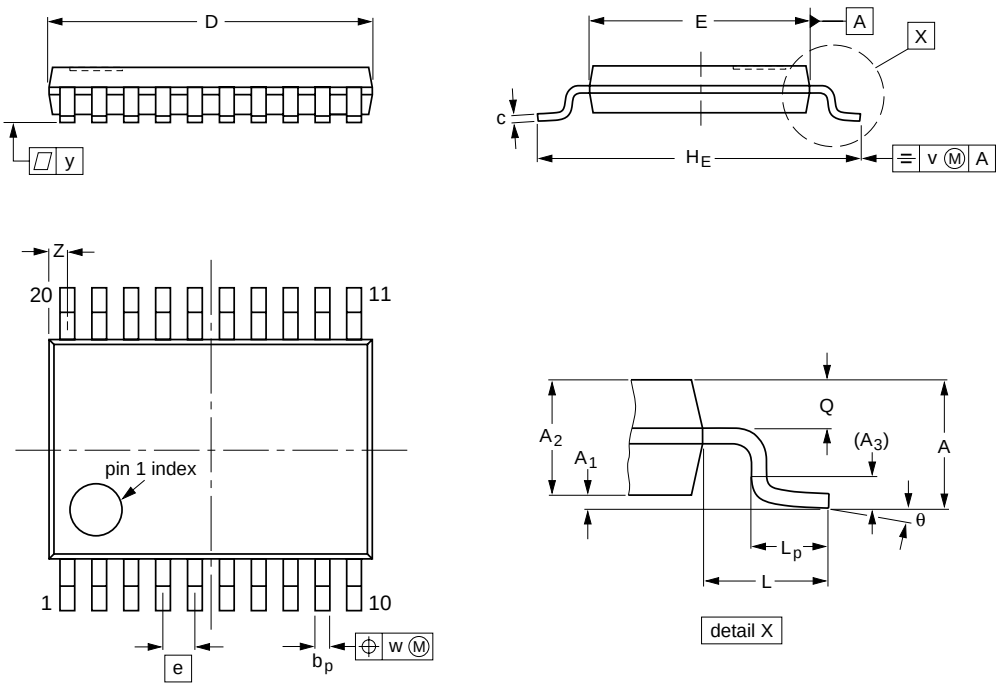
UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	$D^{(1)}$	$E^{(1)}$	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	$Z^{(1)}$	θ
mm	2	0.21 0.05	1.80 1.65	0.25	0.38 0.25	0.20 0.09	7.4 7.0	5.4 5.2	0.65	7.9 7.6	1.25	1.03 0.63	0.9 0.7	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.9 0.5	8^o 0^o

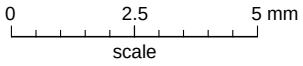
Note

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

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT339-1		MO-150				~~99-12-27~~ 03-02-19

TSSOP20: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm **SOT360-1**





DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

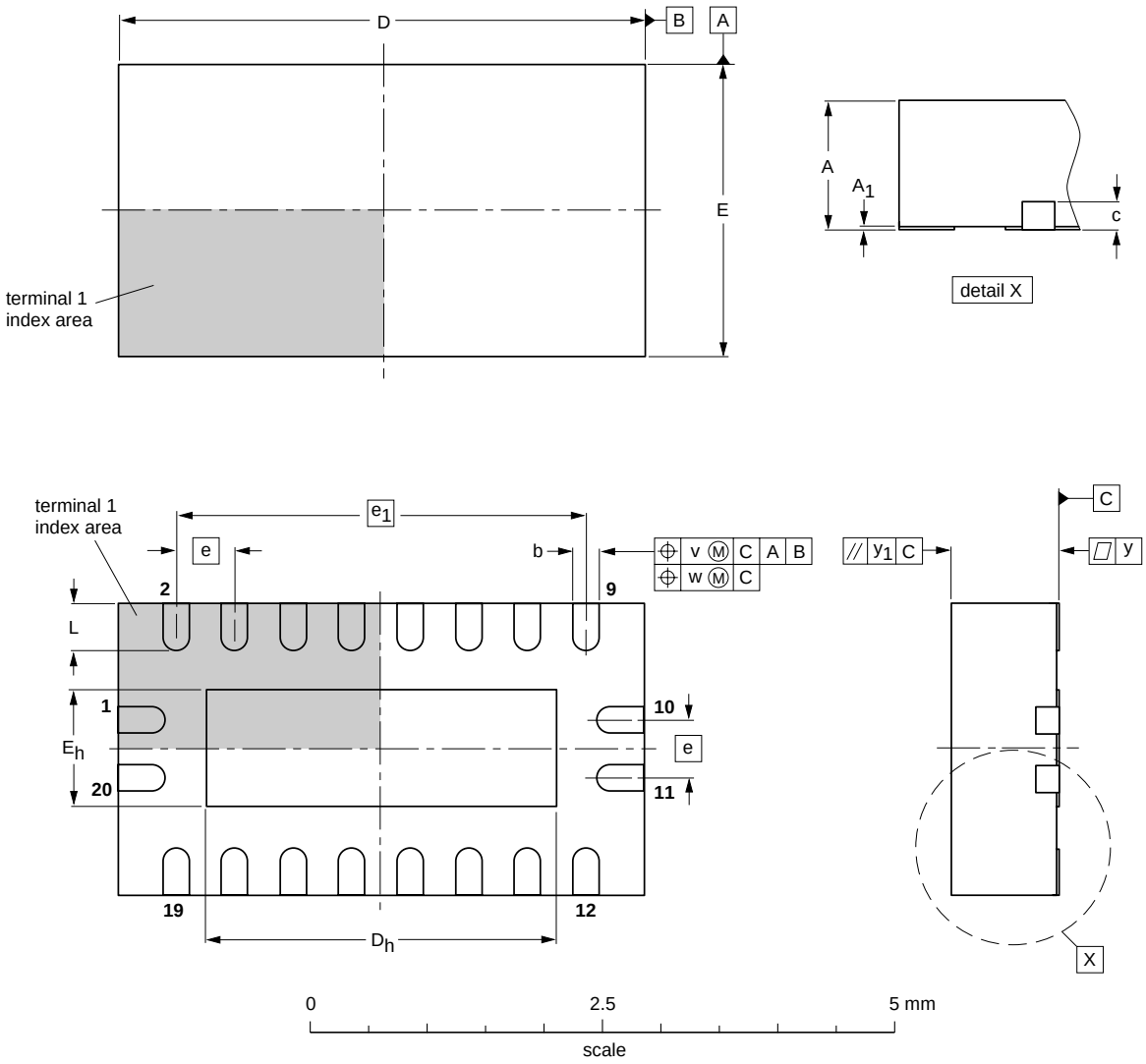
UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	D (1)	E (2)	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	Z (1)	θ
mm	1.1	0.15 0.05	0.95 0.80	0.25	0.30 0.19	0.2 0.1	6.6 6.4	4.5 4.3	0.65	6.6 6.2	1	0.75 0.50	0.4 0.3	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.5 0.2	8^o 0^o

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			
SOT360-1		MO-153				~~99-12-27~~ 03-02-19

DHVQFN20: plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 20 terminals; body 2.5 x 4.5 x 0.85 mm **SOT764-1**



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	4.6 4.4	3.15 2.85	2.6 2.4	1.15 0.85	0.5	3.5	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			
SOT764-1	- - -	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. Driven by legislation and environmental forces the worldwide use of lead-free solder pastes is increasing.

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 270 °C depending on solder paste material. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferably be kept:

- below 220 °C (SnPb process) or below 245 °C (Pb-free process)
  - for all the BGA packages
  - for packages with a thickness ≥ 2.5 mm
  - for packages with a thickness < 2.5 mm and a volume ≥ 350 mm^3 so called thick/large packages.
- below 235 °C (SnPb process) or below 260 °C (Pb-free process) for packages with a thickness < 2.5 mm and a volume < 350 mm^3 so called small/thin packages.

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on packing, must be respected at all times.

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 of the leads in the wave ranges from 3 to 4 seconds at 250 °C or 265 °C, depending on solder material applied, SnPb or Pb-free respectively.

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
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.
II	Preliminary data	Qualification	This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product.
III	Product data	Production	This data sheet contains data from the product specification. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve the design, manufacturing and supply. Relevant changes will be communicated via a Customer Product/Process Change Notification (CPCN).

Notes

1. Please consult the most recently issued data sheet before initiating or completing a design.
2. The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.semiconductors.philips.com.
3. For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

DEFINITIONS

Short-form specification — The data in a short-form specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.

Limiting values definition — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Application information — Applications that are described herein for any of these products are for illustrative purposes only. Philips Semiconductors make no representation or warranty that such applications will be suitable for the specified use without further testing or modification.

DISCLAIMERS

Life support applications — These products are not designed for use in life support appliances, devices, or systems where malfunction of these products can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury. Philips Semiconductors customers using or selling these products for use in such applications do so at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify Philips Semiconductors for any damages resulting from such application.

Right to make changes — Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes in the products - including circuits, standard cells, and/or software - described or contained herein in order to improve design and/or performance. When the product is in full production (status ‘Production’), relevant changes will be communicated via a Customer Product/Process Change Notification (CPCN). Philips Semiconductors assumes no responsibility or liability for the use of any of these products, conveys no licence or title under any patent, copyright, or mask work right to these products, and makes no representations or warranties that these products are free from patent, copyright, or mask work right infringement, unless otherwise specified.

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

Philips Semiconductors – a worldwide company

Contact information

For additional information please visit **http://www.semiconductors.philips.com**. Fax: **+31 40 27 24825**
For sales offices addresses send e-mail to: **sales.addresses@www.semiconductors.philips.com**.

Printed in The Netherlands 613508/02/pp20 Date of release: 2003 May 14 Document order number: 9397 750 10553

Let's make things better.

Philips
Semiconductors

PHILIPS