

# SN74HCS165 8-Bit Parallel-Load Shift Registers

## 1 Features

- Wide operating voltage range: 2 V to 6 V
- Schmitt-trigger inputs allow for slow or noisy input signals
- Low power consumption
  - Typical  $I_{CC}$  of 100 nA
  - Typical input leakage current of  $\pm 100$  nA
- $\pm 7.8$ -mA output drive at 6 V
- Extended ambient temperature range:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $T_A$

## 2 Applications

- [Increase the Number of Inputs on a Microcontroller](#)

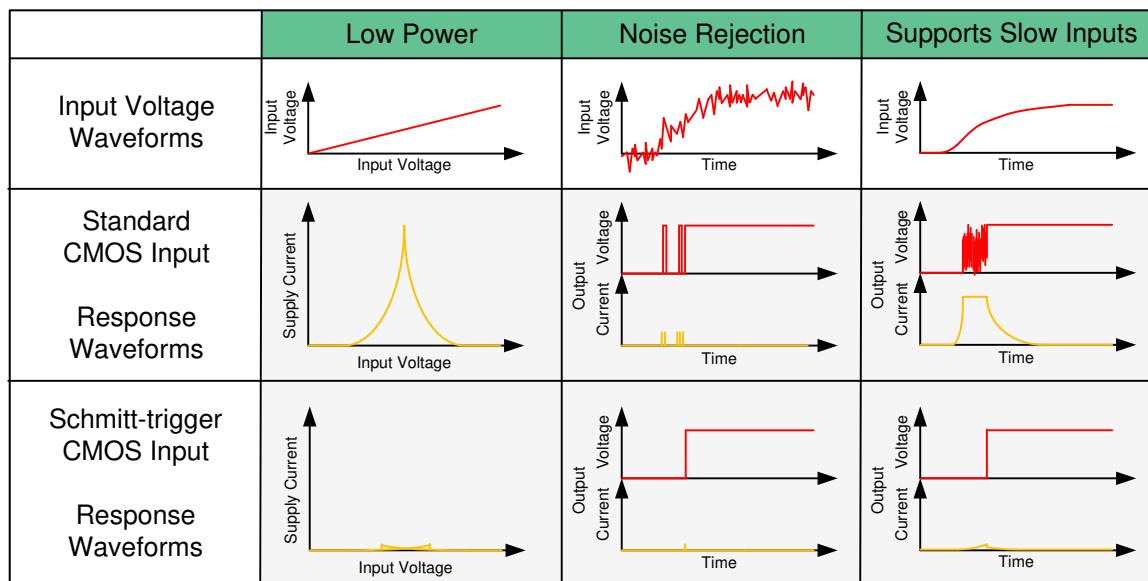
## 3 Description

The SN74HCS165 is a parallel- or serial-in, serial-out 8-bit shift register with Schmitt-trigger inputs.

### Device Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	BODY SIZE (NOM)
SN74HCS165PW	TSSOP (16)	5.00 mm x 4.40 mm
SN74HCS165D	SOIC (16)	9.90 mm x 3.90 mm
SN74HCS165BQB	WQFN (16)	3.60 mm x 2.60 mm
SN74HCS165DYY	SOT-23-THN (16)	4.20 mm x 2.00 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.



### Benefits of Schmitt-trigger inputs



An **IMPORTANT NOTICE** at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. **PRODUCTION DATA**.

## Table of Contents

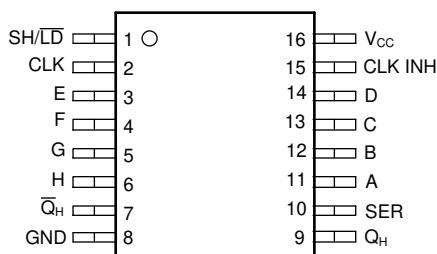
<b>1 Features</b> .....	<b>1</b>	8.3 Feature Description.....	<b>11</b>
<b>2 Applications</b> .....	<b>1</b>	8.4 Device Functional Modes.....	<b>13</b>
<b>3 Description</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>9 Application and Implementation</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>4 Revision History</b> .....	<b>2</b>	9.1 Application Information.....	<b>14</b>
<b>5 Pin Configuration and Functions</b> .....	<b>3</b>	9.2 Typical Application.....	<b>14</b>
<b>6 Specifications</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>10 Power Supply Recommendations</b> .....	<b>17</b>
6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	4	11 <b>Layout</b> .....	<b>17</b>
6.2 ESD Ratings.....	4	11.1 Layout Guidelines.....	<b>17</b>
6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions.....	4	11.2 Layout Example.....	<b>17</b>
6.4 Thermal Information .....	4	<b>12 Device and Documentation Support</b> .....	<b>18</b>
6.5 Electrical Characteristics.....	6	12.1 Documentation Support.....	<b>18</b>
6.6 Timing Characteristics.....	6	12.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates..	<b>18</b>
6.7 Switching Characteristics.....	7	12.3 Support Resources.....	<b>18</b>
6.8 Operating Characteristics.....	8	12.4 Trademarks.....	<b>18</b>
6.9 Typical Characteristics.....	9	12.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution.....	<b>18</b>
<b>7 Parameter Measurement Information</b> .....	<b>10</b>	12.6 Glossary.....	<b>18</b>
<b>8 Detailed Description</b> .....	<b>11</b>	<b>13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable</b> <b>Information</b> .....	<b>19</b>
8.1 Overview.....	11		
8.2 Functional Block Diagram.....	11		

## 4 Revision History

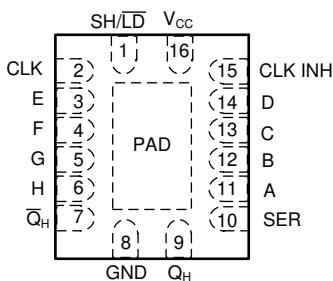
NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

<b>Changes from Revision * (October 2020) to Revision A (May 2021)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Added DYY Package to <i>Device Information</i> Table.....	1
• Added BQB Package to <i>Thermal Information</i> table.....	4
• Added DYY Package to <i>Thermal Information</i> table.....	4

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



**D, PW, or DYY Package**  
**16-Pin SOIC, TSSOP, or SOT-23**  
**Top View**



**BQB Package**  
**16-Pin WQFN**  
**Top View**

**Table 5-1. Pin Functions**

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
SH/LD	1	I	Enable shifting when input is high, load data when input is low
CLK	2	I	Clock, rising edge triggered
E	3	I	Parallel input E
F	4	I	Parallel input F
G	5	I	Parallel input G
H	6	I	Parallel input H
Q <sub>H</sub>	7	O	Inverted serial output
GND	8	—	Ground
Q <sub>H</sub>	9	O	Serial output
SER	10	I	Serial input
A	11	I	Parallel input A
B	12	I	Parallel input B
C	13	I	Parallel input C
D	14	I	Parallel input D
CLK INH	15	I	Clock inhibit input
V <sub>CC</sub>	16	—	Positive supply
Thermal Pad <sup>(1)</sup>		—	The thermal pad can be connect to GND or left floating. Do not connect to any other signal or supply.

(1) Only applies to the BQB package

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage		-0.5	7	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp current <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>I</sub> < -0.5 V or V <sub>I</sub> > V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5 V		±20	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	Output clamp current <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>I</sub> < -0.5 V or V <sub>I</sub> > V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5 V		±20	mA
I <sub>O</sub>	Continuous output current	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 to V <sub>CC</sub>		±35	mA
	Continuous current through V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			±70	mA
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature <sup>(3)</sup>			150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature		-65	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Rating* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Condition*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

(3) Guaranteed by design.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±4000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±1500	

(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)

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage		2	5	6	V
V <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage		0	V <sub>CC</sub>		V
V <sub>O</sub>	Output voltage		0	V <sub>CC</sub>		V
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient temperature		-40		125	°C

### 6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		SN74HCS165				UNIT
		PW (TSSOP)	D (SOIC)	BQB (WQFN)	DYY (SOT)	
		16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	141.2	122.2	108.4	186.2	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	78.8	80.9	77.3	109.1	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	85.8	80.6	74.4	111.0	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	27.7	40.4	12.6	18.0	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	85.5	80.3	74.5	110.9	°C/W

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		SN74HCS165				UNIT
		PW (TSSOP)	D (SOIC)	BQB (WQFN)	DYY (SOT)	
		16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	
$R_{\theta JC(bol)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	54.3	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; typical values measured at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$V_{CC}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$V_{T+}$	Positive switching threshold		2 V	0.7		1.5	V	
			4.5 V	1.7		3.15		
			6 V	2.1		4.2		
$V_{T-}$	Negative switching threshold		2 V	0.3		1.0	V	
			4.5 V	0.9		2.2		
			6 V	1.2		3.0		
$\Delta V_T$	Hysteresis ( $V_{T+} - V_{T-}$ ) <sup>(1)</sup>		2 V	0.2		1.0	V	
			4.5 V	0.4		1.4		
			6 V	0.6		1.6		
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$	$I_{OH} = -20 \mu\text{A}$	2 V to 6 V	$V_{CC} - 0.1$	$V_{CC} - 0.002$	V	
			$I_{OH} = -6 \text{ mA}$	4.5 V	4.0	4.3		
			$I_{OH} = -7.8 \text{ mA}$	6 V	5.4	5.75		
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$	$I_{OL} = 20 \mu\text{A}$	2 V to 6 V		0.002	0.1	V
			$I_{OL} = 6 \text{ mA}$	4.5 V		0.18	0.30	
			$I_{OL} = 7.8 \text{ mA}$	6 V		0.22	0.33	
$I_I$	Input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or 0		6 V		$\pm 100$	$\pm 1000$	nA
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or 0, $I_O = 0$		6 V		0.1	2	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_I$	Input capacitance			2 V to 6 V			5	pF

(1) Guaranteed by design.

## 6.6 Timing Characteristics

$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ ; over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted). See [Parameter Measurement Information](#).

PARAMETER			$V_{CC}$	Operating free-air temperature ( $T_A$ )				UNIT	
				25°C		-40°C to 125°C			
				MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
$f_{clock}$	Clock frequency		2 V		49		43	MHz	
			4.5 V		130		120		
			6 V		170		150		
$t_w$	Pulse duration	SH/L $\bar{D}$ low	2 V	6		7		ns	
			4.5 V	6		7			
			6 V	6		7			
		CLK high or low	2 V	7		11			
			4.5 V	6		7			
			6 V	6		7			

$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ ; over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted). See [Parameter Measurement Information](#).

PARAMETER		$V_{CC}$	Operating free-air temperature ( $T_A$ )				UNIT	
			25°C		-40°C to 125°C			
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
$t_{su}$	Setup time	SH/LD high before CLK↑	2 V	13	21		ns	
			4.5 V	5	7			
			6 V	4	6			
		SER before CLK↑	2 V	8	14			
			4.5 V	4	6			
			6 V	4	6			
		CLK INH low before CLK↑	2 V	6	9			
			4.5 V	4	5			
			6 V	4	5			
		CLK INH high before CLK↑	2 V	6	9			
			4.5 V	4	5			
			6 V	4	5			
		Data before SH/LD↑	2 V	9	17			
			4.5 V	4	6			
			6 V	4	6			
$t_h$	Hold time	Ser data after CLK↑	2 V	0	0		ns	
			4.5 V	0	0			
			6 V	0	0			
		PAR data after SH/LD↑	2 V	5	6			
			4.5 V	4	5			
			6 V	3	4			
		SH/LD high after CLK↑	2 V	0	0			
			4.5 V	0	0			
			6 V	0	0			

## 6.7 Switching Characteristics

$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ ; over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted). See [Parameter Measurement Information](#).

PARAMETER		FROM	TO	$V_{CC}$	Operating free-air temperature ( $T_A$ )				UNIT	
					25°C		-40°C to 125°C			
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN		
$f_{max}$	Max switching frequency			2 V	49		43		MHz	
					130		120			
					170		150			
$t_{pd}$	Propagation delay	SH/LD	$Q_H$ or $\bar{Q}_H$	2 V		39		65	ns	
				4.5 V		19		24		
				6 V		17		19		
		CLK	$Q_H$ or $\bar{Q}_H$	2 V		32		45		
				4.5 V		16		18		
				6 V		14		16		
		H	$Q_H$ or $\bar{Q}_H$	2 V		30		48		
				4.5 V		15		18		
				6 V		14		16		

$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ ; over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted). See [Parameter Measurement Information](#).

PARAMETER	FROM	TO	$V_{CC}$	Operating free-air temperature ( $T_A$ )			UNIT	
				25°C				
				MIN	TYP	MAX		
$t_{\text{t}}$	Transition-time	Any output	2 V		9		17	
			4.5 V		5		8	
			6 V		4		7	

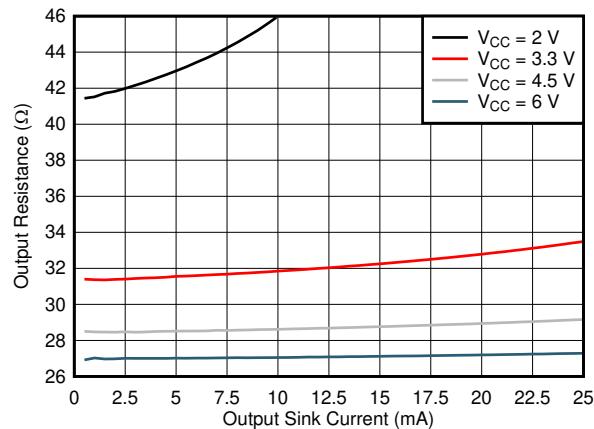
## 6.8 Operating Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range; typical values measured at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted).

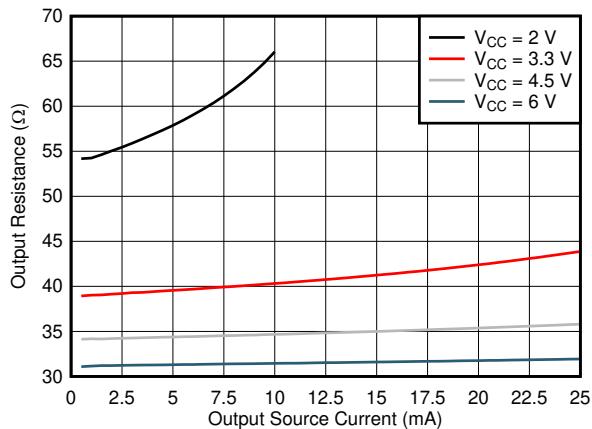
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$V_{CC}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$C_{pd}$	Power dissipation capacitance per gate No load	2 V to 6 V		20		pF

## 6.9 Typical Characteristics

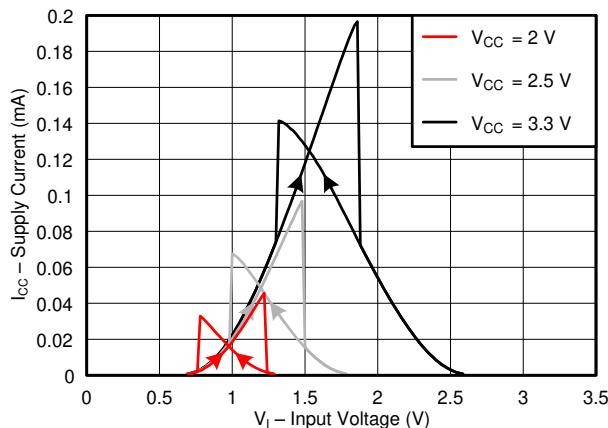
$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$



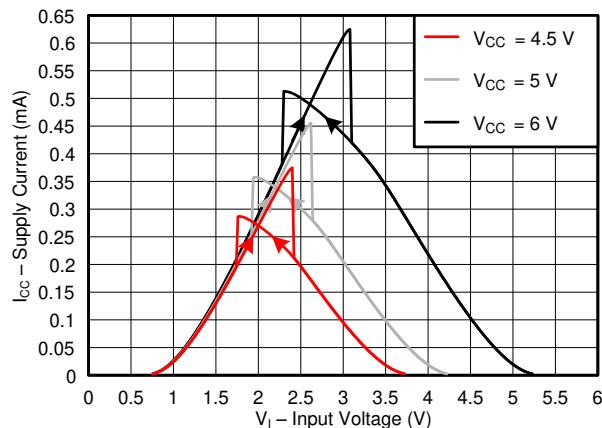
**Figure 6-1. Output driver resistance in LOW state.**



**Figure 6-2. Output driver resistance in HIGH state.**



**Figure 6-3. Supply current across input voltage, 2-, 2.5-, and 3.3-V supply**



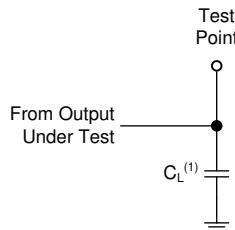
**Figure 6-4. Supply current across input voltage, 4.5-, 5-, and 6-V supply**

## 7 Parameter Measurement Information

Phase relationships between waveforms were chosen arbitrarily. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  1 MHz,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_t < 2.5$  ns.

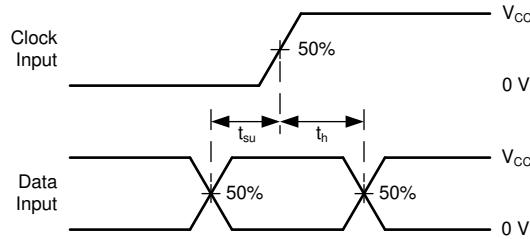
For clock inputs,  $f_{max}$  is measured when the input duty cycle is 50%.

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

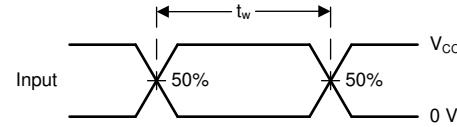


(1)  $C_L$  includes probe and test-fixture capacitance.

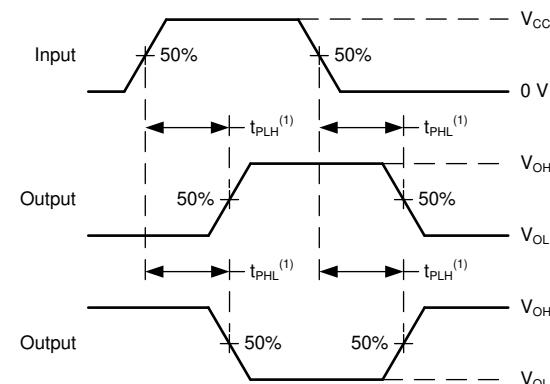
**Figure 7-1. Load Circuit for Push-Pull Outputs**



**Figure 7-3. Voltage Waveforms, Setup and Hold Times**

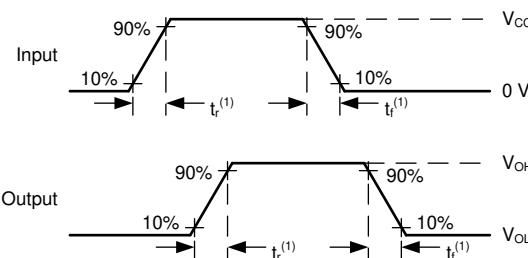


**Figure 7-2. Voltage Waveforms, Pulse Duration**



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

**Figure 7-4. Voltage Waveforms Propagation Delays**



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

**Figure 7-5. Voltage Waveforms, Input and Output Transition Times**

## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Overview

The SN74HCS165 is a parallel- or serial-in, serial-out 8-bit shift register with Schmitt-trigger inputs.

This device has two modes of operation: load data, and shift data.

When the shift or load (SH/LD) input is held in the low state, the internal registers are loaded with data from the eight lettered inputs (A-H). This operation is asynchronous. In this state, the output (Q) will have the same state as the input H, while the inverted output ( $\bar{Q}$ ) will have the opposite state.

When the shift or load (SH/LD) input is held in the high state, the internal registers hold their current state until a clock pulse is received. On the rising edge of the clock (CLK) input, data from the serial input will be loaded into the first register, and the data in the internal registers will be shifted by one place. The last register will lose its value. The output (Q) will always be in the same state as the last register, and the inverted output ( $\bar{Q}$ ) will have the opposite state. The clock inhibit (CLK INH) input can be held high to prevent clock pulses from being detected. CLK and CLK INH are interchangeable inputs.

### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram

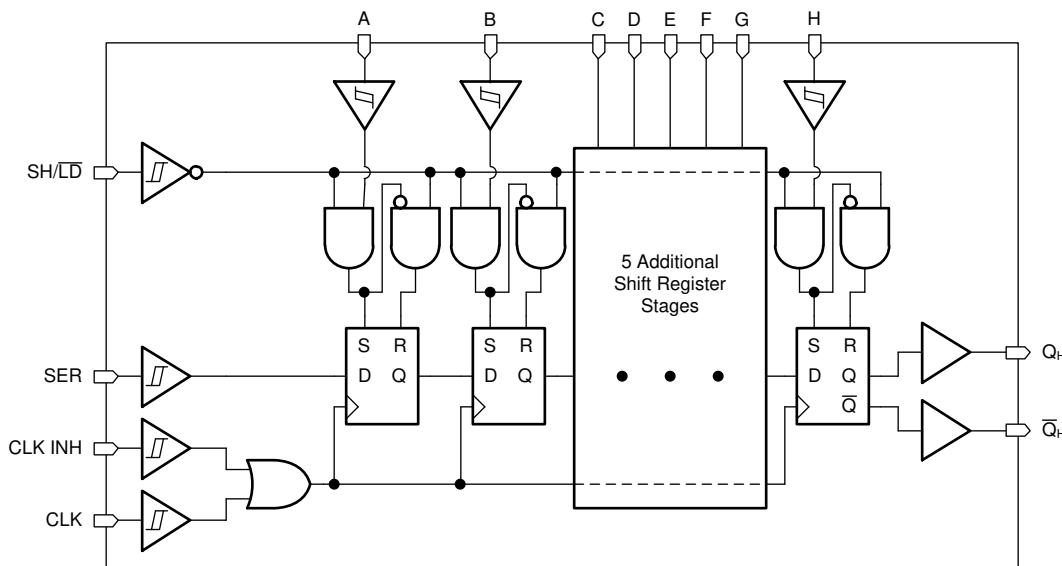


Figure 8-1. Logic Diagram (Positive Logic) for SN74HCS165

### 8.3 Feature Description

#### 8.3.1 Balanced CMOS Push-Pull Outputs

This device includes balanced CMOS push-pull outputs. 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.

Unused push-pull CMOS outputs should be left disconnected.

#### 8.3.2 CMOS Schmitt-Trigger Inputs

This device includes inputs with the Schmitt-trigger architecture. These inputs are high impedance and are typically modeled as a resistor in parallel with the input capacitance given in the *Electrical Characteristics* table from the input to ground. The worst case resistance is calculated with the maximum input voltage, given in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table, and the maximum input leakage current, given in the *Electrical Characteristics* table, using Ohm's law ( $R = V / I$ ).

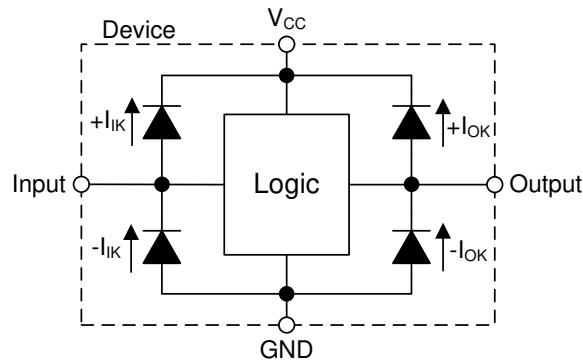
The Schmitt-trigger input architecture provides hysteresis as defined by  $\Delta V_T$  in the *Electrical Characteristics* table, which makes this device extremely tolerant to slow or noisy inputs. While the inputs can be driven much slower than standard CMOS inputs, it is still recommended to properly terminate unused inputs. Driving the inputs with slow transitioning signals will increase dynamic current consumption of the device. For additional information regarding Schmitt-trigger inputs, please see [Understanding Schmitt Triggers](#).

### 8.3.3 Clamp Diode Structure

The inputs and outputs to this device have both positive and negative clamping diodes as depicted in [Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output](#).

#### CAUTION

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.



**Figure 8-2. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output**

### 8.3.4 Latching Logic

This device includes latching logic circuitry. Latching circuits commonly include D-type latches and D-type flip-flops, but include all logic circuits that act as volatile memory.

When the device is powered on, the state of each latch is unknown. There is no default state for each latch at start-up.

The output state of each latching logic circuit only remains stable as long as power is applied to the device within the supply voltage range specified in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.

## 8.4 Device Functional Modes

The [Operating Mode Table](#) and the [Output Function Table](#) list the functional modes of the SN74HCS165.

**Table 8-1. Operating Mode Table**

INPUTS <sup>(1)</sup>			FUNCTION
SH/LD	CLK	CLK INH	
L	X	X	Parallel load
H	H	X	No change
H	X	H	No change
H	L	↑	Shift <sup>(2)</sup>
H	↑	L	Shift <sup>(2)</sup>

(1) H = High Voltage Level, L = Low Voltage Level, X = Don't Care,

↑ = Low to High transition

(2) Shift : Content of each internal register shifts towards serial output Q<sub>H</sub>. Data at SER is shifted into the first register.

**Table 8-2. Output Function Table**

INTERNAL REGISTERS <sup>(1) (2)</sup>		OUTPUTS <sup>(2)</sup>	
A — G	H	Q	$\bar{Q}$
X	L	L	H
X	H	H	L

(1) Internal registers refer to the shift registers inside the device. These values are set by either loading data from the parallel inputs, or by clocking data in from the serial input.

(2) H = High Voltage Level, L = Low Voltage Level, X = Don't Care

## 9 Application and Implementation

### Note

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. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 9.1 Application Information

The SN74HCS165 is a parallel-input shift register, which can be used to reduce the number of required inputs on a system controller very significantly in some applications. Parallel data is loaded into the shift register, then the stored data can be loaded into a serial input of the system controller by clocking the shift register.

Multiple shift registers can be cascaded to provide more data inputs while still only using a single serial input to the system controller. This process is primarily limited by the required data input rate and timing characteristics of the selected shift register, as defined in the *Timing Characteristics* and *Switching Characteristics* tables.

An example block diagram is shown for using a single shift register in the *Typical application block diagram* below.

### 9.2 Typical Application

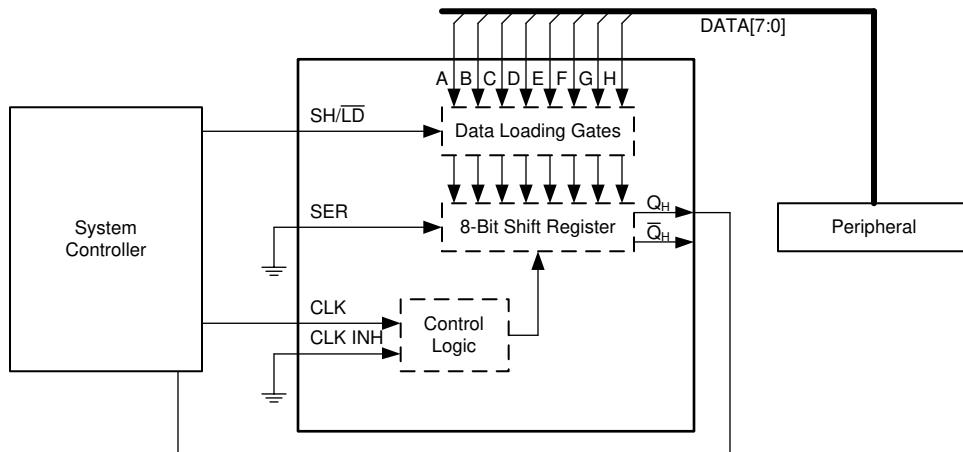


Figure 9-1. Typical application block diagram

#### 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 device's electrical characteristics as described in the *Electrical Characteristics*.

The positive voltage supply must be capable of sourcing current equal to the total current to be sourced by all outputs of the SN74HCS165 plus the maximum static supply current,  $I_{CC}$ , listed in *Electrical Characteristics* and any transient current required for switching. The logic device can only source as much current as is provided by the positive supply source. Be sure not to 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 SN74HCS165 plus the maximum supply current,  $I_{CC}$ , listed in *Electrical Characteristics*, and any transient current required for switching. The logic device can only sink as much current as can be sunk into its ground connection. Be sure not to exceed the maximum total current through GND listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

The SN74HCS165 can drive a load with a total capacitance less than or equal to 50 pF while still meeting all of the datasheet specifications. Larger capacitive loads can be applied, however it is not recommended to exceed 50 pF.

The SN74HCS165 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](#).

Thermal increase can be calculated using the information provided in [Thermal Characteristics of Standard Linear and Logic \(SLL\) Packages and Devices](#).

#### CAUTION

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  $V_{t-(min)}$  to be considered a logic LOW, and  $V_{t+(max)}$  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. These 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 is to 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 resistor size is limited by drive current of the controller, leakage current into the SN74HCS165, as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*, and the desired input transition rate. A 10-k $\Omega$  resistor value is often used due to these factors.

The SN74HCS165 has no input signal transition rate requirements because it has Schmitt-trigger inputs.

Another benefit to having Schmitt-trigger inputs is the ability to reject noise. Noise with a large enough amplitude can still cause issues. To know how much noise is too much, please refer to the  $\Delta V_{T(min)}$  in the *Electrical Characteristics*. This hysteresis value will provide the peak-to-peak limit.

Unlike what happens with standard CMOS inputs, Schmitt-trigger inputs can be held at any valid value without causing huge increases in power consumption. The typical additional current caused by holding an input at a value other than  $V_{CC}$  or ground is plotted in the *Typical Characteristics*.

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.

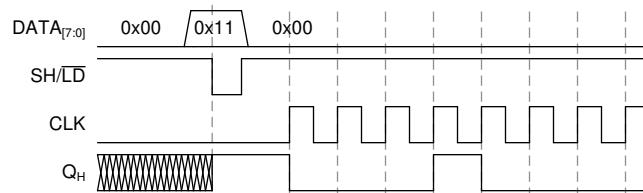
Unused outputs can be left floating. Do not connect outputs directly to  $V_{CC}$  or ground.

Refer to *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  $\leq 50$  pF. This is not a hard limit, however it will ensure optimal performance. This can be accomplished by providing short, appropriately sized traces from the SN74HCS165 to the receiving device(s).
3. Ensure the resistive load at the output is larger than  $(V_{CC} / I_{O(max)}) \Omega$ . 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 megaohms; much larger than the minimum calculated above.
4. Thermal issues are rarely a concern for logic gates, however the power consumption and thermal increase can be calculated using the steps provided in the application report, [CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation](#).

### 9.2.3 Application Curve



**Figure 9-2. Application timing diagram**

## 10 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- $\mu$ F capacitor is recommended for this device. It is acceptable to parallel multiple bypass caps to reject different frequencies of noise. The 0.1- $\mu$ F and 1- $\mu$ F 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 given example layout image.

## 11 Layout

### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

When using multiple-input and multiple-channel logic devices inputs must not ever 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.

### 11.2 Layout Example

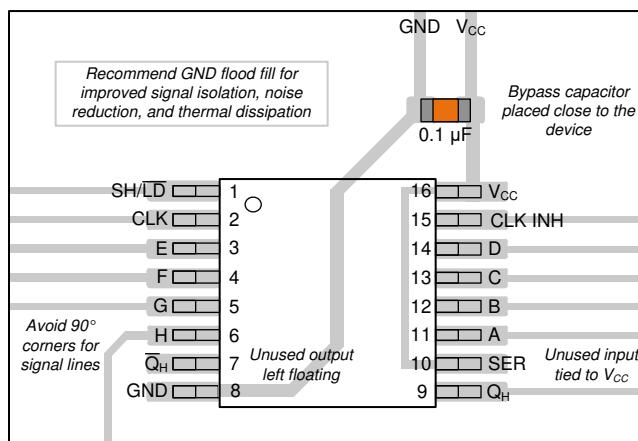


Figure 11-1. Example layout for the SN74HCS165 in the PW package.

## 12 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.

### 12.1 Documentation Support

#### 12.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- Texas Instruments, *HCMOS Design Considerations* application report (SCLA007)
- Texas Instruments, *CMOS Power Consumption and  $C_{pd}$  Calculation* application report (SDYA009)
- Texas Instruments, *Designing With Logic* application report

### 12.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on [ti.com](http://ti.com). Click on *Subscribe to updates* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

### 12.3 Support Resources

[TI E2E™ support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

### 12.4 Trademarks

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All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

### 12.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

### 12.6 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#)

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 13 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 part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
<a href="#">SN74HCS165BQBR</a>	Active	Production	WQFN (BQB)   16	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	HCS165
SN74HCS165BQBR.A	Active	Production	WQFN (BQB)   16	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	HCS165
<a href="#">SN74HCS165DR</a>	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   16	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	HCS165
SN74HCS165DR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   16	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	HCS165
SN74HCS165DRG4	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   16	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	HCS165
SN74HCS165DRG4.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   16	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	HCS165
<a href="#">SN74HCS165DYYR</a>	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   16	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	HCS165
SN74HCS165DYYR.A	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   16	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	HCS165
<a href="#">SN74HCS165PWR</a>	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	HCS165
SN74HCS165PWR.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	HCS165

<sup>(1)</sup> **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

<sup>(2)</sup> **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

<sup>(3)</sup> **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

<sup>(4)</sup> **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts 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.

<sup>(5)</sup> **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

<sup>(6)</sup> **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

**Important Information and Disclaimer:** The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

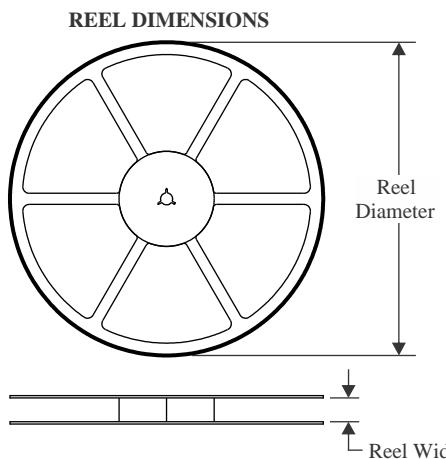
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SN74HCS165 :**

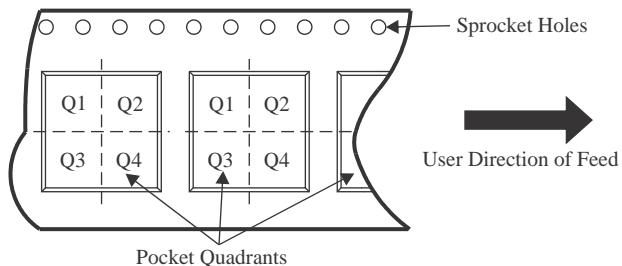
- Automotive : [SN74HCS165-Q1](#)

**NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:**

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

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**


A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN74HCS165BQBR	WQFN	BQB	16	3000	180.0	12.4	2.8	3.8	1.2	4.0	12.0	Q1
SN74HCS165DR	SOIC	D	16	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	10.3	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
SN74HCS165DRG4	SOIC	D	16	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	10.3	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
SN74HCS165DYYR	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	16	3000	330.0	12.4	4.8	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q3
SN74HCS165PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

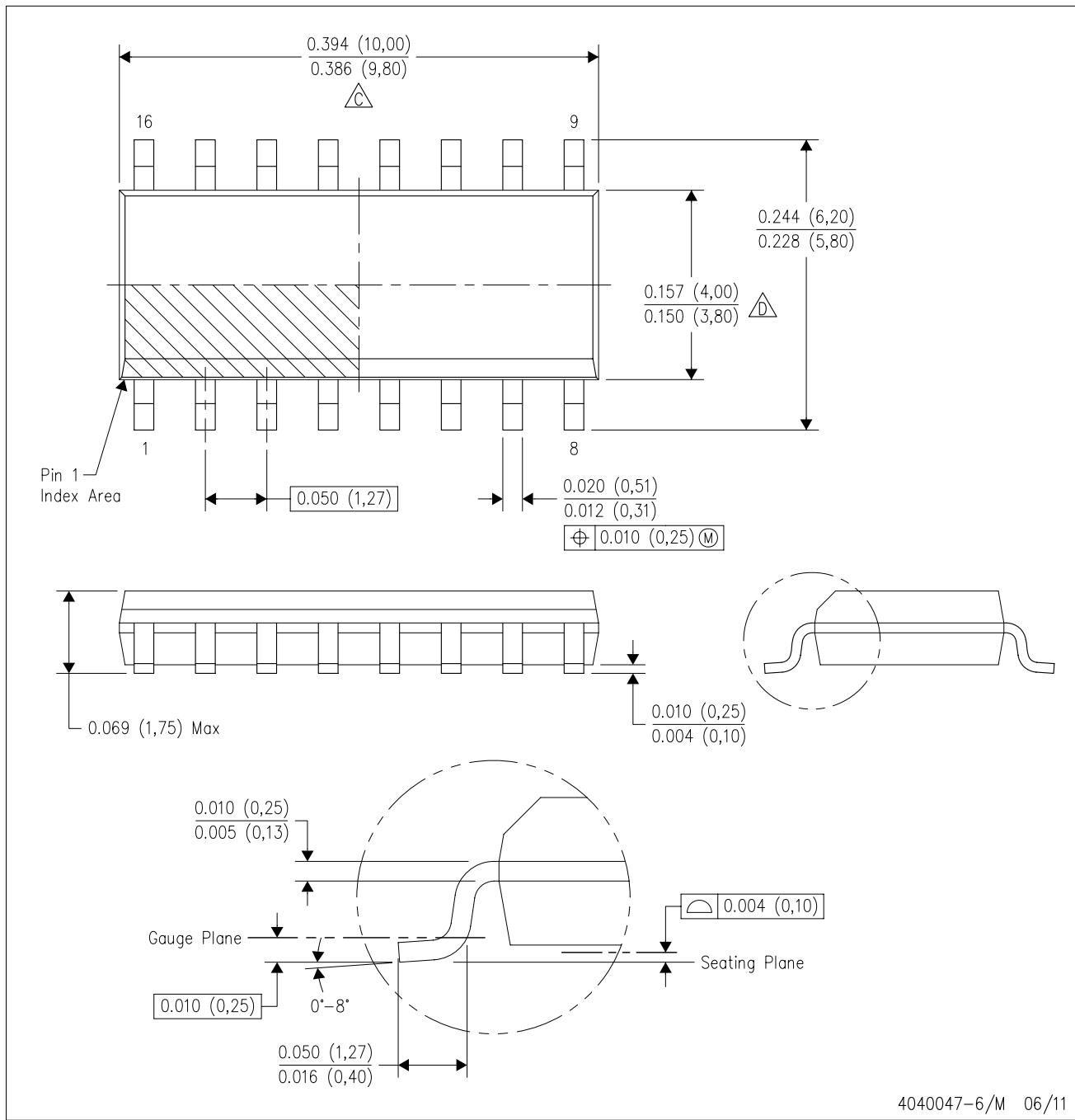
**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74HCS165BQBR	WQFN	BQB	16	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
SN74HCS165DR	SOIC	D	16	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
SN74HCS165DRG4	SOIC	D	16	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
SN74HCS165DYYR	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	16	3000	336.6	336.6	31.8
SN74HCS165PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0

D (R-PDSO-G16)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

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 0.006 (0,15) each side.

D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.

E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AC.

## GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

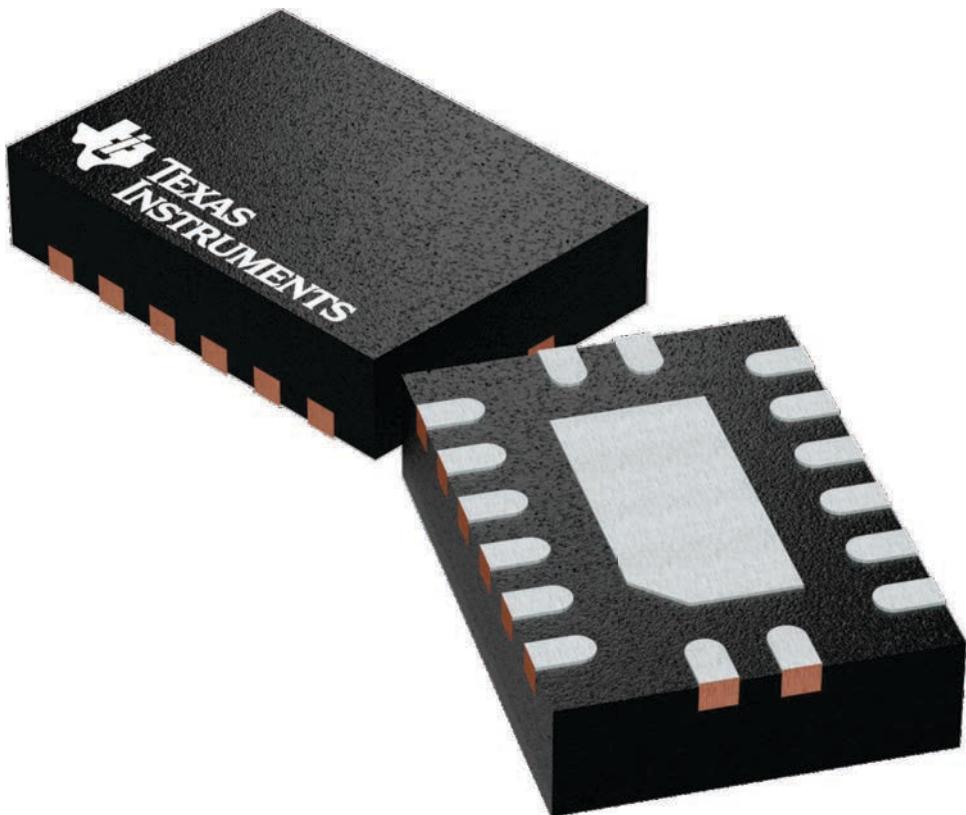
### BQB 16

### WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

2.5 x 3.5, 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.



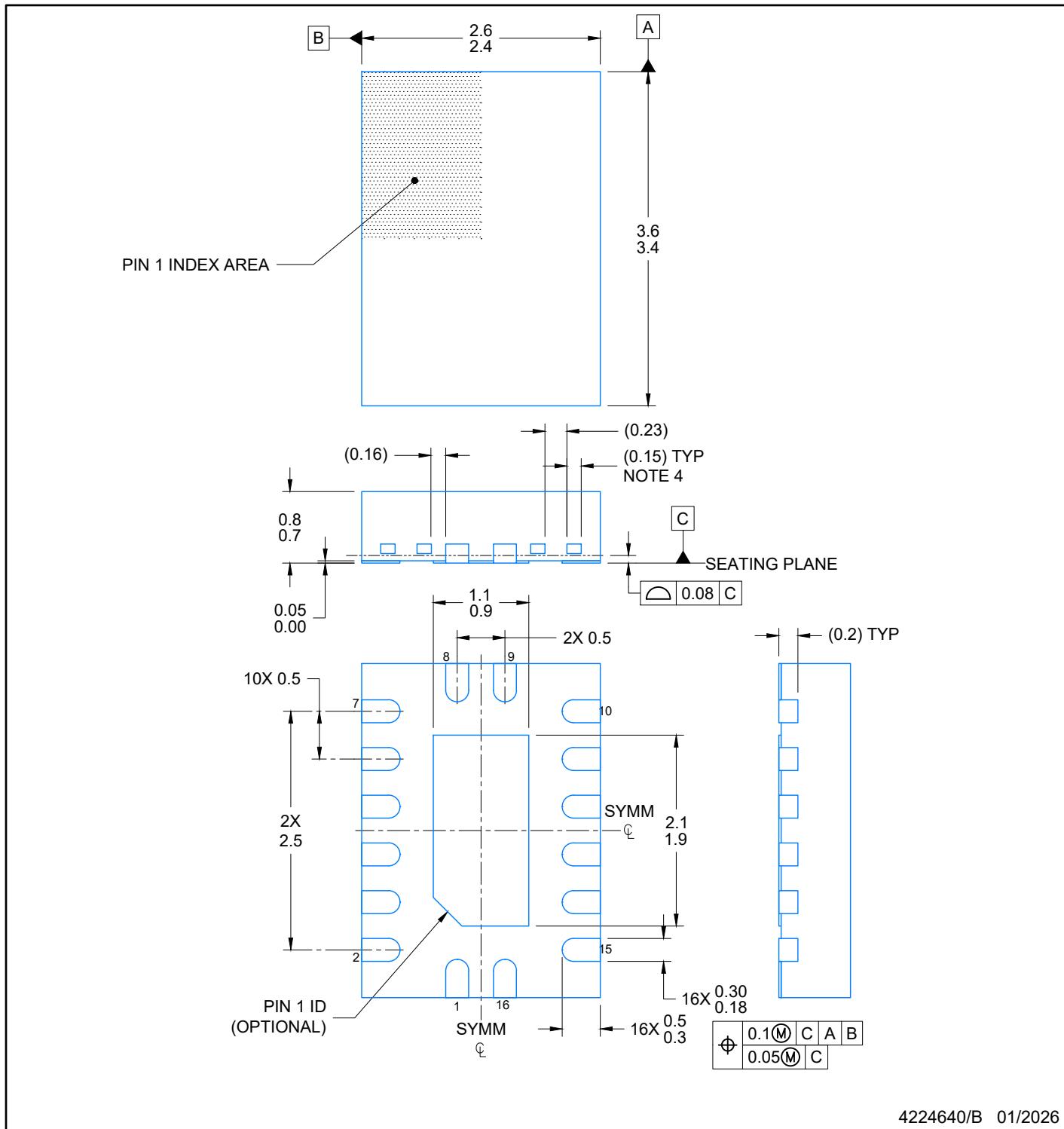
4226161/A

## PACKAGE OUTLINE

## **WQFN - 0.8 mm max height**

## PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK-NO LEAD

**BQB0016A**



## NOTES:

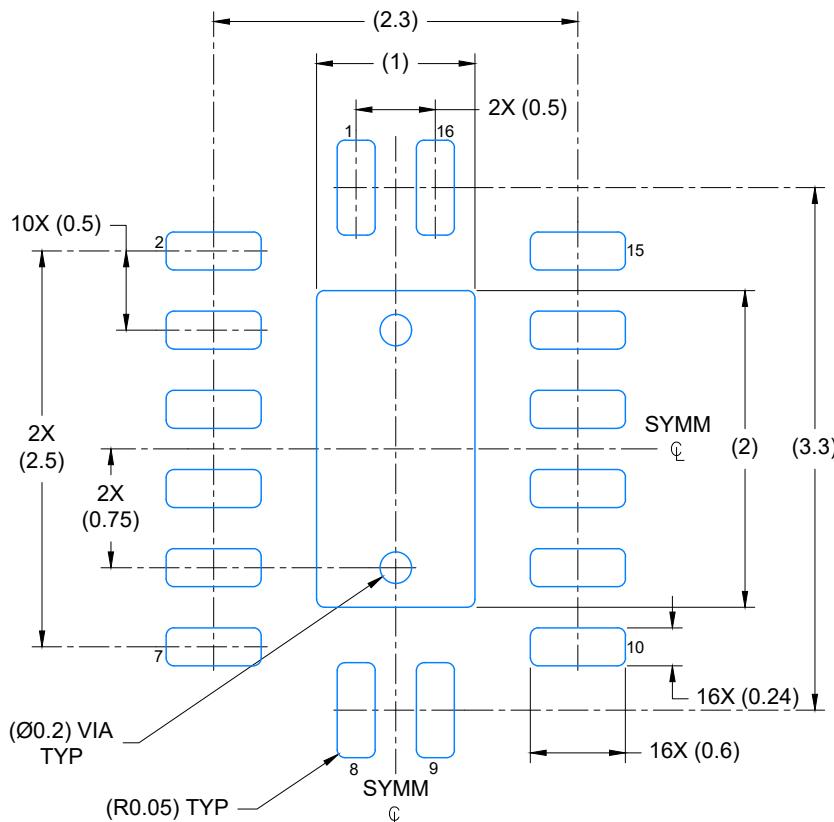
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for optimal thermal and mechanical performance.
4. Features may differ or may not be present

## EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

## **WQFN - 0.8 mm max height**

## PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK-NO LEAD

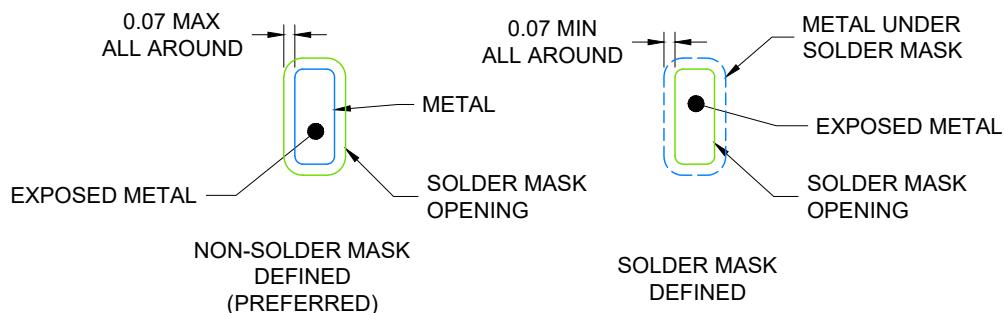
**BQB0016A**



## LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE

#### EXPOSED METAL SHOWN

SCALE: 20X



4224640/B 01/2026

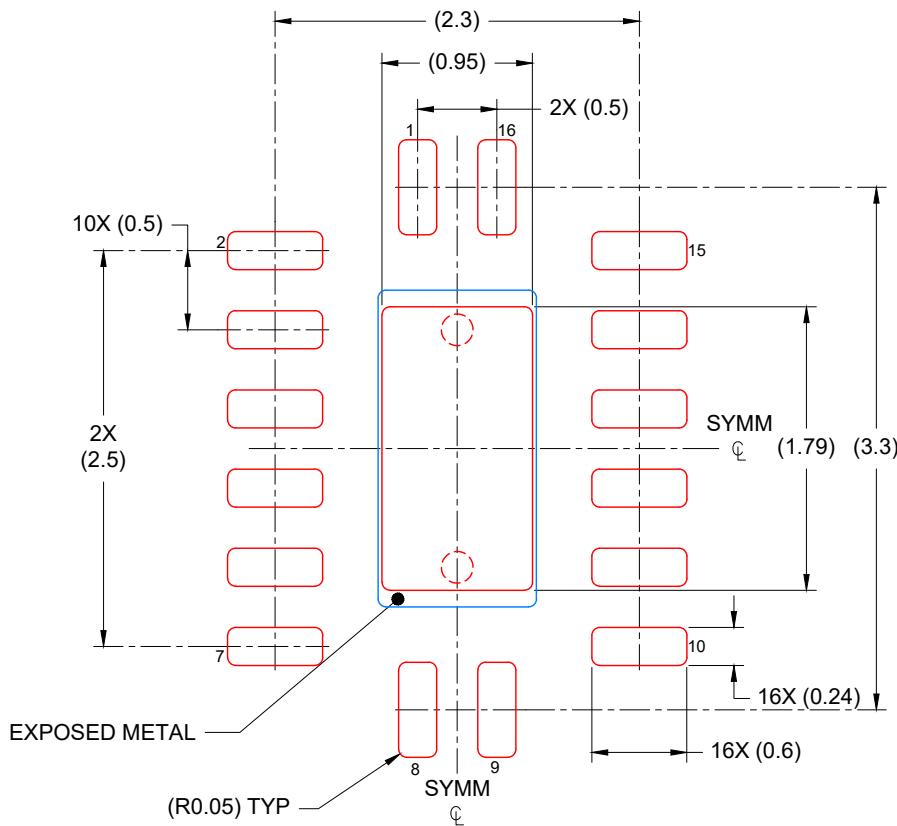
1. NOTES: (continued)
  5. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/slua271](http://www.ti.com/lit/slua271)).
  6. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. 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.

## EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

## **WQFN - 0.8 mm max height**

## PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK-NO LEAD

**BQB0016A**



## SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD  
85% PRINTED COVERAGE BY AREA  
SCALE: 20X

4224640/B 01/2026

#### NOTES: (continued)

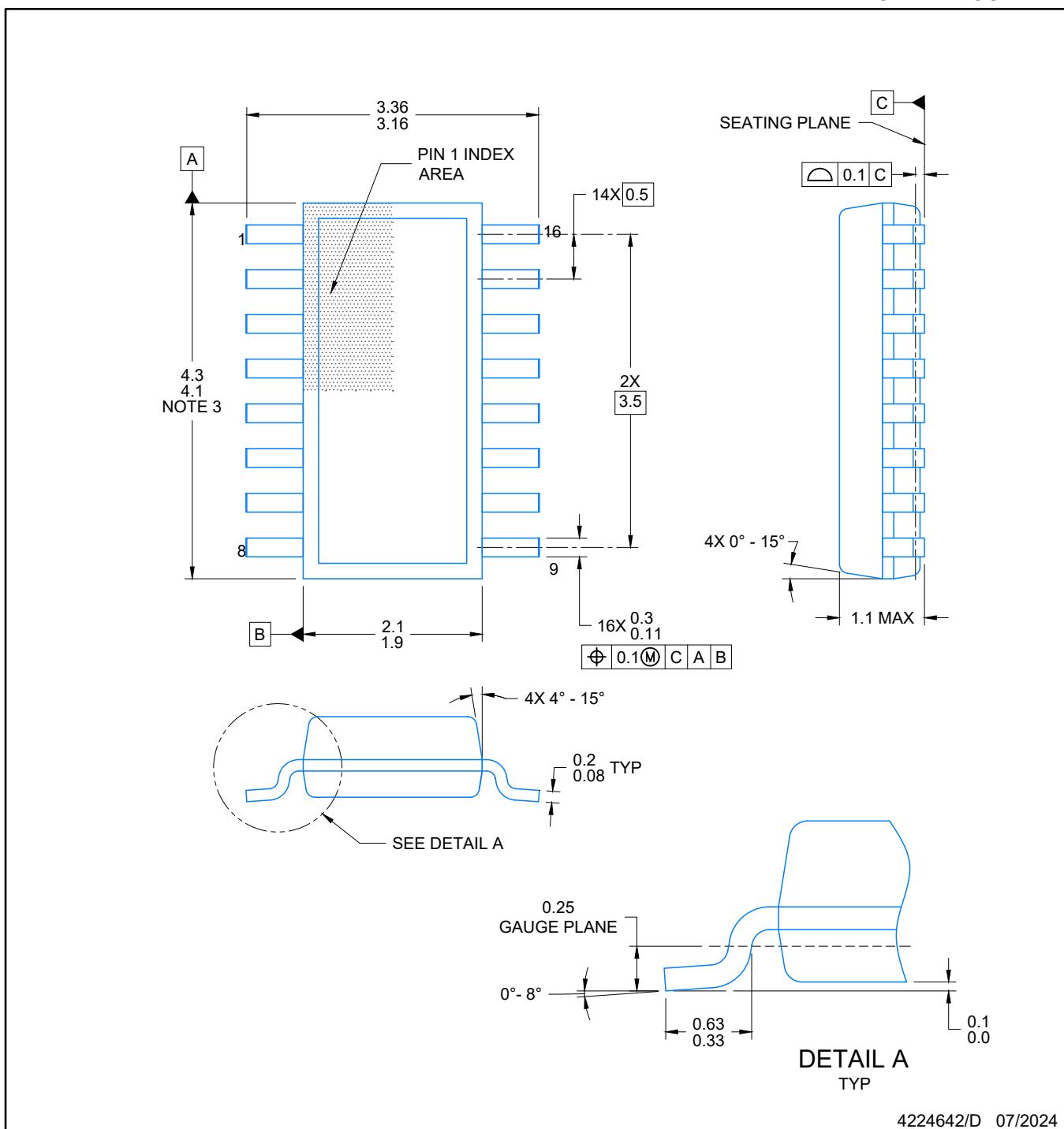
7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

# PACKAGE OUTLINE

DYY0016A

SOT-23-THIN - 1.1 mm max height

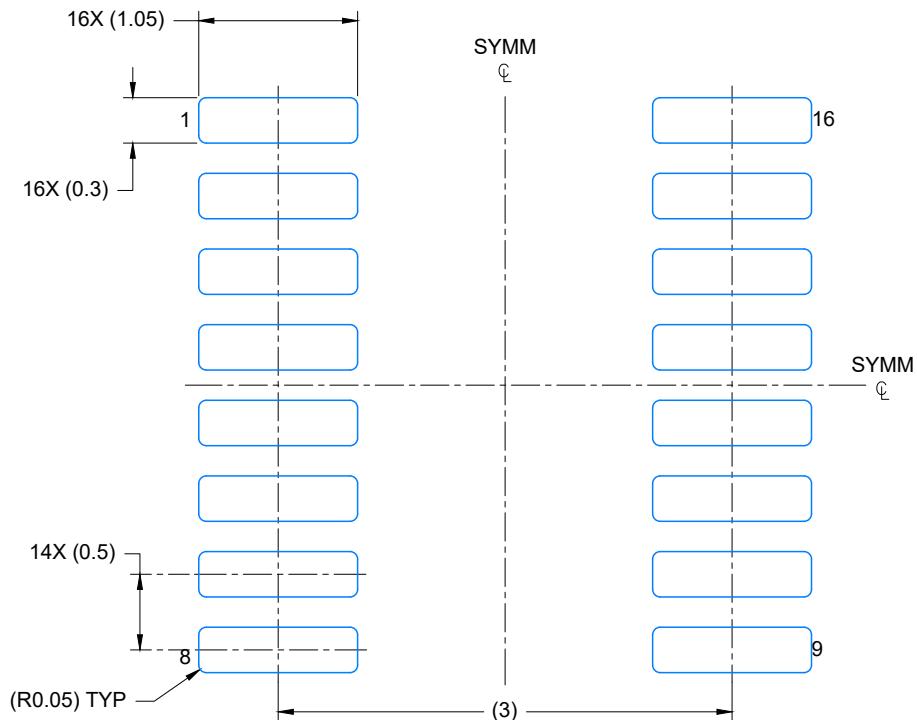
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



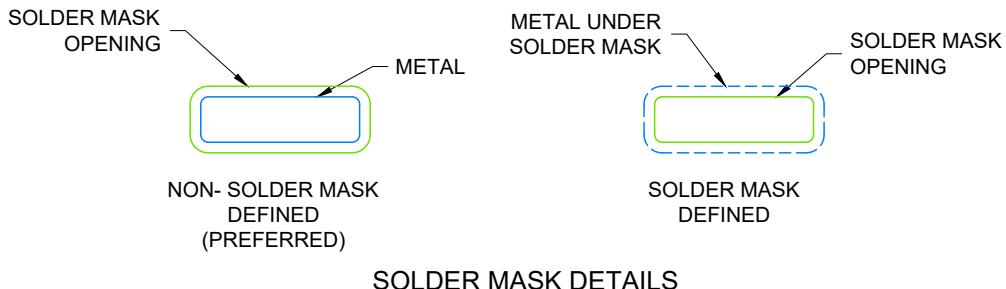
4224642/D 07/2024

## 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. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
5. Reference JEDEC Registration MO-345, Variation AA



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 20X



4224642/D 07/2024

NOTES: (continued)

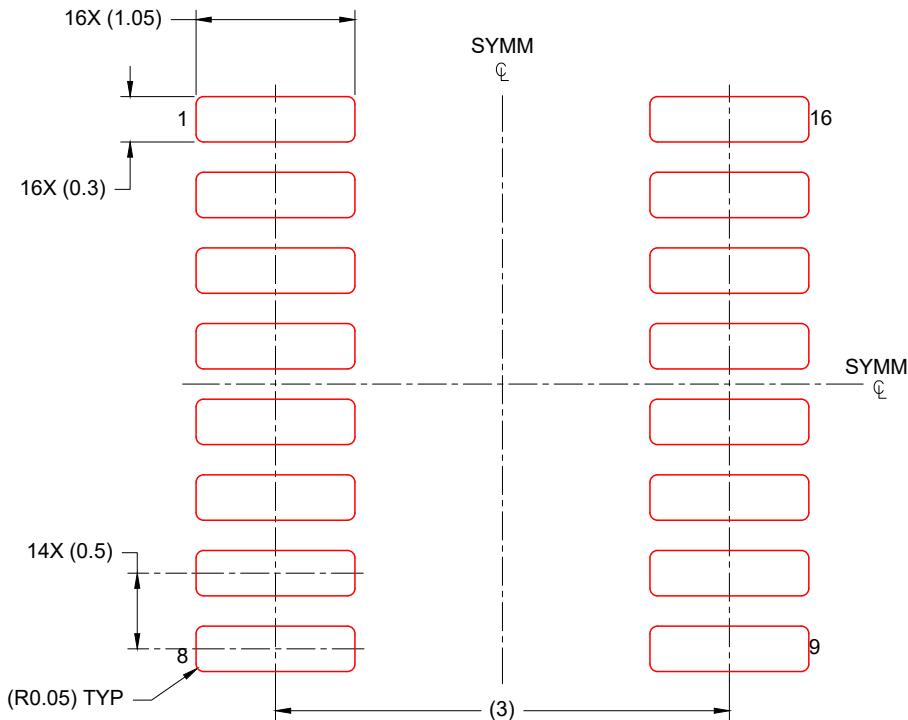
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

## SOT-23-THIN - 1.1 mm max height

DYY0016A

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE: 20X

4224642/D 07/2024

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

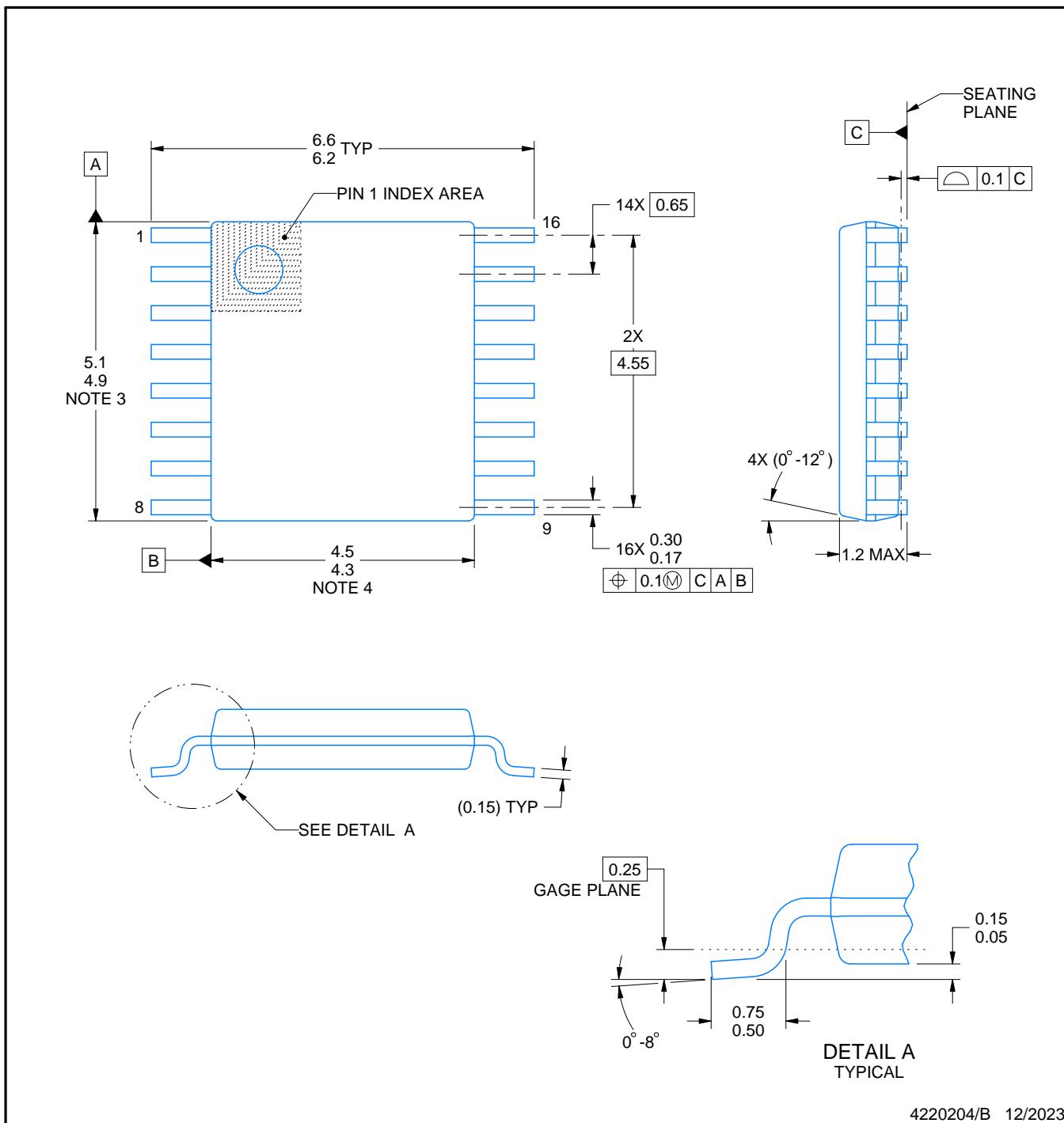
# PACKAGE OUTLINE

PW0016A



TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



## NOTES:

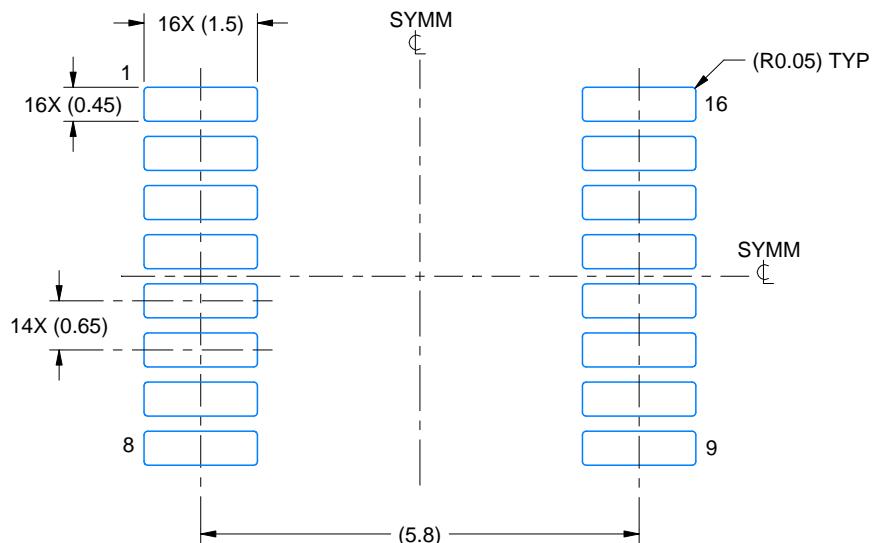
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

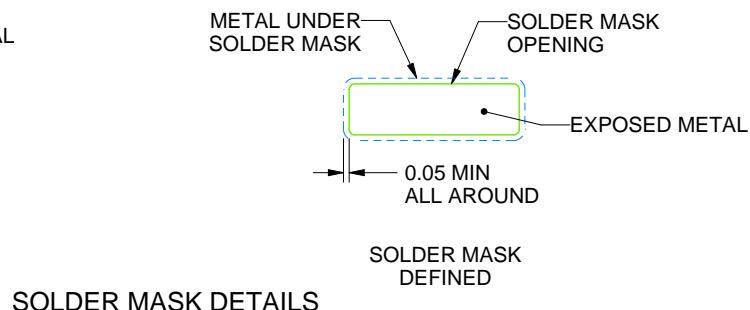
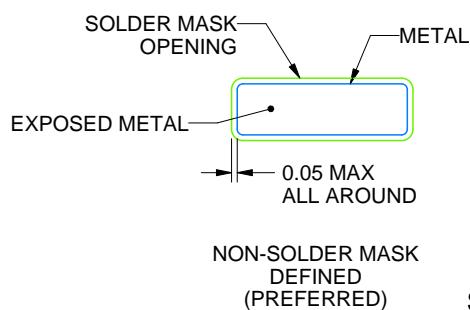
PW0016A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 10X



4220204/B 12/2023

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

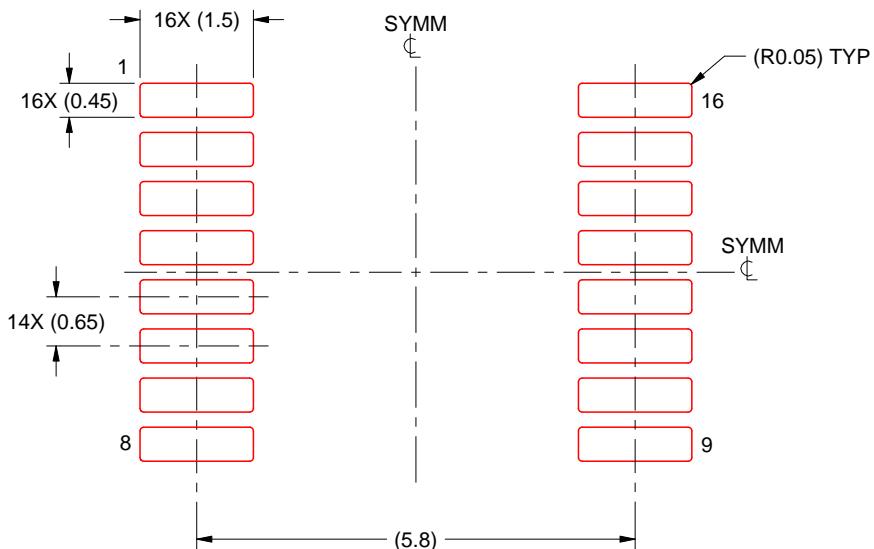
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

PW0016A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE: 10X

4220204/B 12/2023

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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