SN74LVCZ240A Octal Buffer with Power-up 3-State Outputs

1 Features

- Operates from 2.7V to 3.6V
- Inputs accept voltages to 5.5V
- Maximum t_{pd} of 6.5ns at 3.3V
- Typical V_{OLP} (Output Ground Bounce) < 0.8V at V_{CC} = 3.3V, T_A = 25°C
- Typical V_{OHV} (Output V_{OH} Undershoot) > 2V at V_{CC} = 3.3V, T_A = 25°C
- I_{off} and Power-Up 3-State Support Hot Insertion
- Supports Mixed-Mode Signal Operation on All Ports (5V Input/Output Voltage With 3.3V V_{CC})
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100mA per JESD 78

2 Applications

- Drive an indicator LED
- Level-shift using open-drain outputs

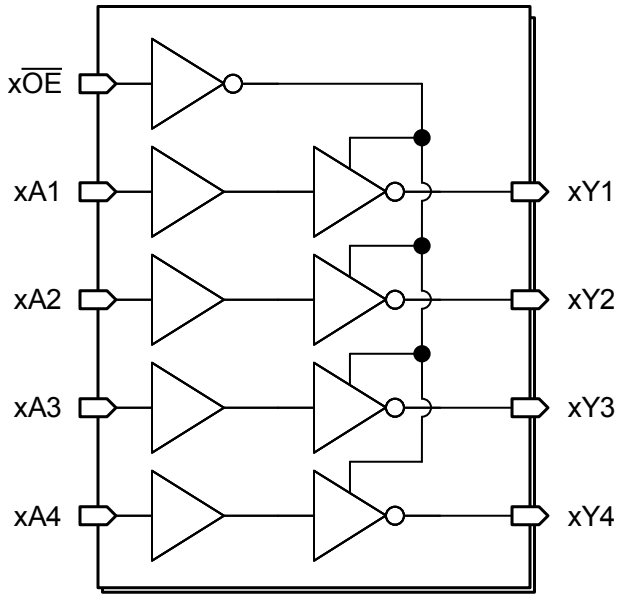
3 Description

The SN74LVCZ240A is an octal buffer with 3-state outputs. The device is configured into two banks of four drivers, each controlled by an output enable pin.

Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE(1)	PACKAGE SIZE(2)	BODY SIZE(3)
SN74LVCZ240A	PW (TSSOP, 20)	6.5mm × 6.4mm	6.5mm × 4.4mm
	DW (SOIC, 20)	12.80mm × 10.3mm	12.8mm × 7.5mm
	NS (SOP, 20)	12.6mm × 7.8mm	12.6mm × 5.3mm

(1) For more information, see *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information*.
(2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.
(3) The body size (length × width) is a nominal value and does not include pins.



Functional Block Diagram

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4 Pin Configuration and Functions

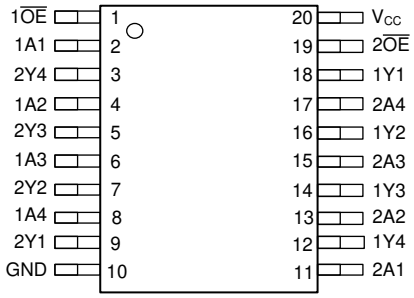


Figure 4-1. SN74LVCZ240A PW , DW , NS Package (Top View)

Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE(1)	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
A1	2	I	Bank 1, channel 1 input
A2	3	O	Bank 2, channel 4 output
A3	4	I	Bank 1, channel 2 input
A4	5	O	Bank 2, channel 3 output
A5	6	I	Bank 1, channel 3 input
A6	7	O	Bank 2, channel 2 output
A7	8	I	Bank 1, channel 4 input
A8	9	O	Bank 2, channel 1 output
GND	10	G	Ground
$\overline{OE1}$	1	I	Bank 1, output enable, active low
$\overline{OE2}$	19	I	Bank 2, output enable, active low
V_{CC}	20	P	Positive supply
Y1	18	O	Bank 1, channel 1 output
Y2	17	I	Bank 2, channel 4 input
Y3	16	O	Bank 1, channel 2 output
Y4	15	I	Bank 2, channel 3 input
Y5	14	O	Bank 1, channel 3 output
Y6	13	I	Bank 2, channel 2 input
Y7	12	O	Bank 1, channel 4 output
Y8	11	I	Bank 2, channel 1 input

(1) Signal Types: I = Input, O = Output, G = Ground, P = Power.

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage range		–0.5	6.5	V
V_I	Input voltage range(1)		–0.5	6.5	V
V_O	Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state(1)		–0.5	6.5	V
V_O	Voltage range applied to any output in the high or low state(1)		–0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
I_{IK}	Input clamp current	V_I < 0		–50	mA
I_{OK}	Output clamp current	V_O < 0		–50	mA
I_O	Continuous output current			±50	mA
	Continuous current through V_{CC} or GND			±100	mA
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		–65	150°C	°C

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

5.2 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 500V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		2.7	3.6	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 2.7V to 3.6V	2		V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 2.7V to 3.6V		0.8	V
V_I	Input voltage		0	5.5	V
V_O	Output voltage	High or low state	0	V_{CC}	V
		3-state	0	5.5	
I_{OH}	High-level output current	V_{CC} = 2.7V		–12	mA
		V_{CC} = 3V		–24	
I_{OL}	Low-level output current	V_{CC} = 2.7V		12	mA
		V_{CC} = 3V		24	
$\Delta t/\Delta v$	Input transition rise or fall rate			6	ns/V
$\Delta t/\Delta V_{CC}$	Power-up ramp rate		150		μs/V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		–40	85	°C

5.4 Thermal Information

PACKAGE	PINS	THERMAL METRIC(1)						UNIT
		$R_{\theta JA}$	$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	$R_{\theta JB}$	Ψ_{JT}	Ψ_{JB}	$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	
PW (TSSOP)	20	120.3	62.5	82.4	16.0	81.5	N/A	°C/W
DW (SOIC)	20	114.8	84.1	88.8	55.8	87.8	N/A	°C/W
NS (SOP)	20	116.3	82.4	86.2	43.9	85.5	N/A	°C/W

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

5.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		V_{CC}	MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
V_{OH}	I_{OH} = –100µA		2.7V to 3.6V	V_{CC} – 0.2			V
	I_{OH} = –12mA		2.7 V	2.2			
			3V	2.4			
	I_{OH} = –24mA		3V	2.2			
V_{OL}	I_{OL} = 100µA		2.7V to 3.6V			0.2	V
	I_{OL} = 12mA		2.7 V			0.4	
	I_{OL} = 24mA		3V			0.55	
I_I	V_I = 0 to 5.5V		3.6 V			±5	µA
I_{off}	V_I or V_O = 5.5V		0			±5	µA
I_{OZ}	V_O = 0 to 5.5V		3.6 V			±5	µA
I_{OZPU}	V_O = 0.5 to 2.5V,	$\overline{OE}$ = don't care	0 to 1.5 V			±5	µA
I_{OZPD}	V_O = 0.5 to 2.5V,	$\overline{OE}$ = don't care	1.5V to 0			±5	µA
I_{CC}	V_I = V_{CC} or GND	I_O = 0	3.6V			100	µA
	3.6V ≤ V_I ≤ 5.5V(2)					100	
ΔI_{CC}	One input at V_{CC} – 0.6V, Other inputs at V_{CC} or GND		2.7V to 3.6V			100	µA
C_i	V_I = V_{CC} or GND		3.3 V		3.5		pF
C_o	V_O = V_{CC} or GND		3.3 V		5.5		pF

(1) All typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3V, T_A = 25°C.
(2) This applies in the disabled state only.

5.6 Switching Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V_{CC} = 2.7V		V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 0.3V		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_{pd}	A or B	B or A		7.5	1.3	6.5	ns
t_{en}	$\overline{OE}$	A or B		9	1.1	8	ns
t_{dis}	$\overline{OE}$	A or B		8	1.4	7	ns

5.7 Operating Characteristics

T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC} = 3.3V TYP	UNIT
C_{pd}	Power dissipation capacitance per buffer/driver	Outputs enabled	f = 10MHz	37	pF
		Outputs disabled		3	

5.8 Typical Characteristics

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

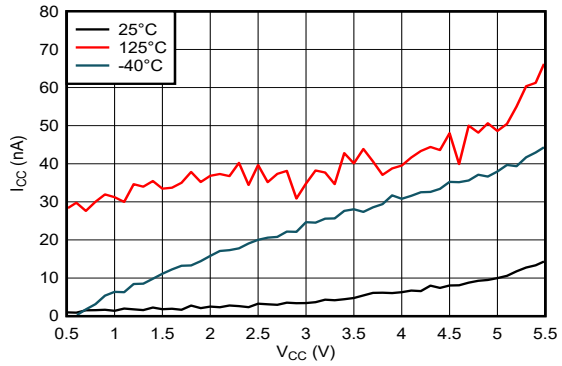


Figure 5-1. Supply Current Across Supply Voltage

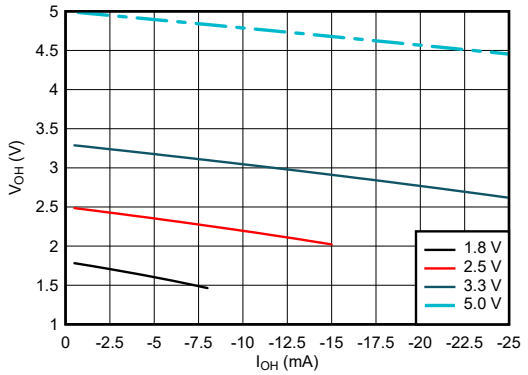


Figure 5-2. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State

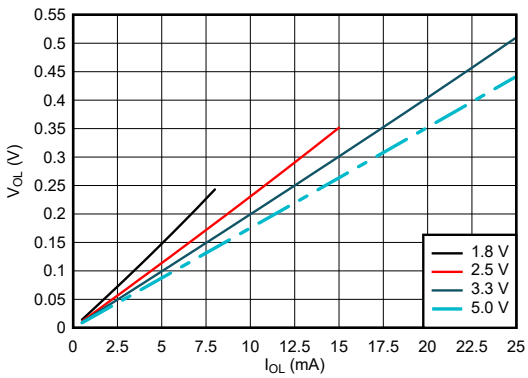


Figure 5-3. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State

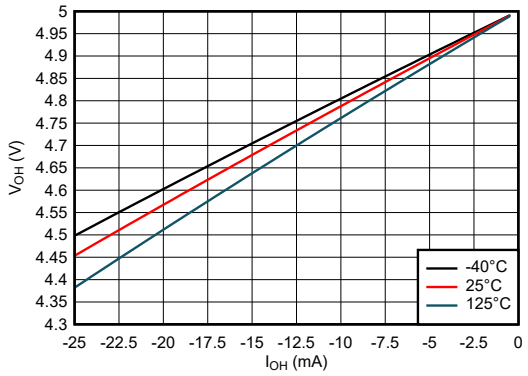


Figure 5-4. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 5V Supply

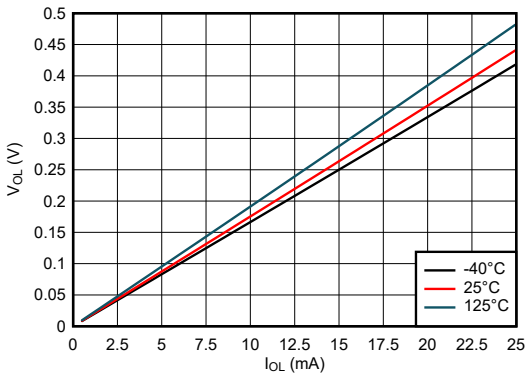


Figure 5-5. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 5V Supply

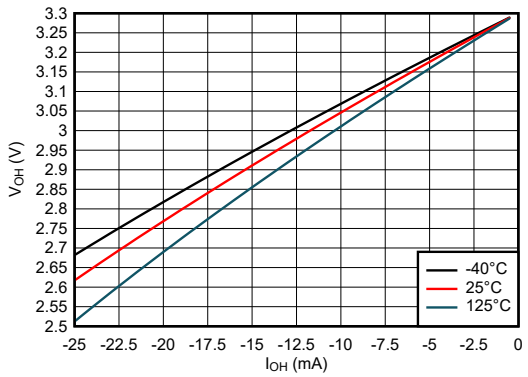


Figure 5-6. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 3.3V Supply

5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

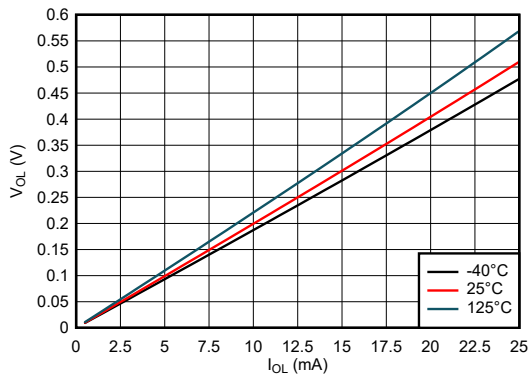


Figure 5-7. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 3.3V Supply

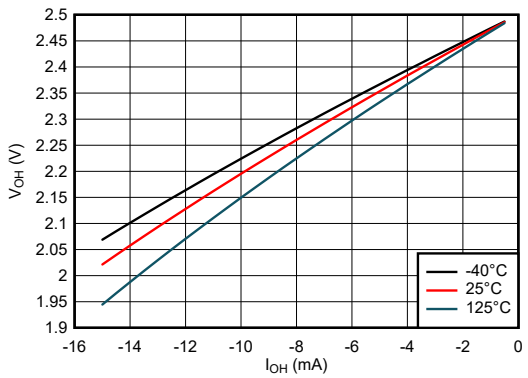


Figure 5-8. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 2.5V Supply

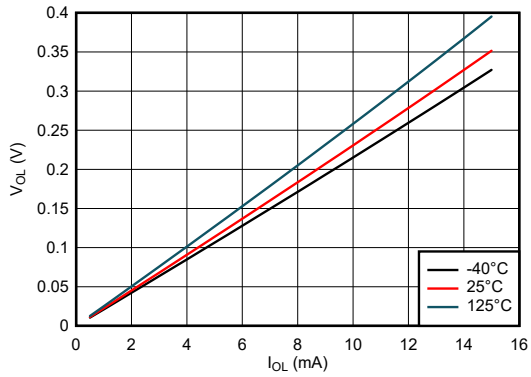


Figure 5-9. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 2.5V Supply

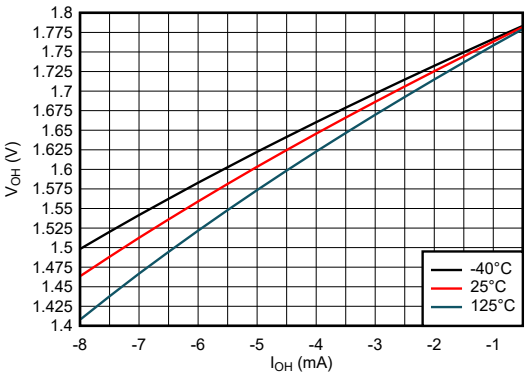


Figure 5-10. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 1.8V Supply

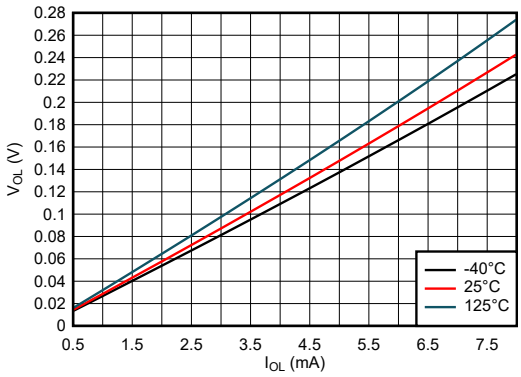


Figure 5-11. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 1.8V Supply

6 Parameter Measurement Information

Phase relationships between waveforms are chosen arbitrarily for the examples listed in the following table. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 1MHz, Z_O = 50Ω, t_t ≤ 2.5ns.

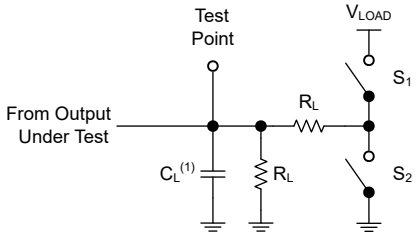
The outputs are measured individually with one input transition per measurement.

Table 6-1. 3-State Outputs

TEST	S1	S2
t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}	OPEN	OPEN
t_{PLZ}, t_{PZL}	CLOSED	OPEN
t_{PHZ}, t_{PZH}	OPEN	CLOSED

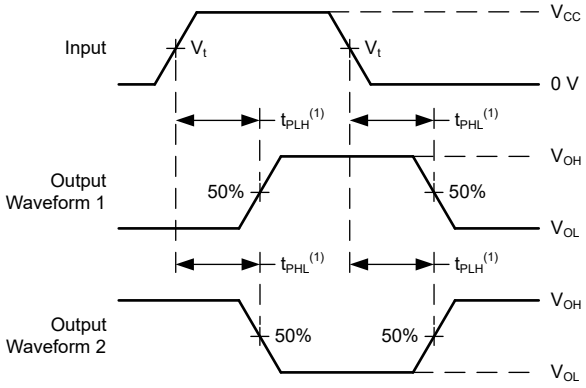
Table 6-2. 3-State or Open-Drain Outputs

V_{CC}	V_t	R_L	C_L	ΔV	V_{LOAD}
1.8V ± 0.15V	V_{CC}/2	1kΩ	30pF	0.15V	2×V_{CC}
2.5V ± 0.2V	V_{CC}/2	500Ω	30pF	0.15V	2×V_{CC}
2.7V	1.5V	500Ω	50pF	0.3V	6V
3.3V ± 0.3V	1.5V	500Ω	50pF	0.3V	6V



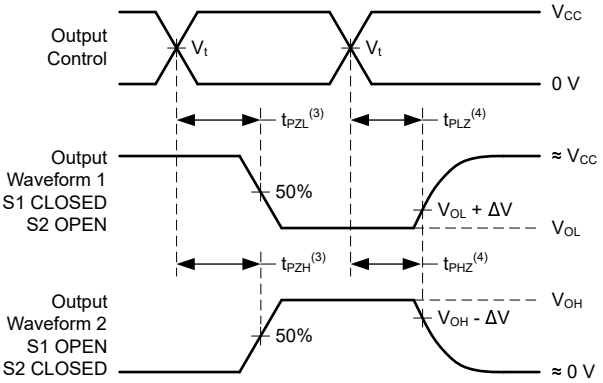
(1) C_L includes probe and test-fixture capacitance.

Figure 6-1. Load Circuit for 3-State Outputs



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

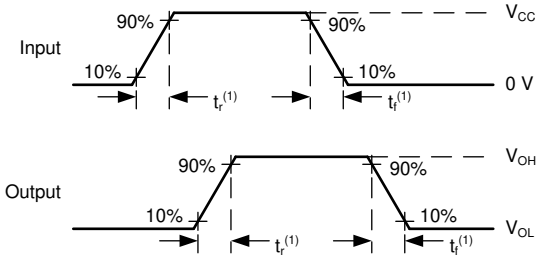
Figure 6-2. Voltage Waveforms Propagation Delays



(1) The greater between t_{PZL} and t_{PZH} is the same as t_{en}.

(2) The greater between t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ} is the same as t_{dis}.

Figure 6-3. Voltage Waveforms Propagation Delays



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

Figure 6-4. Voltage Waveforms, Input and Output Transition Times

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The SN74LVCZ240A contains 8 individual high speed CMOS inverters with Schmitt-trigger inputs and 3-state outputs.

Each inverter performs the Boolean logic function xYn = $\overline{xAn}$, with x being the bank number and n being the channel number.

Each output enable ($x\overline{OE}$) controls four inverters. When the $x\overline{OE}$ pin is in the low state, the outputs of all inverters in the bank x are enabled. When the $x\overline{OE}$ pin is in the high state, the outputs of all inverters in the bank x are disabled. All disabled output are placed into the high-impedance state.

To confirm the high-impedance state during power up or power down, both $\overline{OE}$ pins must be tied to V_{CC} through a pull-up resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current sinking capability of the driver and the leakage of the pin as defined in the *Electrical Characteristics* table.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

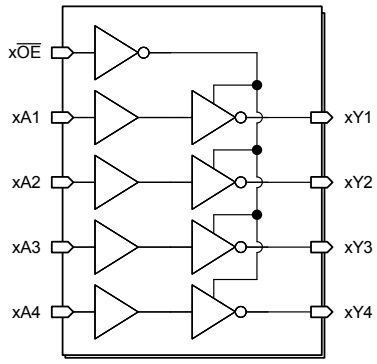


Figure 7-1. Logic Diagram (Positive Logic) for SN74LVCZ240A

7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Balanced CMOS 3-State Outputs

This device includes balanced CMOS 3-state outputs: driving high, driving low, and high impedance. The term *balanced* indicates that the device can sink and source similar currents. The drive capability of this device can create fast edges into light loads, so consider routing and load conditions to prevent ringing. Additionally, the outputs of this device can drive larger currents than the device can sustain without damage. Limit the output power of the device to avoid damage from overcurrent. The electrical and thermal limits defined in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* must be followed at all times.

When placed into the high-impedance state, the output does not source or sink current except minor leakage current as defined in the *Electrical Characteristics* table. In the high-impedance state, the device does not control the output voltage. The output current is dependent on external factors. A floating node is a node that has no other drivers connected, 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 the device is in the high-impedance state. The value of the resistor depends on multiple factors, including parasitic capacitance and power consumption limitations. Typically, a 10kΩ resistor meets these requirements.

Leave unused 3-state CMOS outputs disconnected.

7.3.2 Partial Power Down (I_{off})

This device includes circuitry to disable all outputs when the supply pin is held at 0V. When disabled, the outputs neither source nor sink current, regardless of the input voltages. The amount of leakage current at each output is defined by the I_{off} specification in the *Electrical Characteristics* table.

7.3.3 TTL-Compatible CMOS Inputs

This device includes TTL-compatible CMOS inputs. These inputs are specifically designed to interface with TTL logic devices by having a reduced input voltage threshold.

TTL-compatible CMOS 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).

TTL-compatible CMOS 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 TTL-compatible CMOS 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, 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 10kΩ resistor is recommended and typically will meet all requirements.

7.3.4 Clamp Diode Structure

Figure 7-2 shows the inputs and outputs to this device have negative clamping diodes only.

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.

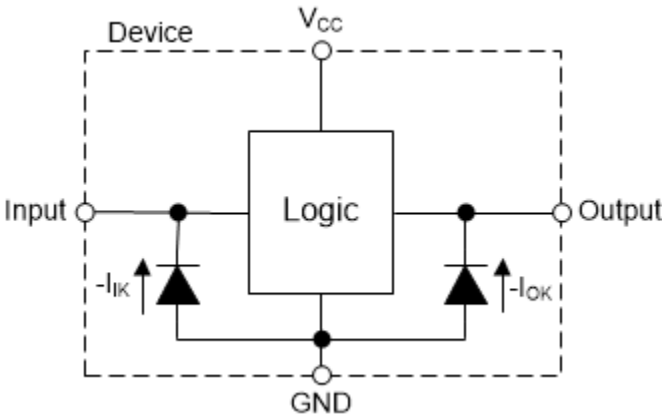


Figure 7-2. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output

7.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 7-1 lists the functional modes of the SN74LVCZ240A.

Table 7-1. Function Table

INPUTS(1)		OUTPUTS
$\overline{OE}$	A	Y
L	L	H
L	H	L
H	X	Z

(1) H = High Voltage Level, L = Low Voltage Level, X = Do Not Care, Z = High-Impedance State

8 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, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

The SN74LVCZ240A can be used to drive signals over relatively long traces or transmission lines. A series damping resistor placed in series with the transmitter's output can be used to reduce ringing caused by impedance mismatches between the driver, transmission line, and receiver. The figure in the *Application Curve* section shows the received signal with three separate resistor values. Just a small amount of resistance can make a significant impact on signal integrity in this type of application.

8.2 Typical Application

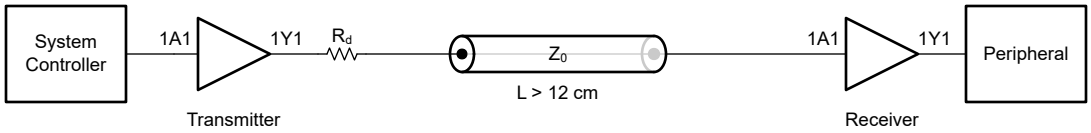


Figure 8-1. Typical Application Block Diagram

8.2.1 Design Requirements

The SN74LVCZ240A device uses CMOS technology and has balanced output drive. Take care to avoid bus contention because it can drive currents that can exceed maximum limits.

The SN74LVCZ240A allows switching control of analog and digital signals with a digital control signal. All input signals must remain as close as possible to either 0V or V_{CC} for peak operation.

8.2.1.1 Power Considerations

Verify that the desired supply voltage is within the range specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*. The supply voltage sets the device electrical characteristics, 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 SN74LVCZ240A 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. Verify that the maximum total current through V_{CC} listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* is not exceeded.

The ground must be capable of sinking current equal to the total current to be sunk by all outputs of the SN74LVCZ240A 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 the ground connection. Verify that the maximum total current through GND listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* is not exceeded.

The SN74LVCZ240A can drive a load with a total capacitance less than or equal to 50pF while still meeting all of the datasheet specifications. Larger capacitive loads can be applied; however, do not exceed 50pF.

The SN74LVCZ240A 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 the *CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation* application note.

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

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.

8.2.1.2 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 the inputs can be connected with a pullup or pulldown resistor if the input is used sometimes, but not always. A pullup resistor is used for a default state of HIGH, and a pulldown resistor is used for a default state of LOW. The drive current of the controller, leakage current into the SN74LVCZ240A (as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*), and the desired input transition rate limits the resistor size. A 10kΩ resistor value is often used due to these factors.

The SN74LVCZ240A has CMOS inputs and thus requires fast input transitions to operate correctly, as defined in the Electrical Characteristics table. Slow input transitions can cause oscillations, additional power consumption, and reduction in device reliability.

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

8.2.1.3 Output Considerations

The positive supply voltage is used to produce the output HIGH voltage. Drawing current from the output decreases 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 increases the output voltage as specified by the V_{OL} specification in the *Electrical Characteristics*.

Push-pull outputs that can be in opposite states, even for a very short time period, must 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.

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

1. Recommended input conditions:
   - For rise time and fall time specifications, see Δt/Δv in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.
   - For specified high and low levels, see V_{IH} and V_{IL} in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table.
   - Inputs and outputs are overvoltage tolerant and can therefore go as high as 5.5V at any valid V_{CC}.
2. Recommended output conditions:
   - Load currents not exceeding ±50mA.
3. Frequency selection criterion:
   - The effects of frequency upon the device's power consumption should be studied in the *CMOS Power Consumption and CPD Calculation* application note.
   - Added trace resistance and capacitance can reduce maximum frequency capability; follow the layout practices listed in the *Layout* section.

8.2.3 Application Curves

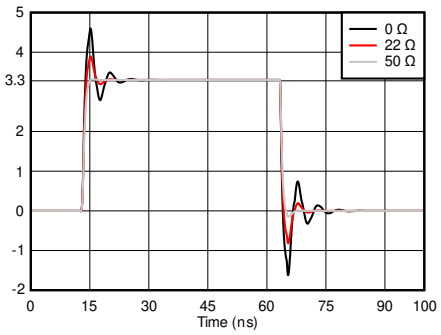


Figure 8-2. Simulated Signal Integrity at the Receiver With Different Damping Resistor (R_d) Values

8.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The power supply can be any voltage between the minimum and maximum supply voltage rating listed in the *Recommended Operating Conditions*.

Verify that each V_{CC} terminal has a good bypass capacitor to prevent power disturbance. For the SN74LVCZ240A, a 0.1µF bypass capacitor is recommended. To reject different frequencies of noise, use multiple bypass capacitors in parallel. Capacitors with values of 0.1µF and 1µF are commonly used in parallel.

8.4 Layout

8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

- Bypass capacitor placement
  - Place near the positive supply terminal of the device
  - Provide an electrically short ground return path
  - Use wide traces to minimize impedance
  - Keep the device, capacitors, and traces on the same side of the board whenever possible
- Signal trace geometry
  - 8mil to 12mil trace width
  - Lengths less than 12cm to minimize transmission line effects
  - Avoid 90° corners for signal traces
  - Use an unbroken ground plane below signal traces
  - Flood fill areas around signal traces with ground
  - Parallel traces must be separated by at least 3x dielectric thickness
  - For traces longer than 12cm
    - Use impedance controlled traces
    - Source-terminate using a series damping resistor near the output
    - Avoid branches; buffer each signal that must branch separately

8.4.2 Layout Example

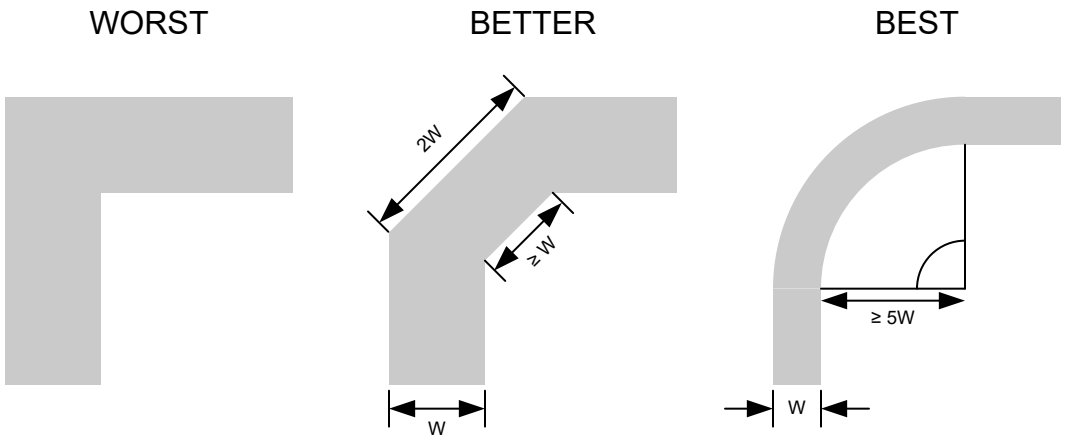


Figure 8-3. Example Trace Corners for Improved Signal Integrity

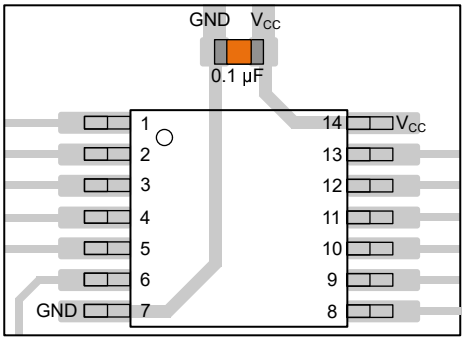


Figure 8-4. Example Bypass Capacitor Placement for TSSOP and Similar Packages

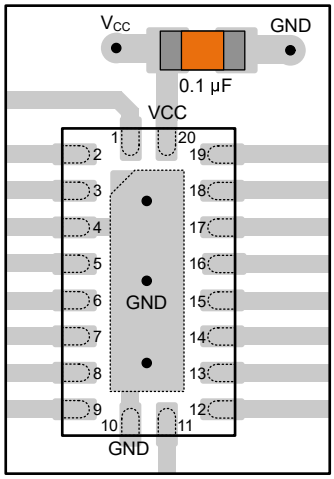


Figure 8-5. Example Bypass Capacitor Placement for WQFN and Similar Packages

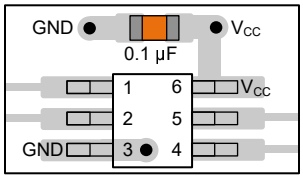


Figure 8-6. Example Bypass Capacitor Placement for SOT, SC70 and Similar Packages

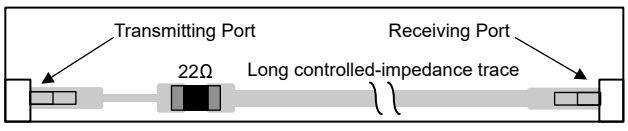


Figure 8-7. Example Damping Resistor Placement for Improved Signal Integrity

9 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.

9.1 Documentation Support

9.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- Texas Instruments, *CMOS Power Consumption and C_{pd} Calculation* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Designing With Logic* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Thermal Characteristics of Standard Linear and Logic (SLL) Packages and Devices* application note

9.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Notifications* 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.

9.3 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.

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9.5 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.

9.6 Glossary

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

10 Revision History

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

Changes from April 1, 2005 to June 24, 2026 (from Revision H (April 2005) to Revision I (June 2026)) **Page**

- Added parallel trace spacing recommendation to layout guidelines. Changed wording of "Avoid branches; buffer signals that must branch separately" to "Avoid branches; buffer each signal that must branch separately"..... 14

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 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)
SN74LVCZ240ADW	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) | 20	25 | TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LVCZ240A
SN74LVCZ240ADW.B	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) | 20	25 | TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LVCZ240A
SN74LVCZ240ANSR	Active	Production	SOP (NS) | 20	2000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LVCZ240A
SN74LVCZ240ANSR.B	Active	Production	SOP (NS) | 20	2000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LVCZ240A
SN74LVCZ240APW	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 20	70 | TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	CV240A
SN74LVCZ240APW.B	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 20	70 | TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	CV240A
SN74LVCZ240APWR	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 20	2000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	CV240A
SN74LVCZ240APWR.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 20	2000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	CV240A
SN74LVCZ240APWR.B	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 20	2000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	CV240A

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

(2) **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.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

(4) **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.

(5) **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.

(6) **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

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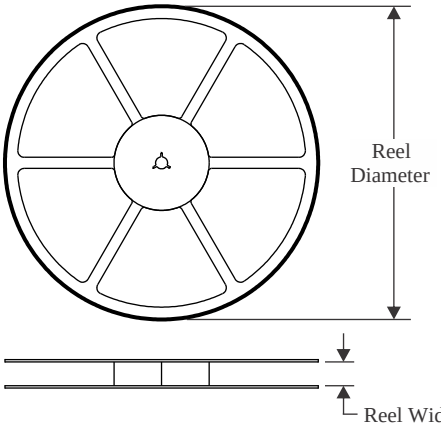
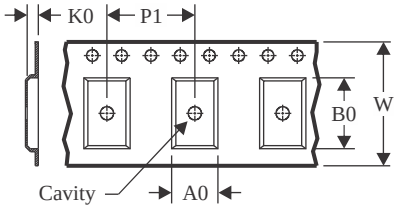
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

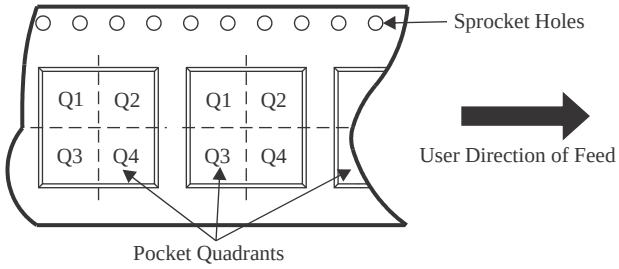


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

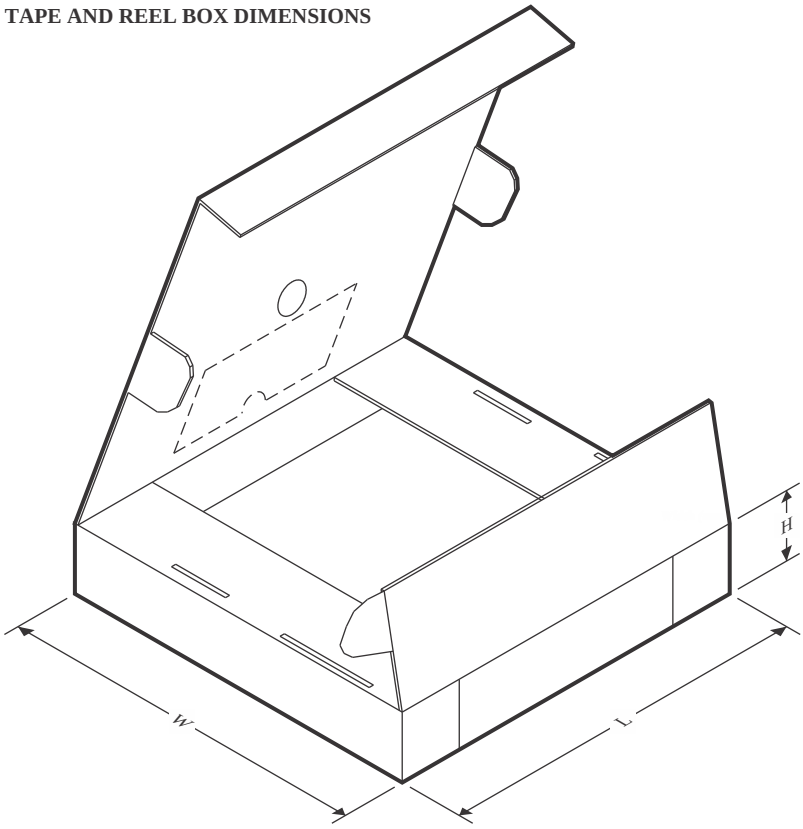
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
SN74LVCZ240ANSR	SOP	NS	20	2000	330.0	24.4	8.4	13.0	2.5	12.0	24.0	Q1
SN74LVCZ240APWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.0	1.4	8.0	16.0	Q1

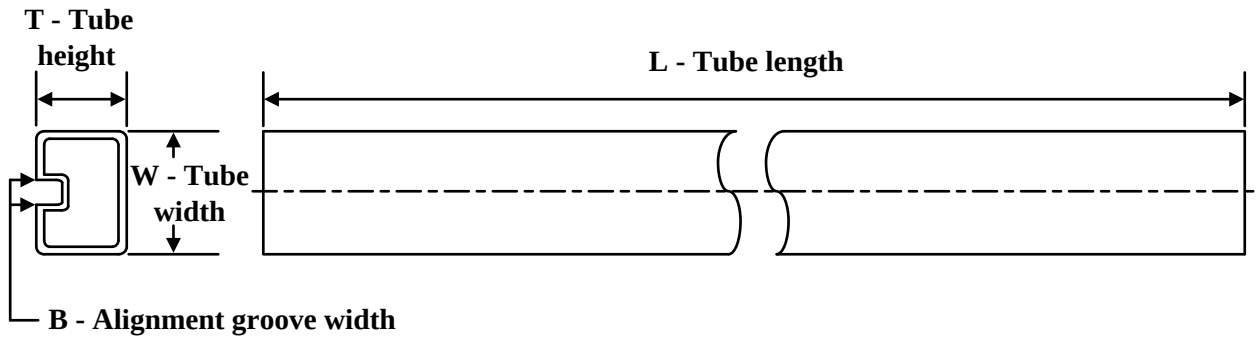
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74LVCZ240ANSR	SOP	NS	20	2000	356.0	356.0	45.0
SN74LVCZ240APWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0

TUBE



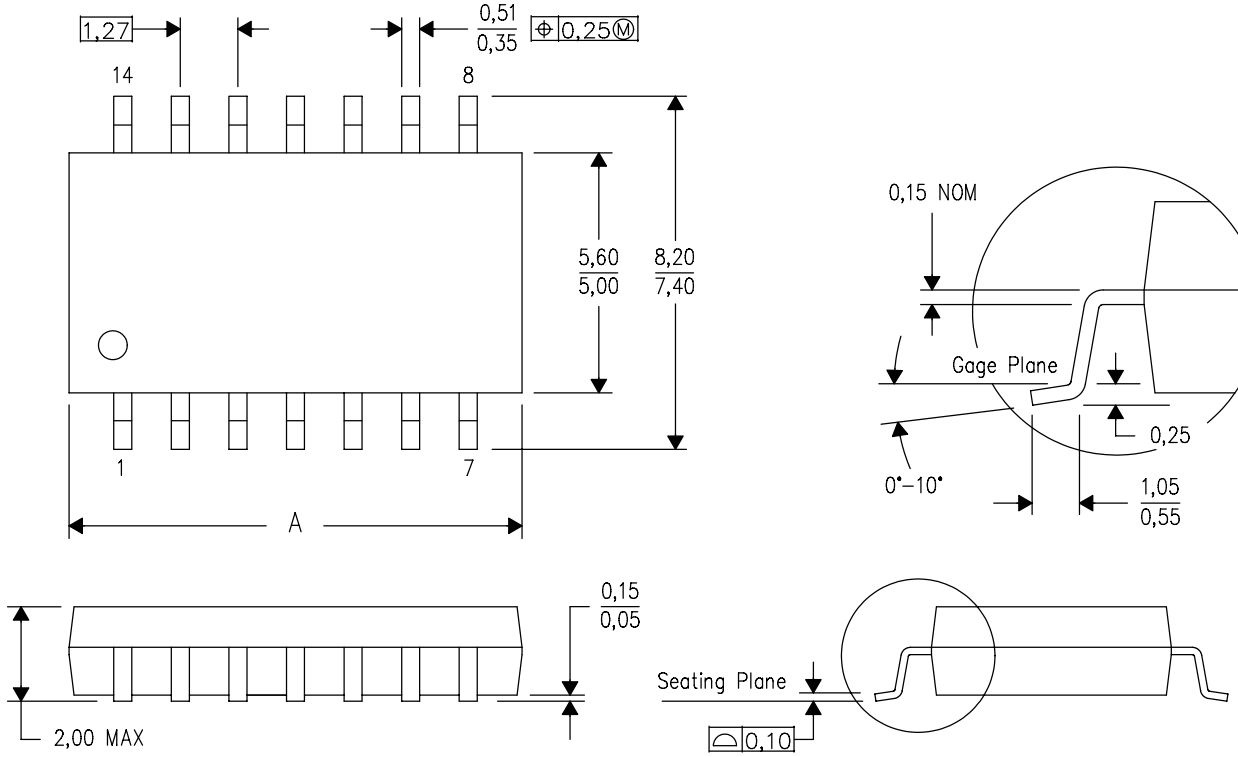
*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
SN74LVCZ240ADW	DW	SOIC	20	25	507	12.83	5080	6.6
SN74LVCZ240ADW.B	DW	SOIC	20	25	507	12.83	5080	6.6
SN74LVCZ240APW	PW	TSSOP	20	70	530	10.2	3600	3.5
SN74LVCZ240APW.B	PW	TSSOP	20	70	530	10.2	3600	3.5

MECHANICAL DATA

NS (R-PDSO-G)** **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE**

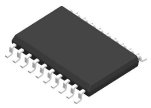
14-PINS SHOWN



DIM \ PINS **	14	16	20	24
A MAX	10,50	10,50	12,90	15,30
A MIN	9,90	9,90	12,30	14,70

4040062/C 03/03

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0,15.

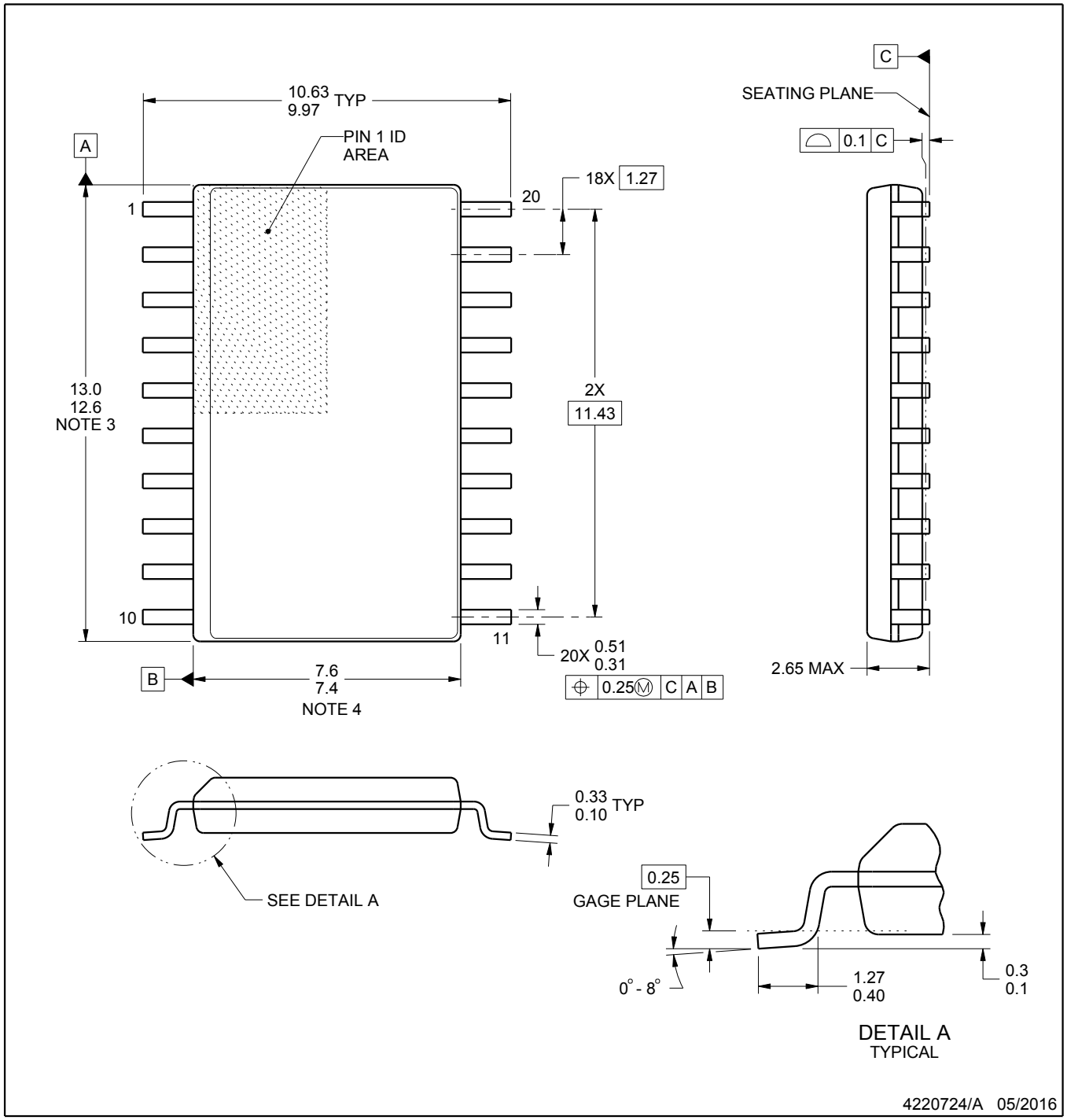


PACKAGE OUTLINE

DW0020A

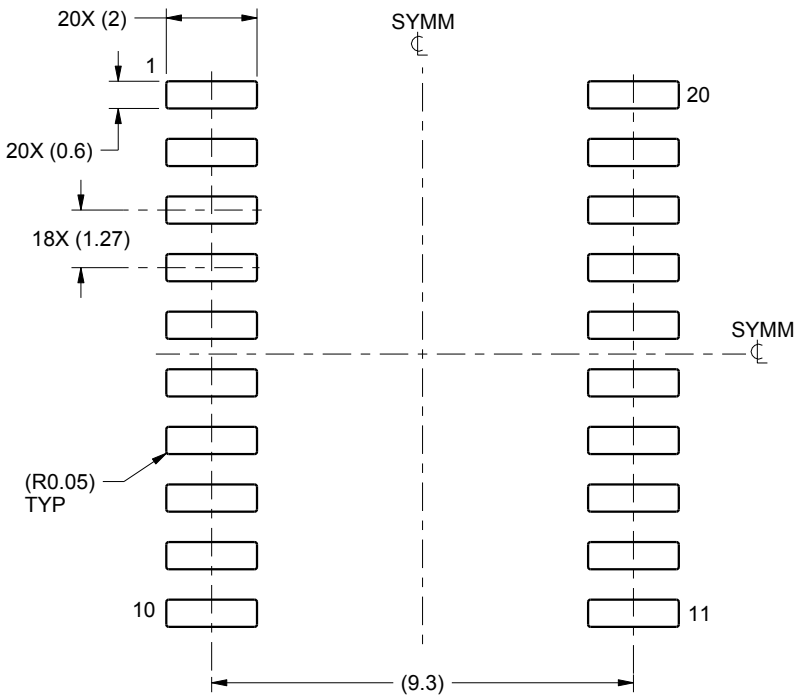
SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC

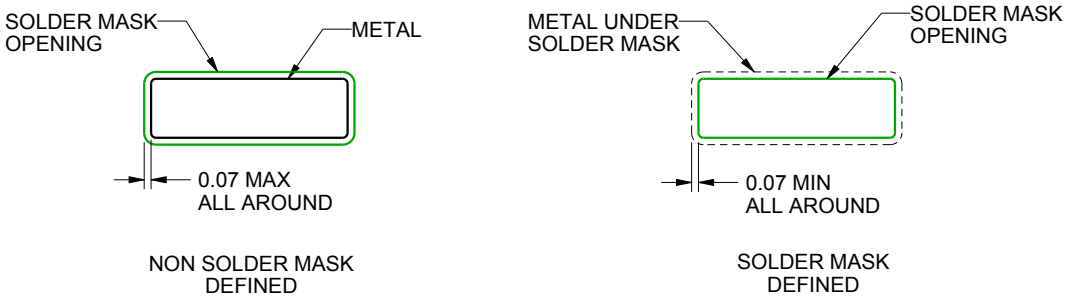


NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. 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 0.43 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-013.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:6X

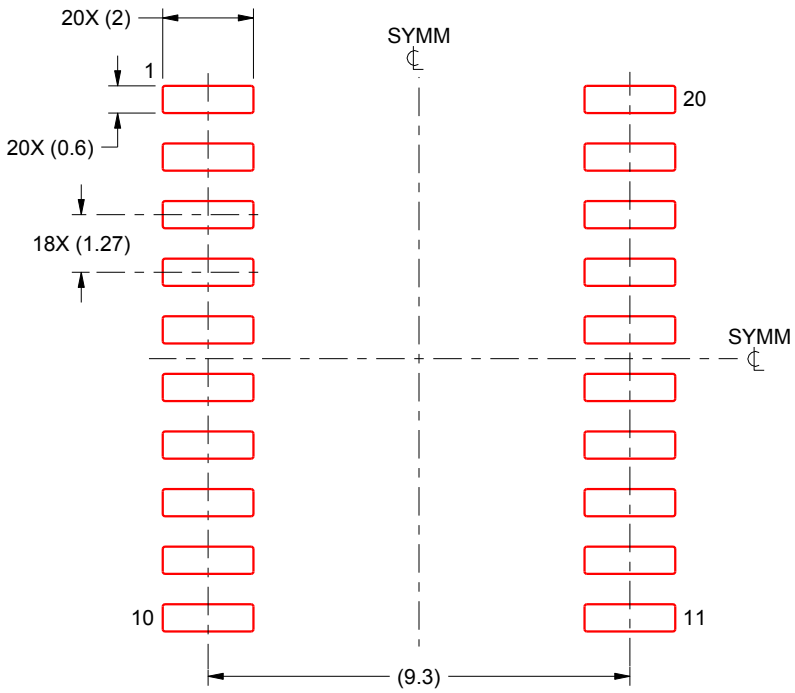


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220724/A 05/2016

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.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:6X

4220724/A 05/2016

NOTES: (continued)

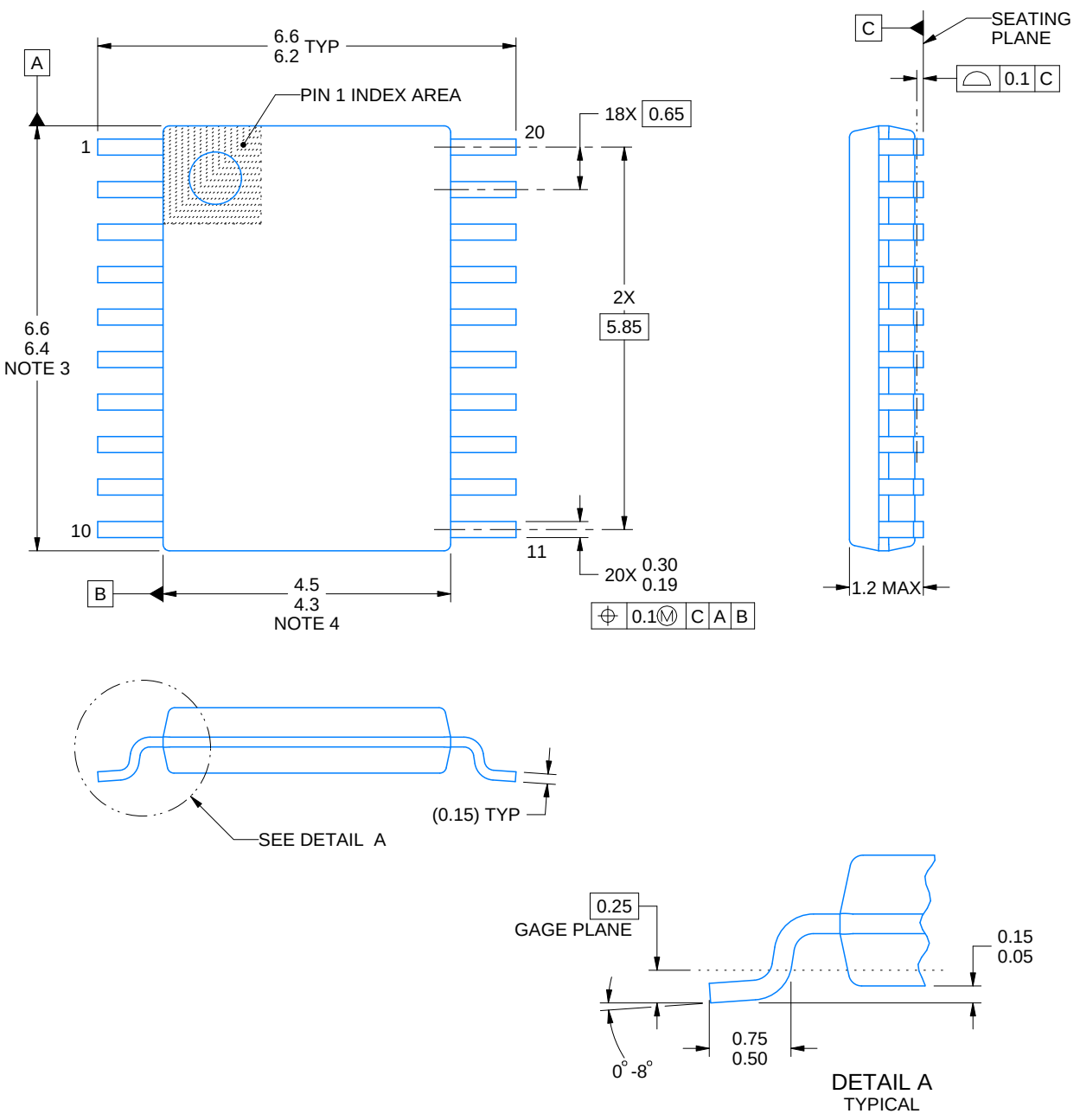
8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

PW0020A

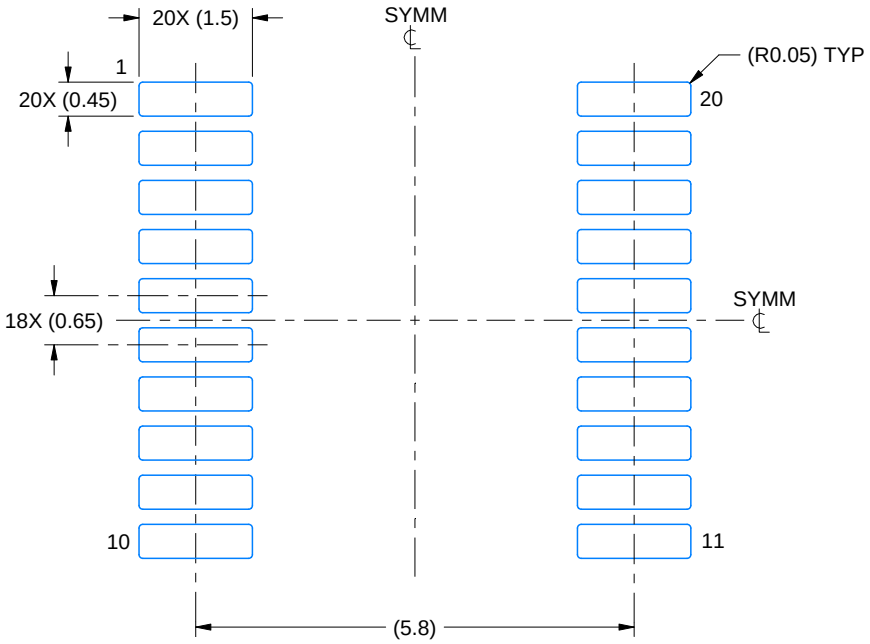
TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

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.



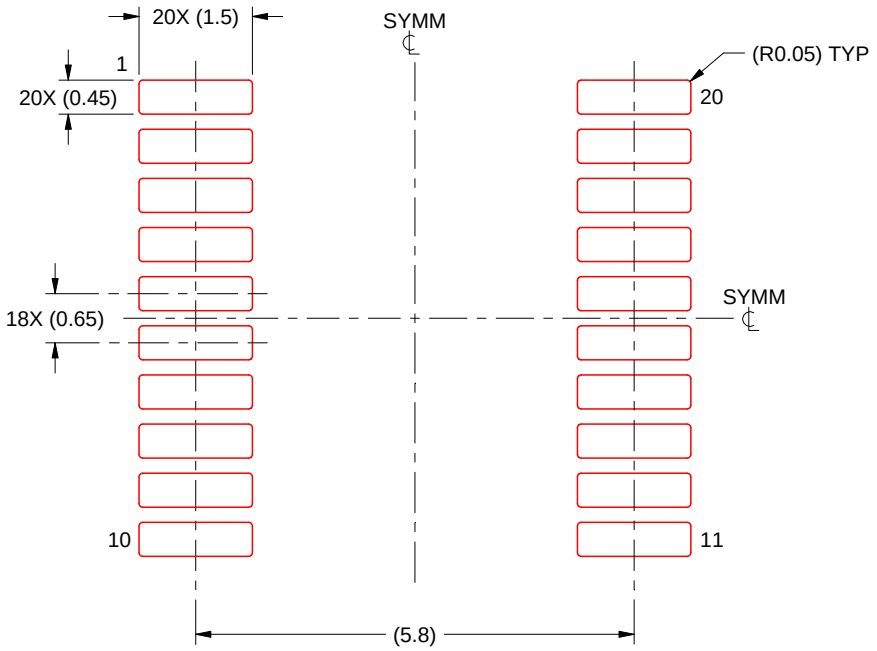
LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 10X

SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220206/A 02/2017

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.



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

4220206/A 02/2017

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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Last updated 10/2025