SN74AHC238 3- to 8-Line Noninverting Decoder/Demultiplexer

1 Features

- Operating range 2V to 5.5V V_{CC}
- Low delay, 10.5ns maximum (V_{CC} = 5V, C_L = 50pF)
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250mA per JESD 17

2 Applications

- Memory device selection with shared data bus
- Reduce required number of outputs for chip select applications
- Route data

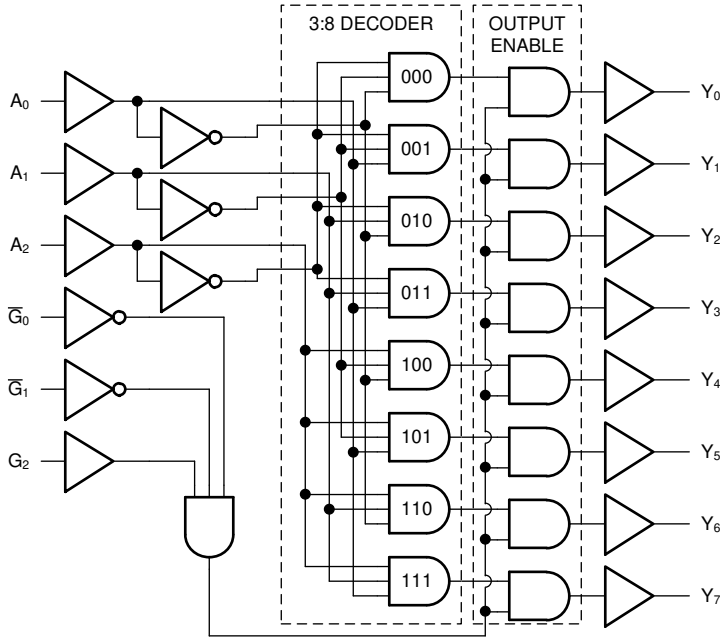
3 Description

The SN74AHC238 is a three to eight decoder with one standard output strobe (G2) and two active low output strobes ($\overline{G}_1$ and $\overline{G}_0$). When the outputs are gated by any of the strobe inputs, they are all forced into the low state. When the outputs are not disabled by the strobe inputs, only the selected output is high while all others are low.

Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE(1)	PACKAGE SIZE(2)	BODY SIZE (NOM)(3)
SN74AHC238	BQB (WQFN, 16)	3.5mm × 2.5mm	3.5mm × 2.5mm
	PW (TSSOP, 16)	5mm × 6.4mm	5mm × 4.4mm

(1) For more information, see Section 11.
(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.



Logic Diagram (Positive Logic)

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4 Pin Configuration and Functions

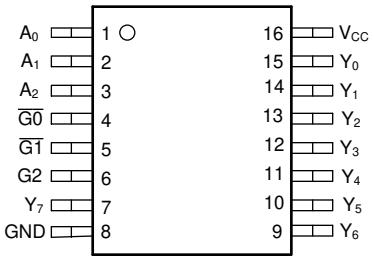


Figure 4-1. PW Package
16-Pin TSSOP
(Top View)

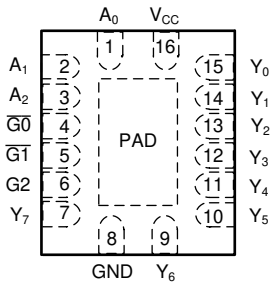


Figure 4-2. BQB Package
16-Pin WQFN
(Transparent Top View)

Table 4-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE[1]	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
A_0	1	I	Address select 0
A_1	2	I	Address select 1
A_2	3	I	Address select 2
$\overline{G}_0$	4	I	Strobe input, active low
$\overline{G}_1$	5	I	Strobe input, active low
G_2	6	I	Strobe input
Y_7	7	O	Output 7
GND	8	—	Ground
Y_6	9	O	Output 6
Y_5	10	O	Output 5
Y_4	11	O	Output 4
Y_3	12	O	Output 3
Y_2	13	O	Output 2
Y_1	14	O	Output 1
Y_0	15	O	Output 0
V_{CC}	16	—	Positive supply
Thermal Pad[2]		—	The thermal pad can be connect to GND or left floating. Do not connect to any other signal or supply.

(1) Signal Types: I = Input, O = Output, I/O = Input or Output.
(2) BQB package only.

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage range		–0.5	7	V
V_I	Input voltage range(2)		–0.5	7	V
V_O	Output voltage range(2)		–0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
I_{IK}	Input clamp current	V_I < -0.5V		-20	mA
I_{OK}	Output clamp current	V_O < -0.5V or V_O > V_{CC} + 0.5V		±20	mA
I_O	Continuous output current	V_O = 0 to V_{CC}		±25	mA
	Continuous output current through V_{CC} or GND			±75	mA
T_J	Junction temperature			150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		-65	150	°C

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

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 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.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

Specification	Description	Condition	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		2	5.5	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 2V	1.5		V
		V_{CC} = 3V	2.1		
		V_{CC} = 5.5V	3.85		
V_{IL}	Low-Level input voltage	V_{CC} = 2V		0.5	V
		V_{CC} = 3V		0.9	
		V_{CC} = 5.5V		1.65	
V_I	Input Voltage		0	5.5	V
V_O	Output Voltage		0	V_{CC}	V
I_{OH}	High-level output current	V_{CC} = 2V		-50	µA
		V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 0.3V		-4	mA
		V_{CC} = 5V ± 0.5V		-8	mA
I_{OL}	Low-level output current	V_{CC} = 2V		50	µA
		V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 0.3V		4	mA
		V_{CC} = 5V ± 0.5V		8	mA
$\Delta t/\Delta v$	Input transition rise or fall rate	V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 0.3V		100	ns/V
		V_{CC} = 5V ± 0.5V		20	

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions (continued)

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

Specification	Description	Condition	MIN	MAX	UNIT
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		–40	125	°C

5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC(1)		BQB (WQFN)	PW (TSSOP)	UNIT
		16 PINS	16 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	105.6	135.9	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	96.6	70.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	75.4	81.3	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	19.1	22.5	°C/W
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	75.4	80.8	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	56.1	N/A	°C/W

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

5.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	T_A = 25°C			-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OH}	I_{OH} = –50µA	2V to 5.5V	V_{CC}-0.1	V_{CC}		V_{CC}-0.1	V_{CC}		V
	I_{OH} = –4mA	3V	2.58			2.48			
	I_{OH} = –8mA	4.5V	3.94			3.8			
V_{OL}	I_{OL} = 50µA	2V to 5.5V			0.1			0.1	V
	I_{OL} = 4mA	3V			0.36			0.44	
	I_{OL} = 8mA	4.5V			0.36			0.44	
I_I	V_I = 5.5V or GND and V_{CC} = 0V to 5.5V	0V to 5.5V			±0.1			±1	µA
I_{CC}	V_I = V_{CC} or GND, I_O = 0, and V_{CC} = 5.5V	5.5V			4			40	µA
C_I	V_I = V_{CC} or GND	5V		2	10			10	pF
C_{PD}	No load, F = 1 MHz	5V		88					pF

5.6 Switching Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	LOAD CAPACITANCE	V_{CC}	T_A = 25°C			-40°C to 85°C			-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{PHL}	A, B or C	Any Y	C_L = 15pF	3.3V ± 0.3V	7.2	11		1		13	1		13	ns
t_{PLH}	A, B or C	Any Y	C_L = 15pF	3.3V ± 0.3V	7.2	11		1		13	1		13	ns
t_{PHL}	G1	Any Y	C_L = 15pF	3.3V ± 0.3V	8.1	12.8		1		15	1		17	ns
t_{PLH}	G1	Any Y	C_L = 15pF	3.3V ± 0.3V	8.1	12.8		1		15	1		17	ns
t_{PHL}	$\overline{G}$2A, $\overline{G}$2B	Any Y	C_L = 15pF	3.3V ± 0.3V	8.1	11.4		1		13.5	1		16.5	ns
t_{PLH}	$\overline{G}$2A, $\overline{G}$2B	Any Y	C_L = 15pF	3.3V ± 0.3V	8.1	11.4		1		13.5	1		16.5	ns
t_{PHL}	A, B or C	Any Y	C_L = 50pF	3.3V ± 0.3V	9.7	14.5		1		16.5	1		16.5	ns
t_{PLH}	A, B or C	Any Y	C_L = 50pF	3.3V ± 0.3V	9.7	14.5		1		16.5	1		16.5	ns
t_{PHL}	G1	Any Y	C_L = 50pF	3.3V ± 0.3V	10.6	16.3		1		18.5	1		20.5	ns

5.6 Switching Characteristics (continued)

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

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	LOAD CAPACITANCE	V_{CC}	T_A = 25°C			-40°C to 85°C			-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{PLH}	G1	Any Y	C_L = 50pF	3.3V ± 0.3V		10.6	16.3	1		18.5	1		20.5	ns
t_{PHL}	$\overline{G}$2A, $\overline{G}$2B	Any Y	C_L = 50pF	3.3V ± 0.3V		10.6	14.9	1		17	1		20	ns
t_{PLH}	$\overline{G}$2A, $\overline{G}$2B	Any Y	C_L = 50pF	3.3V ± 0.3V		10.6	14.9	1		17	1		20	ns
t_{PHL}	A, B or C	Any Y	C_L = 15pF	5V ± 0.5V		5	7.2	1		8.5	1		8.5	ns
t_{PLH}	A, B or C	Any Y	C_L = 15pF	5V ± 0.5V		5	7.2	1		8.5	1		8.5	ns
t_{PHL}	G1	Any Y	C_L = 15pF	5V ± 0.5V		5.4	8.1	1		9.5	1		11	ns
t_{PLH}	G1	Any Y	C_L = 15pF	5V ± 0.5V		5.4	8.1	1		9.5	1		11	ns
t_{PHL}	$\overline{G}$2A, $\overline{G}$2B	Any Y	C_L = 15pF	5V ± 0.5V		5.7	8.1	1		9.5	1		11	ns
t_{PLH}	$\overline{G}$2A, $\overline{G}$2B	Any Y	C_L = 15pF	5V ± 0.5V		5.7	8.1	1		9.5	1		11	ns
t_{PHL}	A, B or C	Any Y	C_L = 50pF	5V ± 0.5V		6.5	9.5	1		10.5	1		10.5	ns
t_{PLH}	A, B or C	Any Y	C_L = 50pF	5V ± 0.5V		6.5	9.5	1		10.5	1		10.5	ns
t_{PHL}	G1	Any Y	C_L = 50pF	5V ± 0.5V		6.9	10.1	1		11.5	1		13	ns
t_{PLH}	G1	Any Y	C_L = 50pF	5V ± 0.5V		6.9	10.1	1		11.5	1		13	ns
t_{PHL}	$\overline{G}$2A, $\overline{G}$2B	Any Y	C_L = 50pF	5V ± 0.5V		7.2	10.1	1		11.5	1		13	ns
t_{PLH}	$\overline{G}$2A, $\overline{G}$2B	Any Y	C_L = 50pF	5V ± 0.5V		7.2	10.1	1		11.5	1		13	ns

5.7 Noise Characteristics

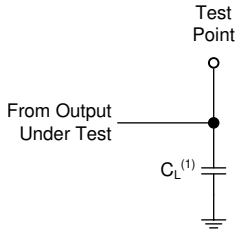
V_{CC} = 5V, C_L = 50 pF, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{OL(P)}$	Quiet output, maximum dynamic V_{OL}		0.2	0.8	V
$V_{OL(V)}$	Quiet output, minimum dynamic V_{OL}	-0.9	-0.2		V
$V_{OH(V)}$	Quiet output, minimum dynamic V_{OH}	4.4	4.7		V
$V_{IH(D)}$	High-level dynamic input voltage	3.5			V
$V_{IL(D)}$	Low-level dynamic input voltage			1.5	V

6 Parameter Measurement Information

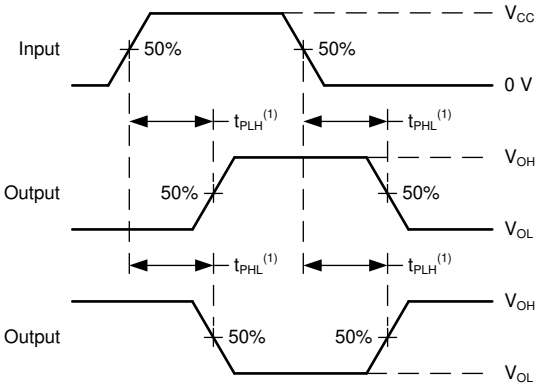
Phase relationships between waveforms were chosen arbitrarily for the examples listed in the following table. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 1MHz, Z_O = 50Ω, t_t < 2.5ns.

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



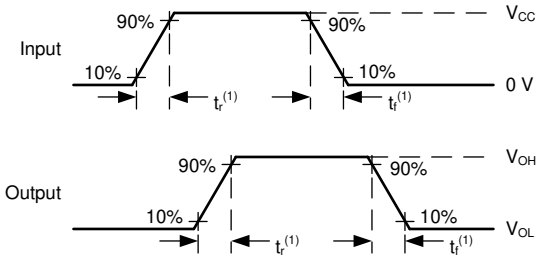
(1) C_L includes probe and test-fixture capacitance.

Figure 6-1. Load Circuit for Push-Pull Outputs



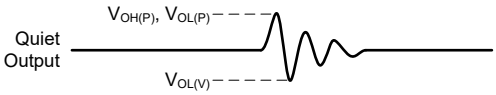
(1) The greater between t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} is the same as t_{pd}.

Figure 6-2. Voltage Waveforms Propagation Delays



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

Figure 6-3. Voltage Waveforms, Input and Output Transition Times



Noise values measured with all other outputs simultaneously switching.

Figure 6-4. Voltage Waveforms, Noise

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The SN74AHC238 is a high speed silicon gate CMOS decoder that is an excellent choice for memory address decoding or data routing applications. It contains a single 3:8 decoder.

The SN74AHC238 has three address select inputs (A_2, A_1, and A_0). The circuit functions as a normal one-of-eight decoder.

Three strobe inputs (G_2, $\overline{G}_1$ and $\overline{G}_0$) are provided to simplify cascading and to facilitate demultiplexing. When any input strobe is active, all outputs are forced into the low state.

The demultiplexing function is accomplished by first using the select inputs to choose the desired output, and then using one of the strobe inputs as the data input.

The outputs for the SN74AHC238 are normally low, and high when selected.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

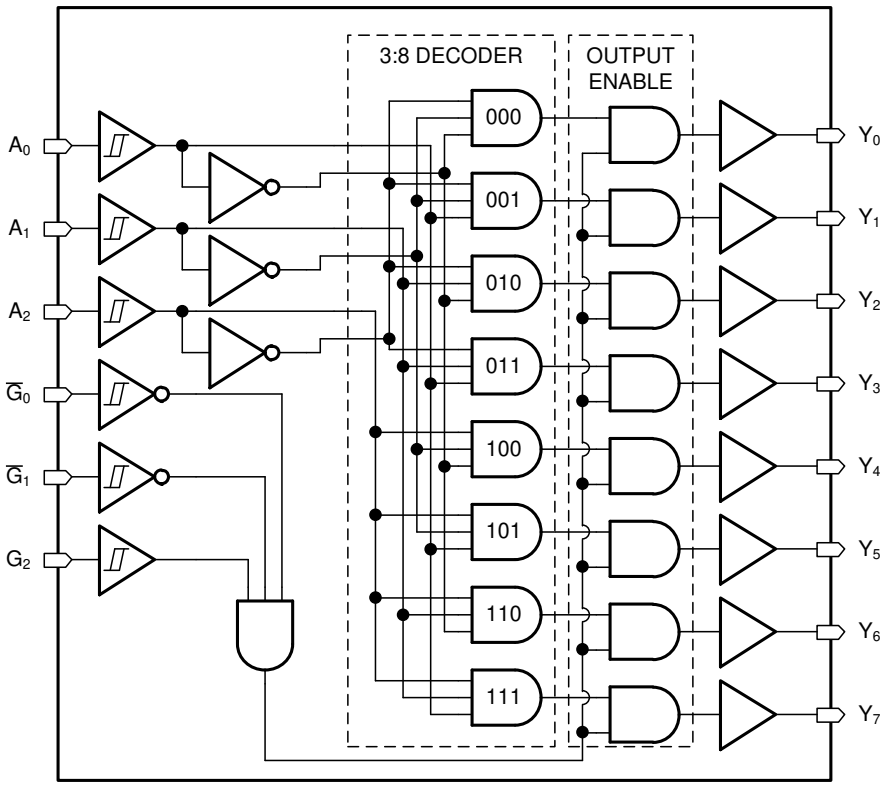


Figure 7-1. Logic Diagram (Positive Logic) for SN74AHC238

7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 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 to limit the output power of the device 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.

7.3.2 Standard CMOS Inputs

This device includes standard CMOS inputs. Standard 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).

Standard 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 *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*.

Do not leave standard 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, then a pull-up or pull-down resistor can be added to provide a valid input voltage during these times. The resistor value will depend on multiple factors; a 10kΩ resistor, however, is recommended and will typically meet all requirements.

7.3.3 Clamp Diode Structure

As Figure 7-2 shows, the outputs to this device have both positive and negative clamping diodes, and the inputs 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.

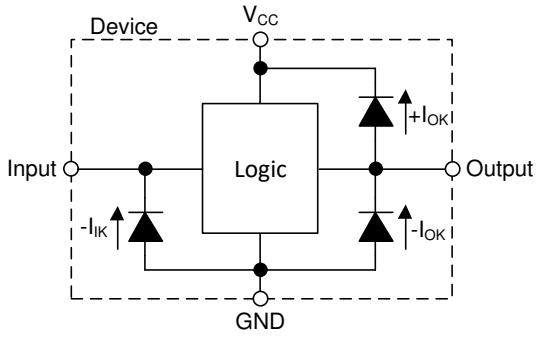


Figure 7-2. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output

7.4 Device Functional Modes

Function Table lists the functional modes of the SN74AHC238.

Table 7-1. Function Table

INPUTS[1]						OUTPUTS							
G_2	$\overline{G}_1$	$\overline{G}_0$	A_2	A_1	A_0	Y_0	Y_1	Y_2	Y_3	Y_4	Y_5	Y_6	Y_7
X	X	H	X	X	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
L	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
X	H	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
H	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
H	L	L	L	L	H	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L
H	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L
H	L	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L
H	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L
H	L	L	H	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L

Table 7-1. Function Table (continued)

INPUTS[1]						OUTPUTS							
G_2	$\overline{G}_1$	$\overline{G}_0$	A_2	A_1	A_0	Y_0	Y_1	Y_2	Y_3	Y_4	Y_5	Y_6	Y_7
H	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L
H	L	L	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H

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

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 SN74AHC238 is used to control multiple devices that operate on a shared data bus. A decoder provides the capability to have a binary encoded input activate only one of the device's outputs. This makes this device an excellent choice for solid state memory applications where multiple devices have to be read or written to with a limited number of GPIO pins used on the system controller. The decoder is used to activate the chip select (CS) input to the selected memory device, and the controller can then read or write from that device alone when using a shared bus.

8.2 Typical Application

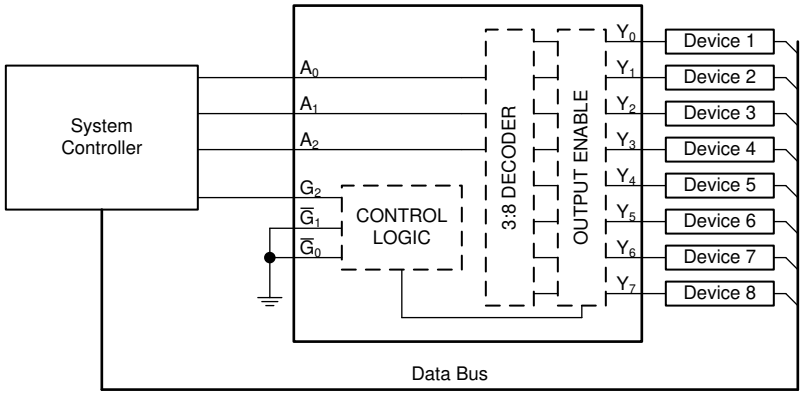


Figure 8-1. Typical Application Block Diagram

8.3 Design Requirements

8.3.1 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* section.

The positive voltage supply must be capable of sourcing current equal to the total current to be sourced by all outputs of the SN74AHC238 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. Ensure 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 SN74AHC238 plus the maximum supply current, I_{CC}, listed in the *Electrical Characteristics*, and any transient current required for switching. The logic device can only sink as much current that can be sunk into its ground connection. Ensure the maximum total current through GND listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* is not exceeded.

The SN74AHC238 can drive a load with a total capacitance less than or equal to 50pF while still meeting all of the data sheet specifications. Larger capacitive loads can be applied; however, it is not recommended to exceed 50pF.

The SN74AHC238 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.

8.3.2 Input Considerations

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

Unused inputs must be terminated to either V_{CC} or ground. The unused inputs can be directly terminated if the input is completely unused, or they can be connected with a pull-up or pull-down resistor if the input will be used sometimes, but not always. A pull-up resistor is used for a default state of HIGH, and a pull-down resistor is used for a default state of LOW. The drive current of the controller, leakage current into the SN74AHC238 (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 SN74AHC238 has CMOS inputs and thus requires fast input transitions to operate correctly, as defined in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. Slow input transitions can cause oscillations, additional power consumption, and reduction in device reliability.

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

8.3.3 Output Considerations

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

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

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

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

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

8.4 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 ≤ 50pF. This is not a hard limit; by design, however, it will optimize performance. This can be accomplished by providing short, appropriately sized traces from the SN74AHC238 to one or more of the receiving devices.

3. Ensure the resistive load at the output is larger than (V_{CC} / $I_{O(max)}$)Ω. Doing this will prevent the maximum output current from the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* from being violated. Most CMOS inputs have a resistive load measured in MΩ; much larger than the minimum calculated previously.
4. Thermal issues are rarely a concern for logic gates; the power consumption and thermal increase, however, can be calculated using the steps provided in the application report, *CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation*.

8.5 Application Curve

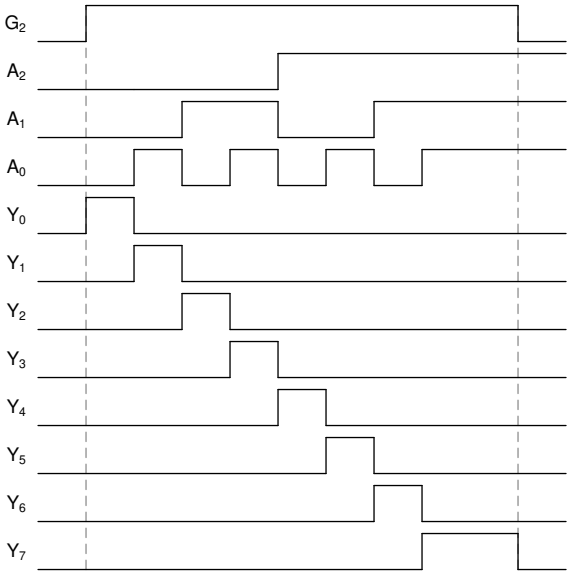


Figure 8-2. Application Timing Diagram

8.6 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 0.1µF capacitor is recommended for this device. It is acceptable to parallel multiple bypass capacitors to reject different frequencies of noise. The 0.1µF and 1µF capacitors are commonly used in parallel. The bypass capacitor should be installed as close to the power terminal as possible for best results.

8.7 Layout

8.7.1 Layout Guidelines

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

8.7.2 Layout Example

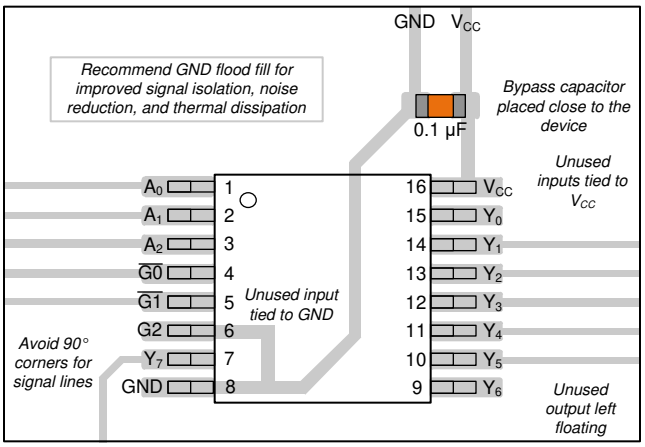


Figure 8-3. Example Layout for the SN74AHC238

9 Device and Documentation Support

9.1 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.

9.2 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.

9.3 Trademarks

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9.4 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.

9.5 Glossary

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

10 Revision History

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
March 2024	*	Initial Release

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)
SN74AHC238BQBR	Active	Production	WQFN (BQB) | 16	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SELECTIVE AG (TOP SIDE)	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AHC238
SN74AHC238BQBR.A	Active	Production	WQFN (BQB) | 16	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SELECTIVE AG (TOP SIDE)	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AHC238
SN74AHC238PWR	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 16	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU | SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AHC238
SN74AHC238PWR.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 16	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AHC238

(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.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SN74AHC238 :

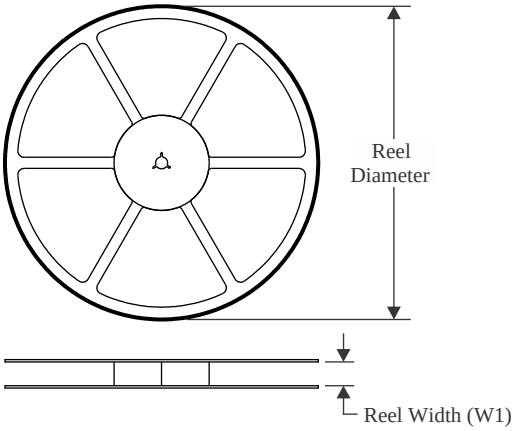
- Automotive : SN74AHC238-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

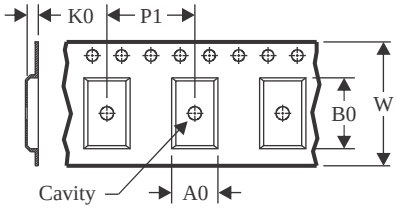
- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

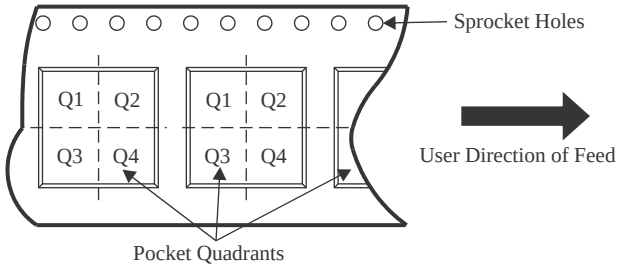


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

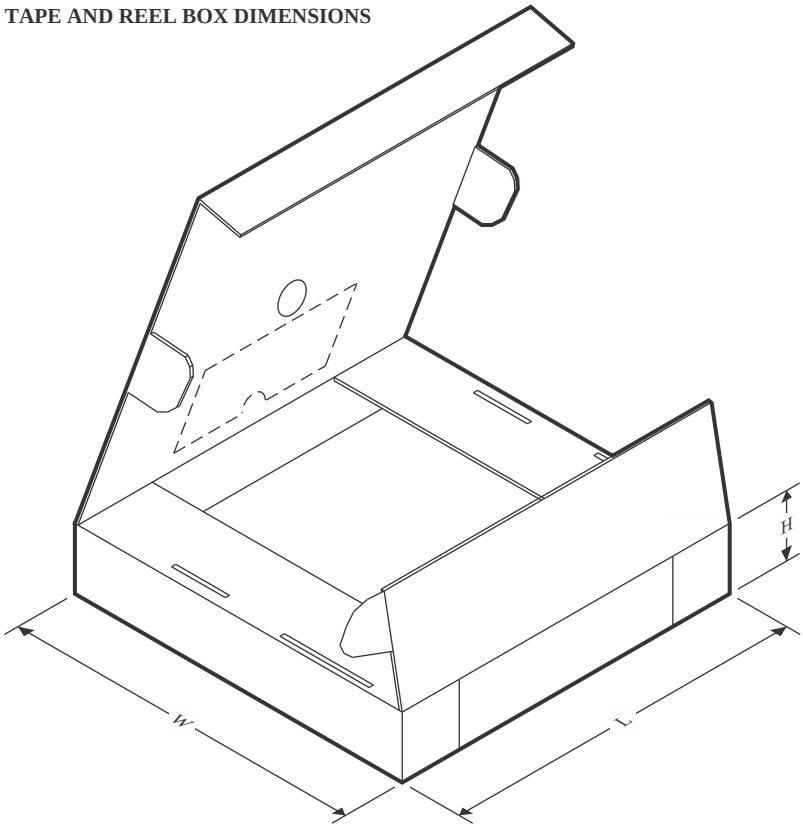
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
SN74AHC238BQBR	WQFN	BQB	16	3000	180.0	12.4	2.8	3.8	1.2	4.0	12.0	Q1
SN74AHC238PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	3000	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)
SN74AHC238BQBR	WQFN	BQB	16	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
SN74AHC238PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	3000	353.0	353.0	32.0

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

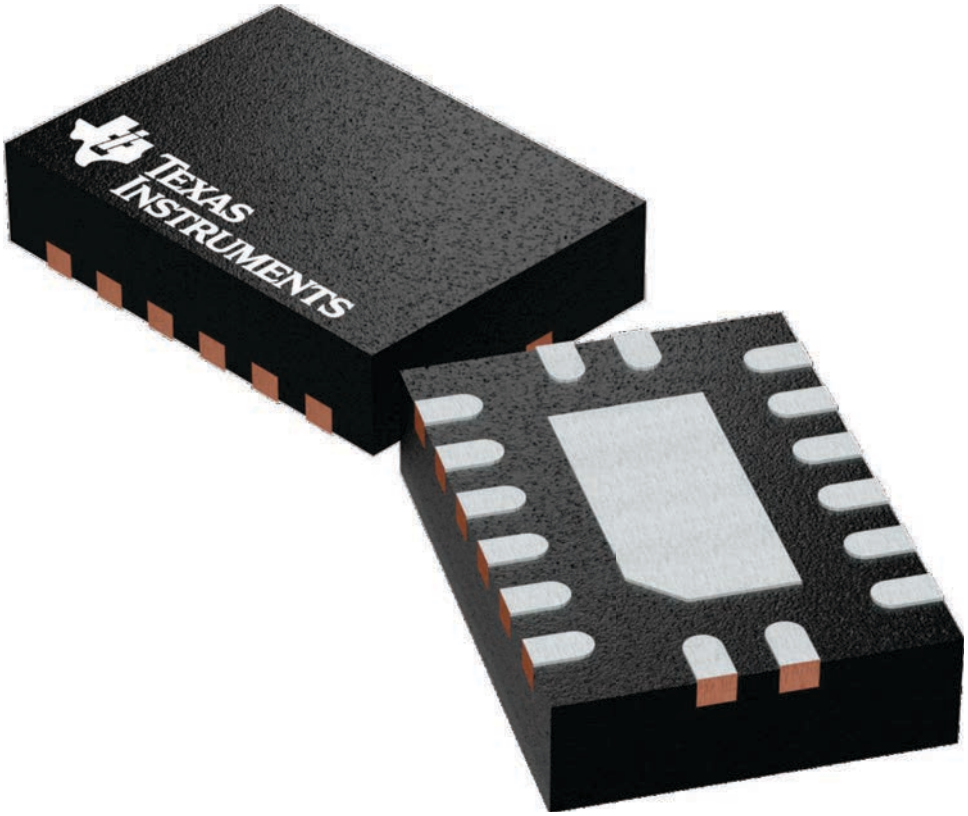
BQB 16

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.



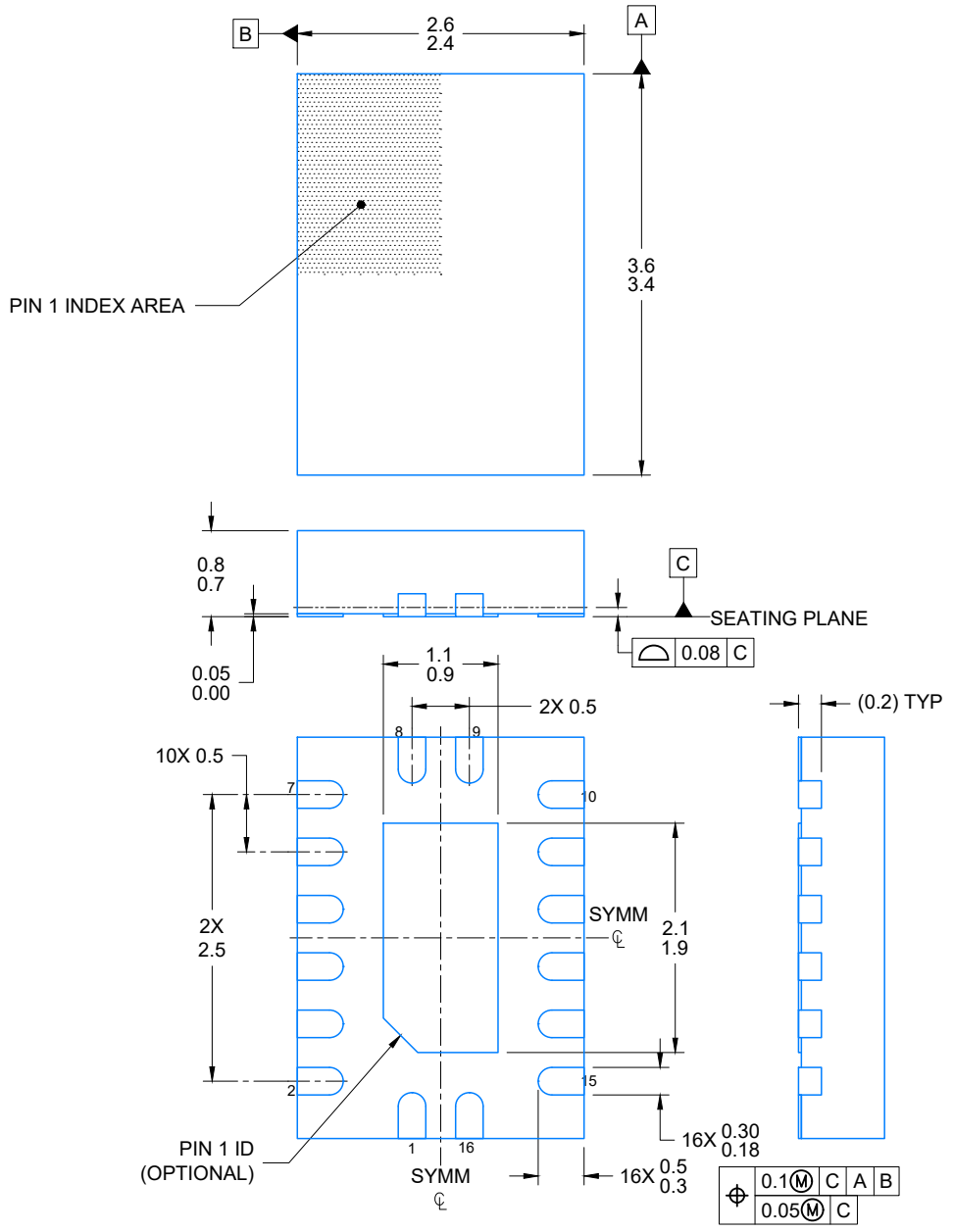
4226161/A

PACKAGE OUTLINE

BQB0016A

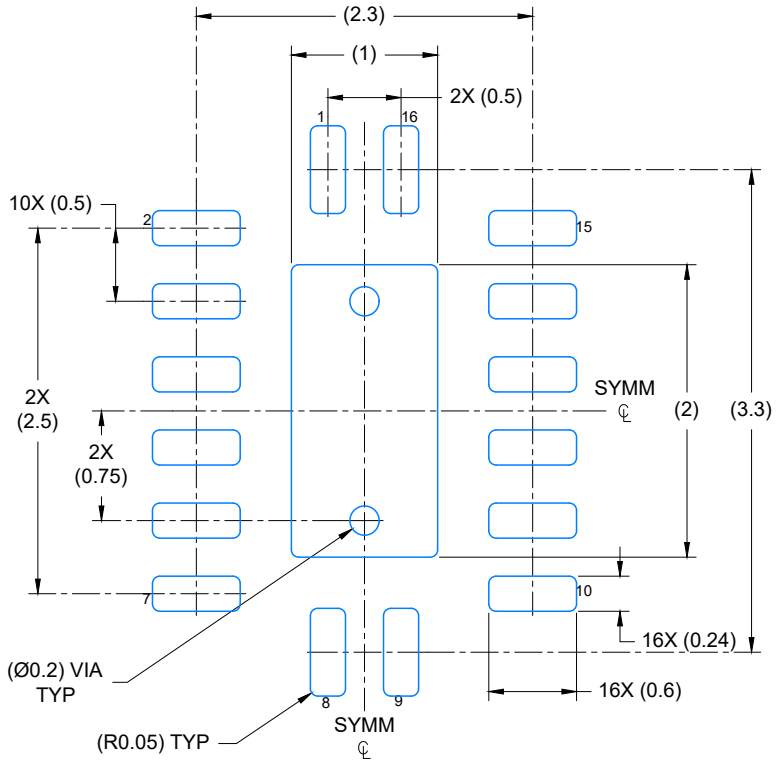
WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK-NO LEAD

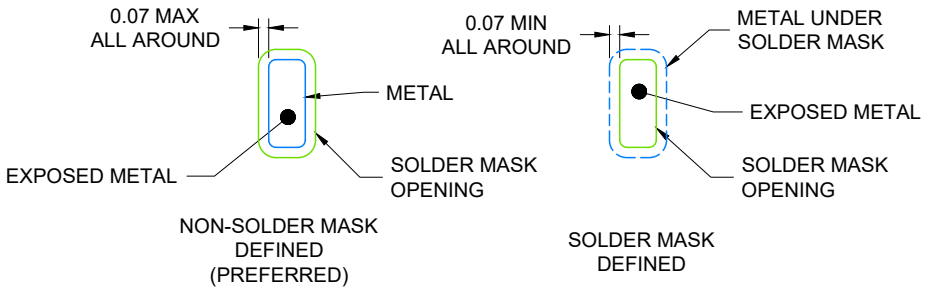


NOTES:

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



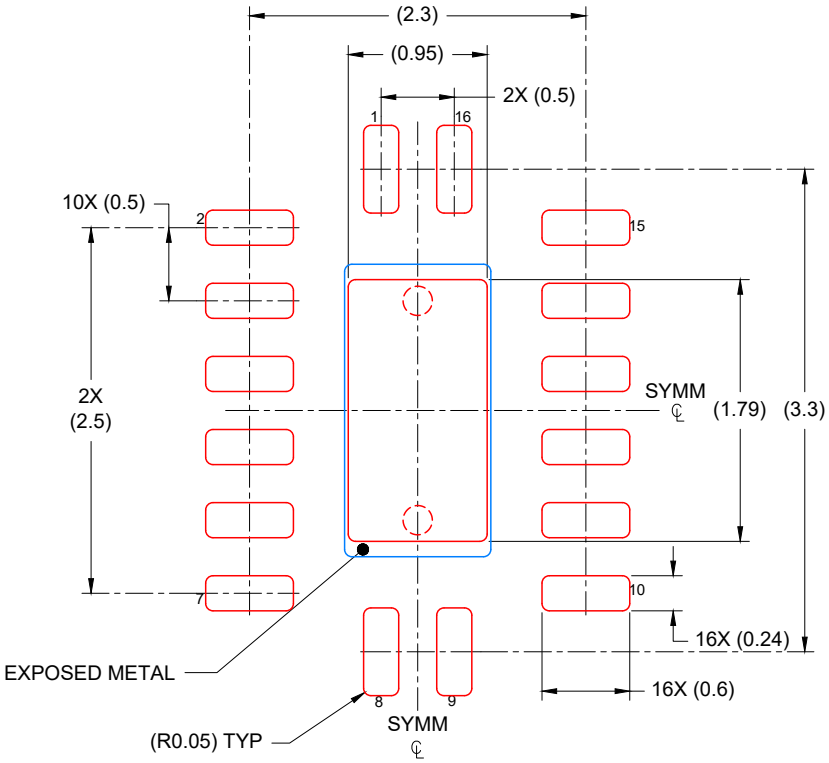
LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 20X



4224640/A 11/2018

NOTES: (continued)

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



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

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

4224640/A 11/2018

NOTES: (continued)

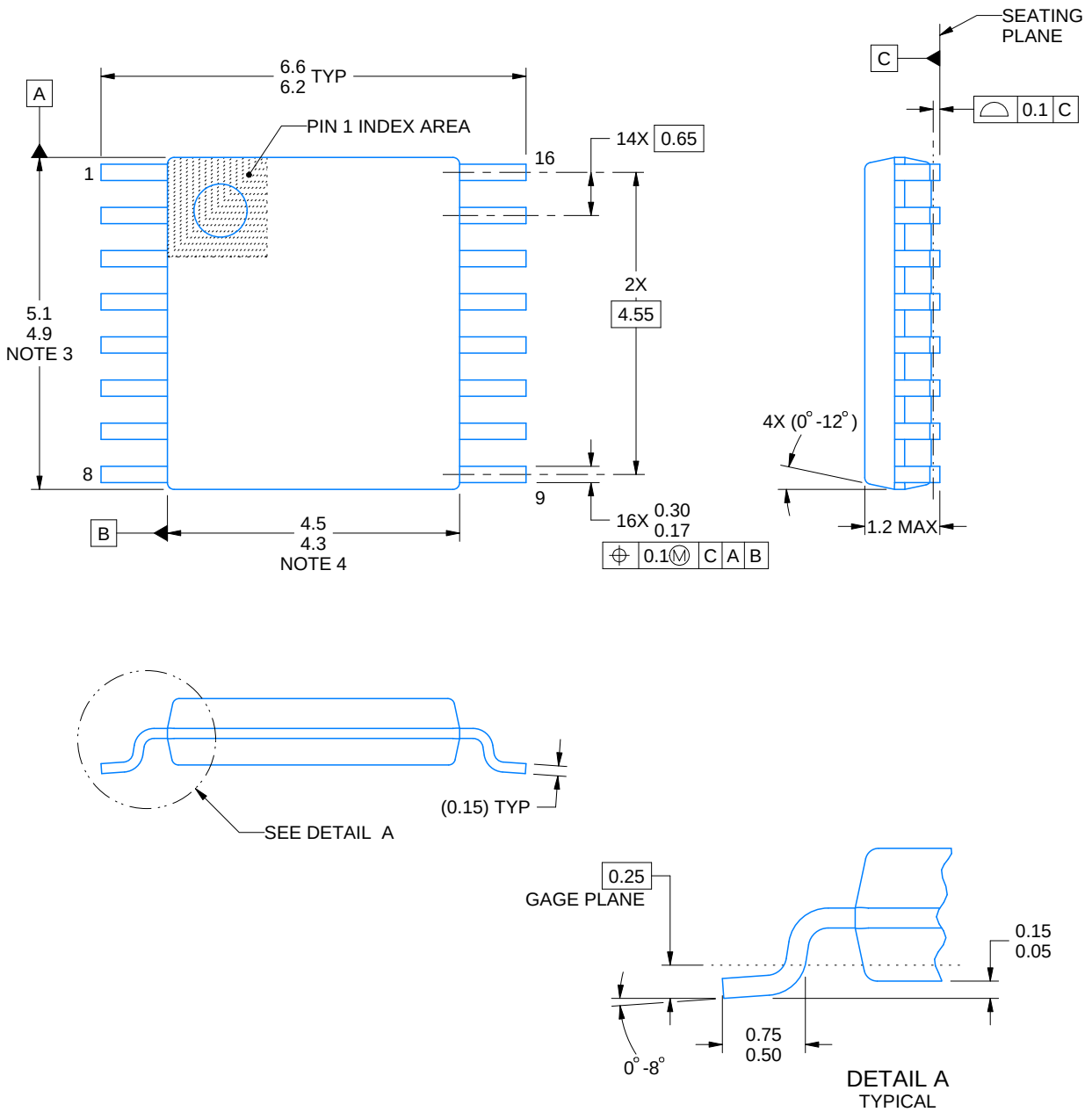
6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

PW0016A

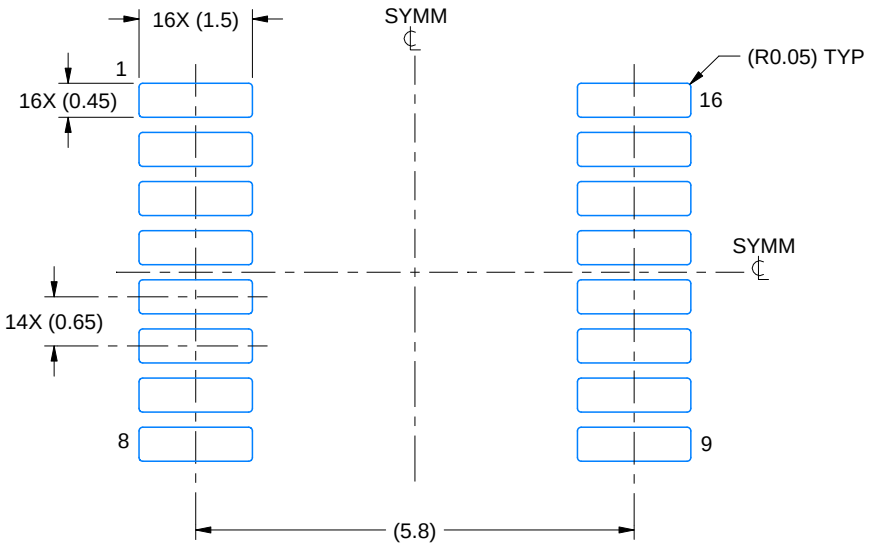
TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

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.



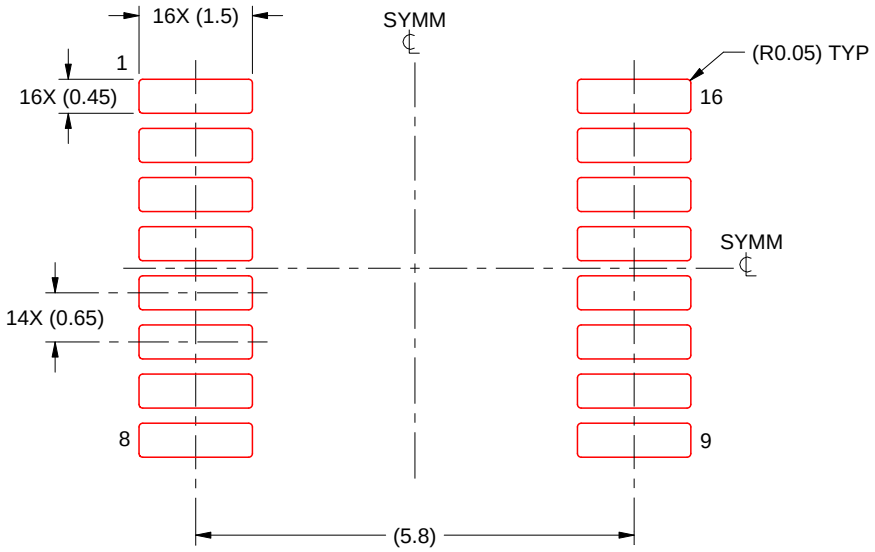
LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 10X

SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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.



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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