



## SN74LV138A 3-Line to 8-Line Decoders or Demultiplexers

### 1 Features

- $V_{CC}$  operation of 2 V to 5.5 V
- Maximum  $t_{pd}$  of 9.5 ns at 5 V
- Typical  $V_{OLP}$  (output ground bounce) <0.8 V at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V,  $T_A$  = 25°C
- Typical  $V_{OHV}$  (output  $V_{OH}$  undershoot) >2.3 V at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V,  $T_A$  = 25°C
- Support mixed-mode voltage operation on all ports
- $I_{off}$  supports partial-power-down mode operation
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250 mA per JESD 17

### 2 Applications

- [Output expansion](#)
- [LED matrix control](#)
- [7-segment display control](#)
- 8-bit data storage

### 3 Description

The SN74LV138A device is 3-line to 8-line decoders/demultiplexers designed for 2 V to 5.5 V  $V_{CC}$  operation.

The conditions at the binary-select inputs ( $A_0$ ,  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ) and the three enable inputs ( $G_2$ ,  $\overline{G_0}$ ,  $\overline{G_1}$ ) select one of eight output lines. The two active-low ( $\overline{G_0}$ ,  $\overline{G_1}$ ) and one active-high ( $G_2$ ) enable inputs reduce the need for external gates or inverters when expanding.

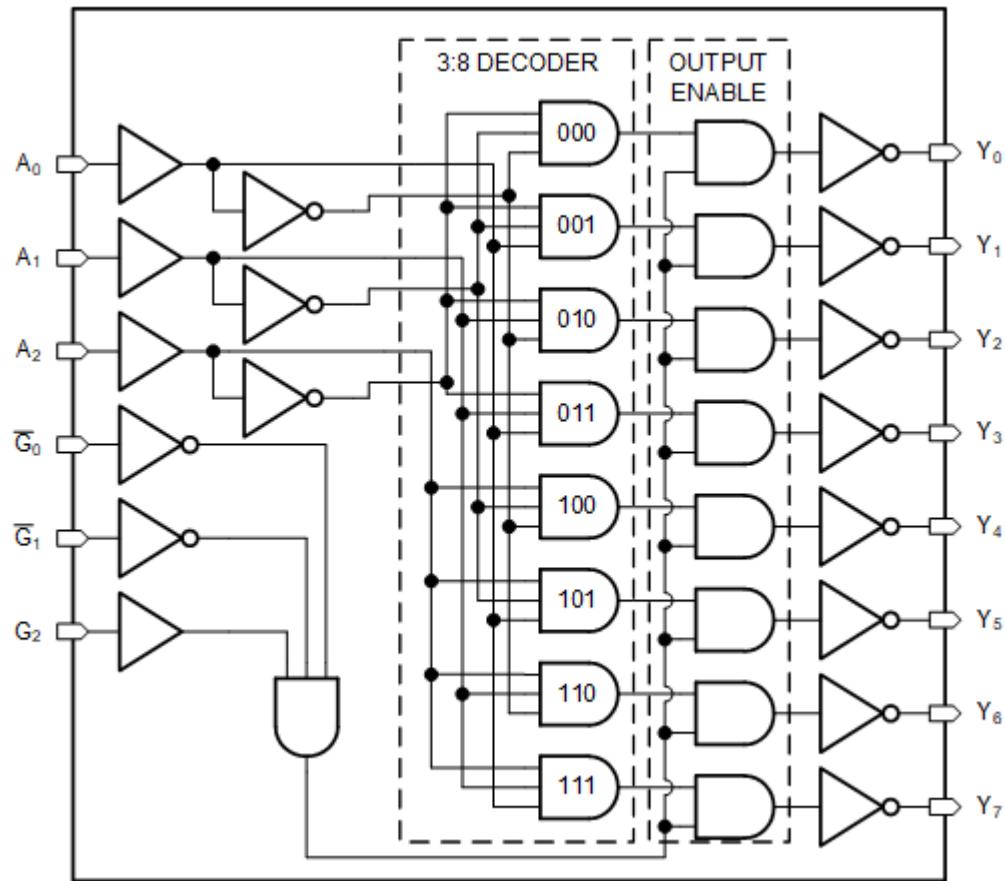
### Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	BODY SIZE
SN74LV138A	D (SOIC, 16)	9.90 mm × 3.91 mm
	DB (SSOP, 16)	6.20 mm × 5.30 mm
	DGV (TSSOP, 16)	3.60 mm × 4.40 mm
	NSA (BGA, 16)	2.00 mm × 2.00 mm
	PW (VQFN, 16)	5.00 mm × 4.40 mm
	RGY (VQFN, 16)	4.00 mm × 3.50 mm
	BQB (WQFN, 16)	3.60 mm × 2.60 mm

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



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**Logic Diagram (Positive Logic)**

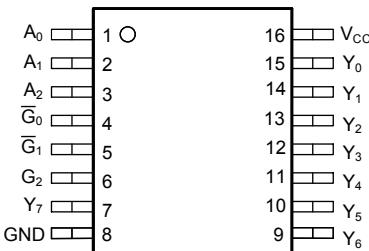
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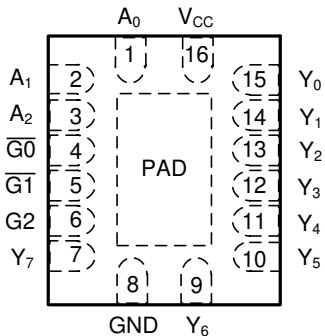
## 4 Revision History

<b>Changes from Revision M (December 2022) to Revision N (March 2023)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Updated the structural layout of document to current standard.....	<b>1</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Changes from Revision L (August 2005) to Revision M (December 2022)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Updated the numbering, formatting, tables, figures and cross-references throughout the document to reflect modern datasheet standards.....	<b>1</b>
• Added the <i>Applications</i> section.....	<b>1</b>
• Added the <i>Device Information</i> table and removed the <i>Ordering Information</i> table.....	<b>1</b>

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



**Figure 5-1. D, DB, DGV, NS and PW Package 16-Pin (Top View)**



**Figure 5-2. RGY and BQB Package 16-Pin (Top View)**

**Table 5-1. Pin Functions**

PIN		TYPE <sup>(1)</sup>	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
A <sub>0</sub>	1	I	Address select 0
A <sub>1</sub>	2	I	Address select 1
A <sub>2</sub>	3	I	Address select 2
G <sub>2</sub>	6	I	Strobe input
$\overline{G}_0$	4	I	Strobe input, active low
$\overline{G}_1$	5	I	Strobe input, active low
GND	8	G	Ground
V <sub>CC</sub>	16	P	Positive supply
Y <sub>0</sub>	15	O	Output 0
Y <sub>1</sub>	14	O	Output 1
Y <sub>2</sub>	13	O	Output 2
Y <sub>3</sub>	12	O	Output 3
Y <sub>4</sub>	11	O	Output 4
Y <sub>5</sub>	10	O	Output 5
Y <sub>6</sub>	9	O	Output 6
Y <sub>7</sub>	7	O	Output 7
Thermal Pad		-	Thermal Pad <sup>(2)</sup>

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

(2) BQB and RGY package only

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage range	–0.5	7	V
$V_I$	Input voltage range <sup>(2)</sup>	–0.5	7	V
$V_O$	Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state <sup>(2)</sup>	–0.5	7	V
$V_O$	Output voltage range <sup>(2) (3)</sup>	–0.5	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
$I_{IK}$	Input clamp current $ V_I  < 0$		–20	mA
$I_{OK}$	Output clamp current $ V_O  < 0$		–50	mA
$I_O$	Continuous output current $ V_O  = 0$ to $V_{CC}$		±25	mA
	Continuous current through $V_{CC}$ or GND		±50	mA
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range	–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 negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
- (3) This value is limited to 5.5 V maximum.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

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

- (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<sup>(1)</sup>

		SN74LV138A		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage	2	5.5	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V	1.5	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.7	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.7	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.7	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V	0.5	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.3	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.3	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.3	
V <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage	0	5.5	V
V <sub>O</sub>	Output voltage	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V	-50	µA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-2	mA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V	-6	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-12	
I <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V	50	µA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2	mA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V	6	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	12	
Δt/Δv	Input transition rise or fall rate	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	200	ns/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V	100	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	20	
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature	-40	85	°C

(1) All unused inputs of the device must be held at V<sub>CC</sub> or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, [Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs](#).

## 6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		SN74LV138A							UNIT
		D	DB	DGV	NS	PW	RGY	BQB	
		16 PINS							
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	73	82	120	64	108	39	86	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see [IC Package Thermal Metrics](#).

## 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	SN74LV138A			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-Level Output Voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = -50 µA	2 V to 5.5 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1			V
		I <sub>OH</sub> = -2 mA	2.3 V		2		
		I <sub>OH</sub> = -6 mA	3 V		2.48		
		I <sub>OH</sub> = -12 mA	4.5 V		3.8		

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	SN74LV138A			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
V <sub>OL</sub> Low-Level Output Voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 50 $\mu$ A	2 V to 5.5 V			0.1	V
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 2 mA	2.3 V			0.4	
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 6 mA	3 V			0.44	
	I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA	4.5 V			0.55	
I <sub>I</sub> Input Current	V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V or GND	0 to 5.5 V			$\pm$ 1	$\mu$ A
I <sub>CC</sub> Supply Current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND, I <sub>O</sub> = 0	5.5 V			20	$\mu$ A
I <sub>off</sub> Input/Output Power-Off Leakage Current	V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 to 5.5 V	0			5	$\mu$ A
C <sub>i</sub> Input Capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	3.3 V			2.1	pF

## 6.6 Switching Characteristics, V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V $\pm$ 0.25 V

 over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see [Figure 7-1](#))

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	LOAD CAPACITANCE	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			UNIT	
				MIN	TYP	MAX		
t <sub>pd</sub>	A <sub>0</sub> , A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub>	Y	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	11.7	17.6	1	21	ns
	G2			12.3	19.2	1	22	
	$\overline{G0}$ or $\overline{G1}$			11.4	18.2	1	21	
t <sub>pd</sub>	A <sub>0</sub> , A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub>	Y	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	14.9	21.4	1	25	ns
	G2			15.7	22.6	1	26	
	$\overline{G0}$ or $\overline{G1}$			14.8	22	1	25	

## 6.7 Switching Characteristics, V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V $\pm$ 0.3 V

 over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see [Figure 7-1](#))

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	LOAD CAPACITANCE	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			UNIT	
				MIN	TYP	MAX		
t <sub>pd</sub>	A <sub>0</sub> , A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub>	Y	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	8.1	11.4	1	13.5	ns
	G2			8.4	12.8	1	15	
	$\overline{G0}$ or $\overline{G1}$			7.8	11.4	1	13.5	
t <sub>pd</sub>	A <sub>0</sub> , A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub>	Y	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	10.3	15.8	1	18	ns
	G2			10.6	16.3	1	18.5	
	$\overline{G0}$ or $\overline{G1}$			10	14.9	1	17	

## 6.8 Switching Characteristics, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V $\pm$ 0.5 V

 over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see [Figure 7-1](#))

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	LOAD CAPACITANCE	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			UNIT	
				MIN	TYP	MAX		
t <sub>pd</sub>	A <sub>0</sub> , A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub>	Y	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	5.6	8.1	1	9.5	ns
	G2			5.7	8.1	1	9.5	
	$\overline{G0}$ or $\overline{G1}$			5.4	8.1	1	9.5	
t <sub>pd</sub>	A <sub>0</sub> , A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub>	Y	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	7	10.1	1	11.5	ns
	G2			7.1	10.1	1	11.5	
	$\overline{G0}$ or $\overline{G1}$			6.8	10.1	1	11.5	

## 6.9 Operating Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$V_{CC}$	TYP	UNIT
$C_{pd}$	Power dissipation capacitance	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}, f = 10 \text{ MHz}$	3.3 V	16.8	pF
			5 V	19.1	

## 6.10 Typical Characteristics

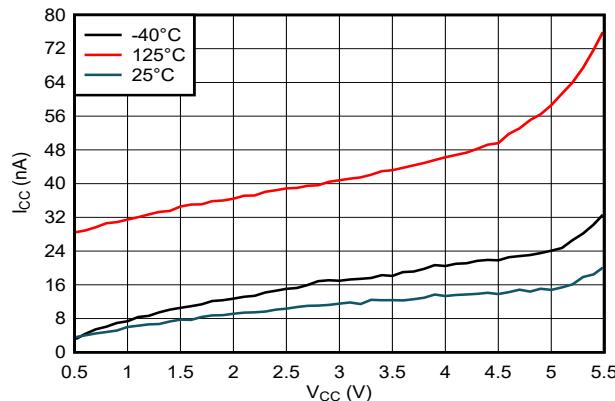


Figure 6-1. Supply Current ( $I_{CC}$ ) vs Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ )

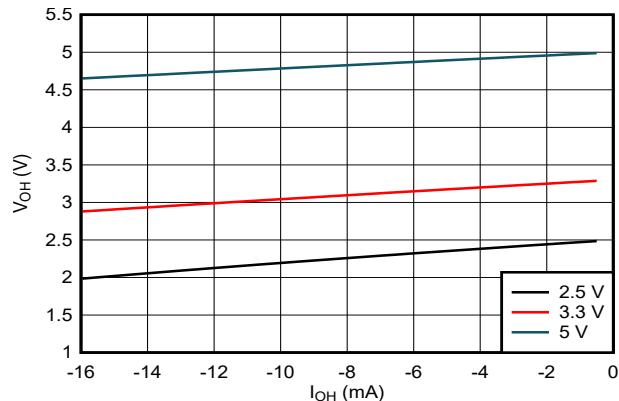


Figure 6-2. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State

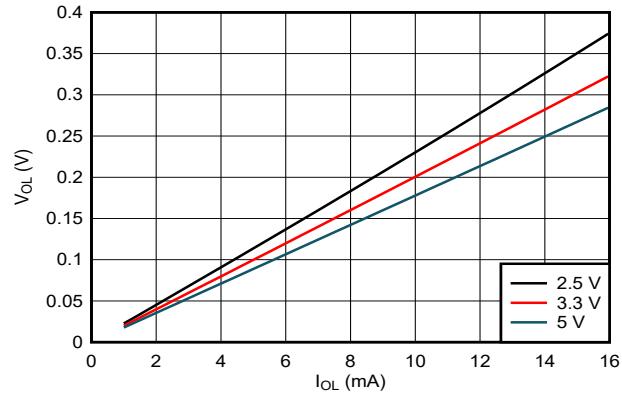
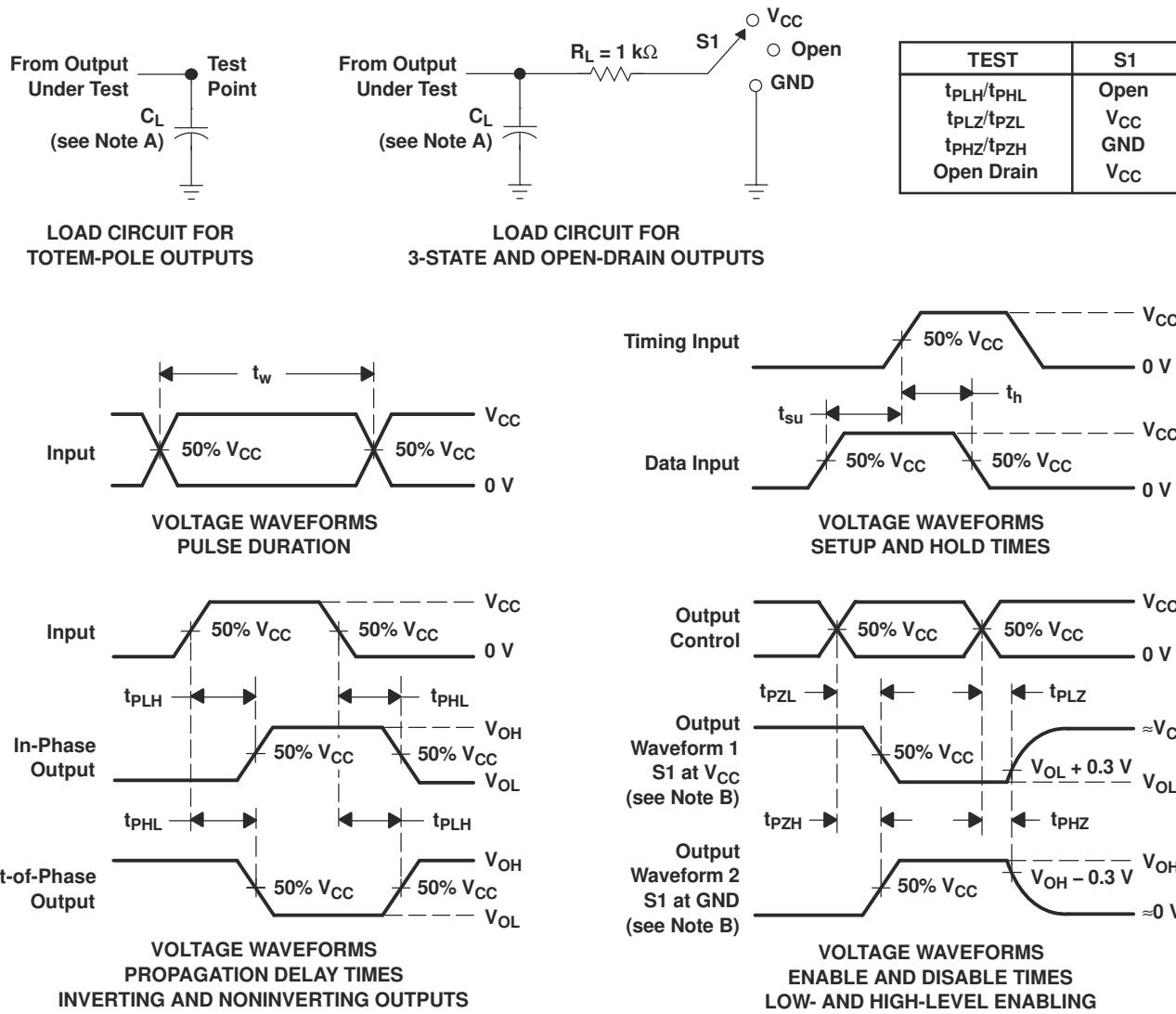


Figure 6-3. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State

## 7 Parameter Measurement Information



NOTES: A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.

- B. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low, except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high, except when disabled by the output control.
  - C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics:  $PRR \leq 1 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_r \leq 3 \text{ ns}$ ,  $t_f \leq 3 \text{ ns}$ .
  - D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one input transition per measurement.
  - E.  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$  are the same as  $t_{dis}$ .
  - F.  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$  are the same as  $t_{en}$ .
  - G.  $t_{PHL}$  and  $t_{PLH}$  are the same as  $t_{pd}$ .
  - H. All parameters and waveforms are not applicable to all devices.

**Figure 7-1. Load Circuits and Voltage Waveforms**

## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Overview

The SN74LV138A devices are 3-line to 8-line decoders/demultiplexers designed for 2 V to 5.5 V  $V_{CC}$  operation.

These devices are designed for high-performance memory-decoding or data-routing applications requiring very short propagation delay times. In high-performance memory systems, these decoders can be used to minimize the effects of system decoding. When employed with high-speed memories utilizing a fast enable circuit, the delay times of these decoders and the enable time of the memory usually are less than the typical access time of the memory. This means that the effective system delay introduced by the decoder is negligible.

The conditions at the binary-select inputs ( $A_0$ ,  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ) and the three enable inputs ( $G_2$ ,  $\overline{G}_0$ ,  $\overline{G}_1$ ) select one of eight output lines. The two active-low ( $\overline{G}_0$ ,  $\overline{G}_1$ ) and one active-high ( $G_2$ ) enable inputs reduce the need for external gates or inverters when expanding. A 24-line decoder can be implemented without external inverters and a 32-line decoder requires only one inverter. An enable input can be used as a data input for demultiplexing applications.

These devices are fully specified for partial-power-down applications using  $I_{off}$ . The  $I_{off}$  circuitry disables the outputs, preventing damaging current backflow through the devices when they are powered down.

### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram

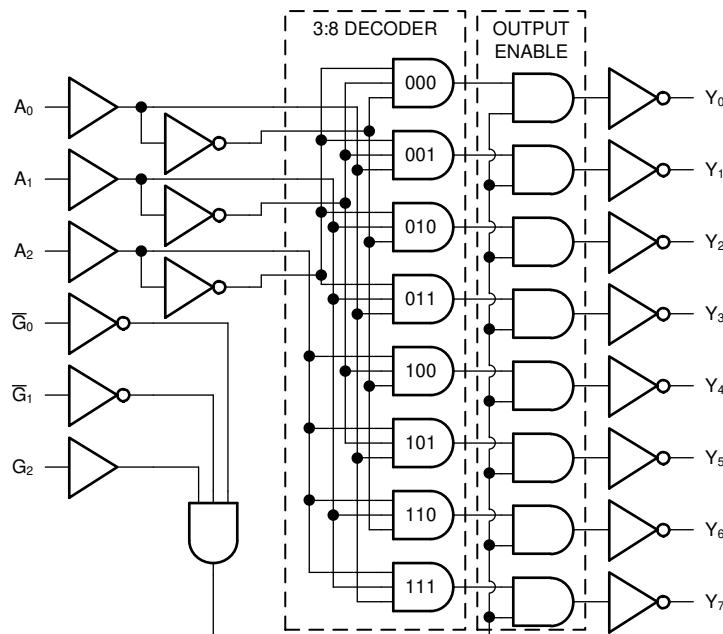


Figure 8-1. Logic Diagram (Positive Logic)

### 8.3 Feature Description

#### 8.3.1 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<sub>CC</sub> 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 10-k $\Omega$  resistor, however, is recommended and will typically meet all requirements.

### 8.3.2 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.

### 8.3.3 Partial Power Down (I<sub>off</sub>)

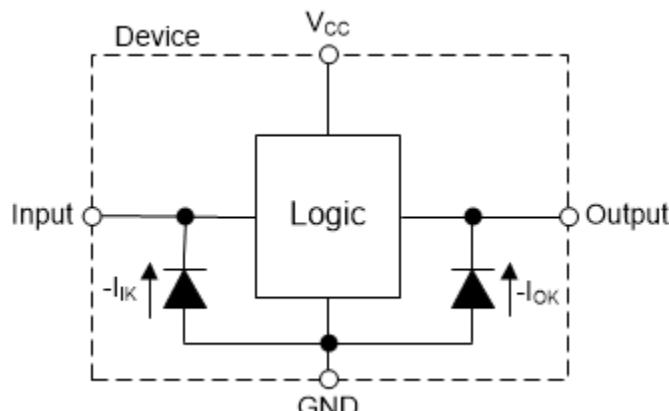
This device includes circuitry to disable all outputs when the supply pin is held at 0 V. When disabled, the outputs will neither source nor sink current, regardless of the input voltages applied. The amount of leakage current at each output is defined by the I<sub>off</sub> specification in the *Electrical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

### 8.3.4 Clamp Diode Structure

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

## 8.4 Device Functional Modes

**Function Table**

ENABLE INPUTS <sup>(1)</sup>			SELECT INPUTS			OUTPUTS <sup>(2)</sup>							
G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>0</sub>	G <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	Y <sub>0</sub>	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>20</sub>	Y <sub>3</sub>	Y <sub>4</sub>	Y <sub>5</sub>	Y <sub>6</sub>	Y <sub>7</sub>
X	H	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
X	X	H	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
L	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
H	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
H	L	L	L	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H
H	L	L	L	H	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H

**Function Table (continued)**

ENABLE INPUTS <sup>(1)</sup>			SELECT INPUTS			OUTPUTS <sup>(2)</sup>							
G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>0</sub>	G <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	Y <sub>0</sub>	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>20</sub>	Y <sub>3</sub>	Y <sub>4</sub>	Y <sub>5</sub>	Y <sub>6</sub>	Y <sub>7</sub>
H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
H	L	L	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	H
H	L	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	H
H	L	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H
H	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L

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

(2) H = Driving High, L = Driving Low, Z = High Impedance State

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

### 9.1 Application Information

The SN74LV138A is a low drive CMOS device that can be used for a multitude of output expansion applications where output ringing is a concern. The low-drive and slow-edge rates minimize overshoot and undershoot on the outputs.

### 9.2 Typical Application

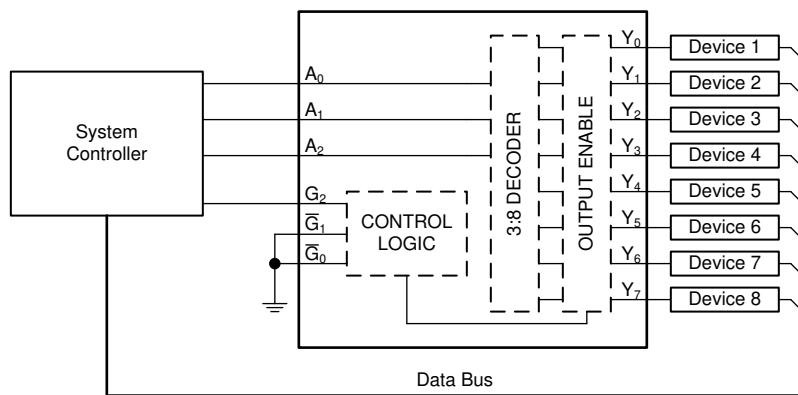


Figure 9-1. Output Expansion with Multiplexer

#### 9.2.1 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 SN74LV138A plus the maximum static supply current,  $I_{CC}$ , listed in the *Electrical Characteristics*, and any transient current required for switching. The logic device can only source as much current that is provided by the positive supply source. Be sure to not exceed the maximum total current through  $V_{CC}$  listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

The ground must be capable of sinking current equal to the total current to be sunk by all outputs of the SN74LV138A plus the maximum supply current,  $I_{CC}$ , listed in the *Electrical Characteristics*, and any transient current required for switching. The logic device can only sink as much current that can be sunk into its ground connection. Be sure to not exceed the maximum total current through GND listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

The SN74LV138A can drive a load with a total capacitance less than or equal to 50 pF while still meeting all of the data sheet specifications. Larger capacitive loads can be applied; however, it is not recommended to exceed 50 pF.

The SN74LV138A 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.

### 9.2.2 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 SN74LV138A (as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*), and the desired input transition rate limits the resistor size. A 10-k $\Omega$  resistor value is often used due to these factors.

The SN74LV138A has CMOS inputs and thus requires fast input transitions to operate correctly, as defined in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. Slow input transitions can cause oscillations, additional power consumption, and reduction in device reliability.

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

### 9.2.3 Output Considerations

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

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

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

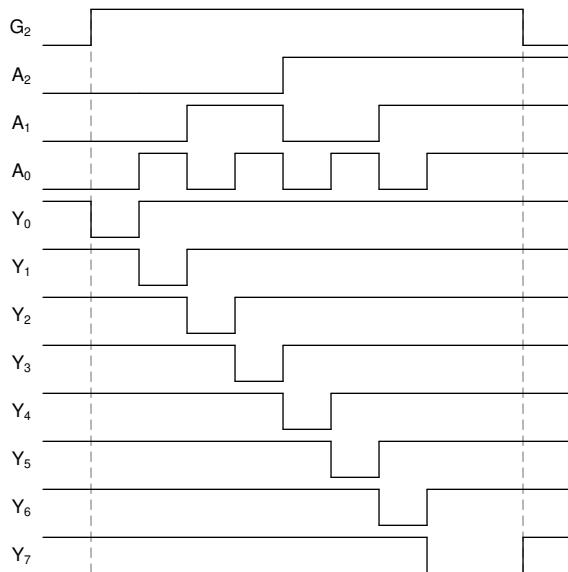
Unused outputs can be left floating. Do not connect outputs directly to  $V_{CC}$  or ground.

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

### 9.2.4 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  $\leq 50$  pF. This is not a hard limit; it will, however, ensure optimal performance. This can be accomplished by providing short, appropriately sized traces from the SN74LV138A to one or more of the receiving devices.
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  $M\Omega$ ; much larger than the minimum calculated previously.
4. Thermal issues are rarely a concern for logic gates; the power consumption and thermal increase, however, can be calculated using the steps provided in the application report, [CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation](#).

### 9.2.5 Application Curves



**Figure 9-2. Application Timing Diagram**

## 9.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The power supply can be any voltage between the minimum and maximum supply voltage rating located in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* section. Each  $V_{CC}$  terminal must have a good bypass capacitor to prevent power disturbance. For devices with a single supply, TI recommends a 0.1- $\mu$ F capacitor; if there are multiple  $V_{CC}$  terminals, then TI recommends a 0.01- $\mu$ F or 0.022- $\mu$ F capacitor for each power terminal. Multiple bypass capacitors can be paralleled to reject different frequencies of noise. Frequencies of 0.1  $\mu$ F and 1  $\mu$ F are commonly used in parallel. The bypass capacitor must be installed as close as possible to the power terminal for best results.

## 9.4 Layout

### 9.4.1 Layout Guidelines

When using multiple bit logic devices, inputs should not float. In many cases, functions or parts of functions of digital logic devices are unused. Some examples are when only two inputs of a triple-input AND gate are used, or when only 3 of the 4-buffer gates are used. Such unused input pins must not be left unconnected because the undefined voltages at the outside connections result in undefined operational states. All unused inputs of digital logic devices must be connected to a logic high or logic low voltage, as defined by the input voltage specifications, to prevent them from floating. The logic level that must be applied to any particular unused input depends on the function of the device. Generally, the inputs are tied to GND or  $V_{CC}$ , whichever makes more sense for the logic function or is more convenient.

### 9.4.2 Layout Example

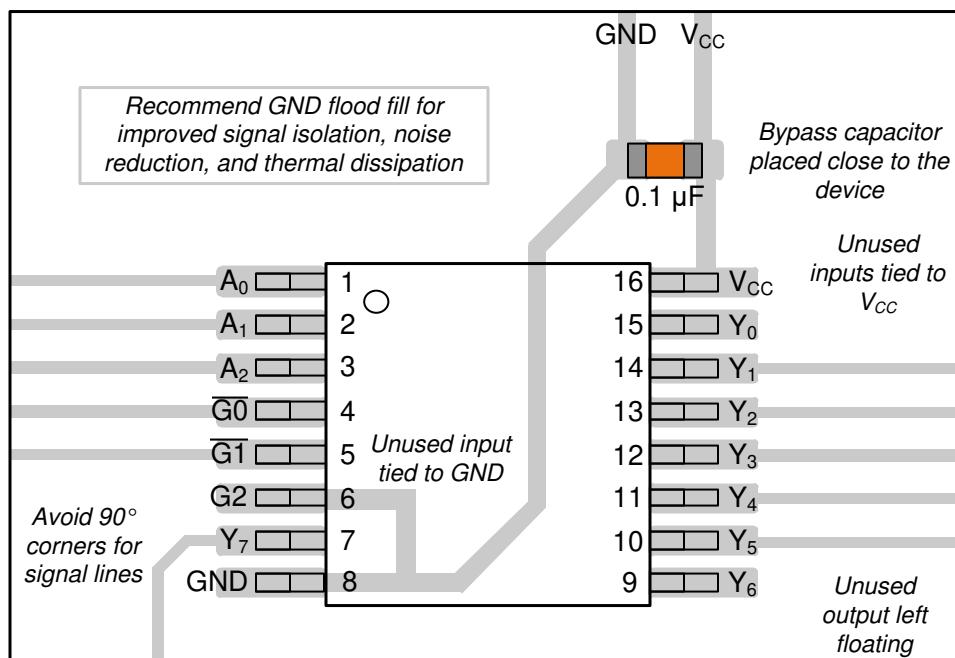


Figure 9-3. Layout Example for the SN74LV138A

## 10 Device and Documentation Support

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

### 10.1 Documentation Support

#### 10.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- Texas Instruments, [CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation application report](#)
- Texas Instruments, [Thermal Characteristics of Standard Linear and Logic \(SLL\) Packages and Devices application report](#)

### 10.2 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.

### 10.3 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](#).

### 10.4 Trademarks

TI E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

### 10.5 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.

### 10.6 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 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)
<a href="#">SN74LV138ABQBR</a>	Active	Production	WQFN (BQB)   16	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LV138A
SN74LV138ABQBR.A	Active	Production	WQFN (BQB)   16	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LV138A
<a href="#">SN74LV138AD</a>	Obsolete	Production	SOIC (D)   16	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	LV138A
<a href="#">SN74LV138ADBR</a>	Active	Production	SSOP (DB)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LV138A
SN74LV138ADBR.A	Active	Production	SSOP (DB)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LV138A
<a href="#">SN74LV138ADGVR</a>	Active	Production	TVSOP (DGV)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LV138A
SN74LV138ADGVR.A	Active	Production	TVSOP (DGV)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LV138A
<a href="#">SN74LV138ADR</a>	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   16	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LV138A
SN74LV138ADR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   16	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LV138A
<a href="#">SN74LV138ANSR</a>	Active	Production	SOP (NS)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	74LV138A
SN74LV138ANSR.A	Active	Production	SOP (NS)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	74LV138A
<a href="#">SN74LV138APW</a>	Obsolete	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	LV138A
<a href="#">SN74LV138APWR</a>	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LV138A
SN74LV138APWR.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LV138A
<a href="#">SN74LV138APWRG4</a>	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LV138A
SN74LV138APWRG4.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LV138A
<a href="#">SN74LV138APWT</a>	Obsolete	Production	TSSOP (PW)   16	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	LV138A
<a href="#">SN74LV138ARGYR</a>	Active	Production	VQFN (RGY)   16	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	LV138A
SN74LV138ARGYR.A	Active	Production	VQFN (RGY)   16	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	LV138A

<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.

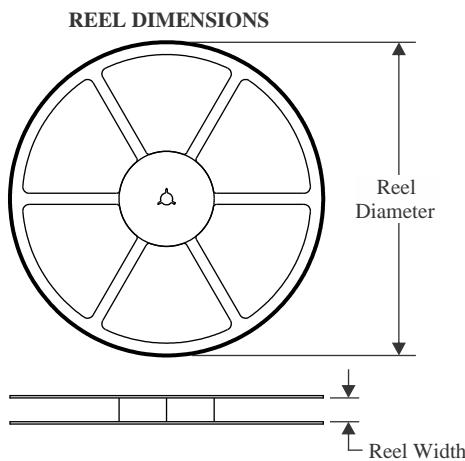
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SN74LV138A :**

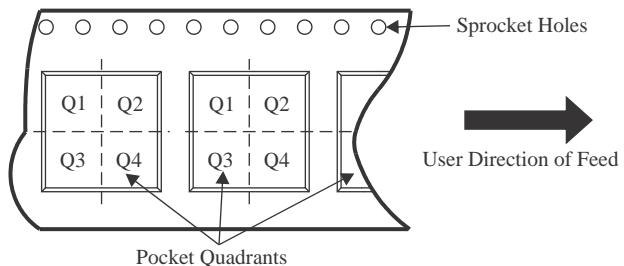
- Automotive : [SN74LV138A-Q1](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

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

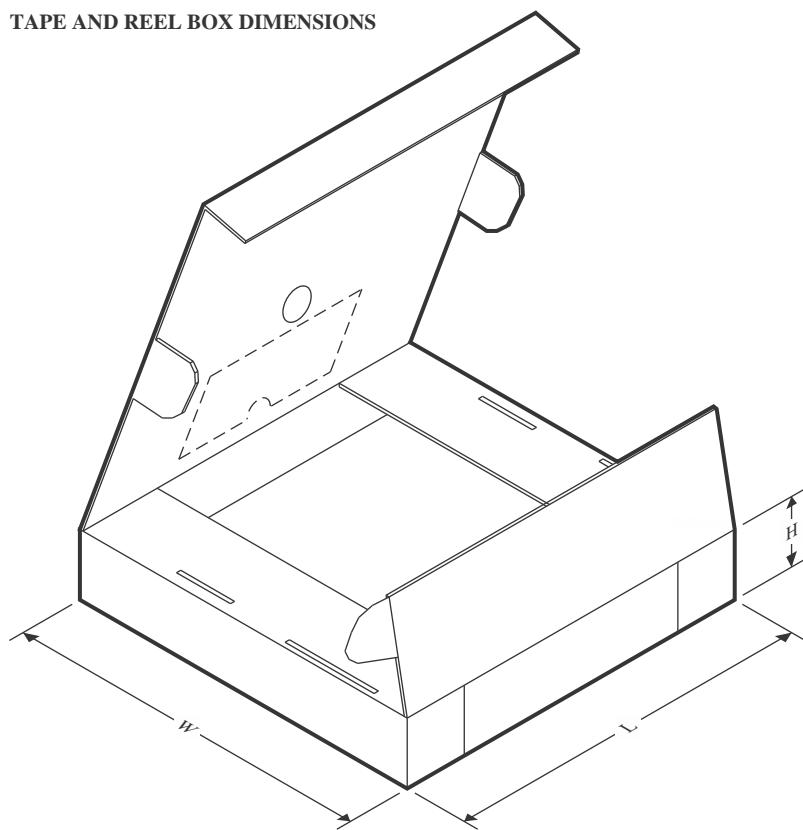
**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**


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
SN74LV138ABQBR	WQFN	BQB	16	3000	180.0	12.4	2.8	3.8	1.2	4.0	12.0	Q1
SN74LV138ADBR	SSOP	DB	16	2000	330.0	16.4	8.35	6.6	2.4	12.0	16.0	Q1
SN74LV138ADGVR	TVSOP	DGV	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.8	4.0	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74LV138ADR	SOIC	D	16	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	10.3	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
SN74LV138ADR	SOIC	D	16	2500	330.0	12.4	3.75	3.75	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74LV138ANSR	SOP	NS	16	2000	330.0	16.4	8.1	10.4	2.5	12.0	16.0	Q1
SN74LV138APWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74LV138APWRG4	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74LV138APWRG4	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74LV138ARGYR	VQFN	RGY	16	3000	330.0	12.4	3.8	4.3	1.5	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)
SN74LV138ABQBR	WQFN	BQB	16	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
SN74LV138ADBR	SSOP	DB	16	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
SN74LV138ADGVR	TVSOP	DGV	16	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
SN74LV138ADR	SOIC	D	16	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
SN74LV138ADR	SOIC	D	16	2500	340.5	336.1	32.0
SN74LV138ANSR	SOP	NS	16	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
SN74LV138APWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0
SN74LV138APWRG4	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
SN74LV138APWRG4	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
SN74LV138ARGYR	VQFN	RGY	16	3000	353.0	353.0	32.0

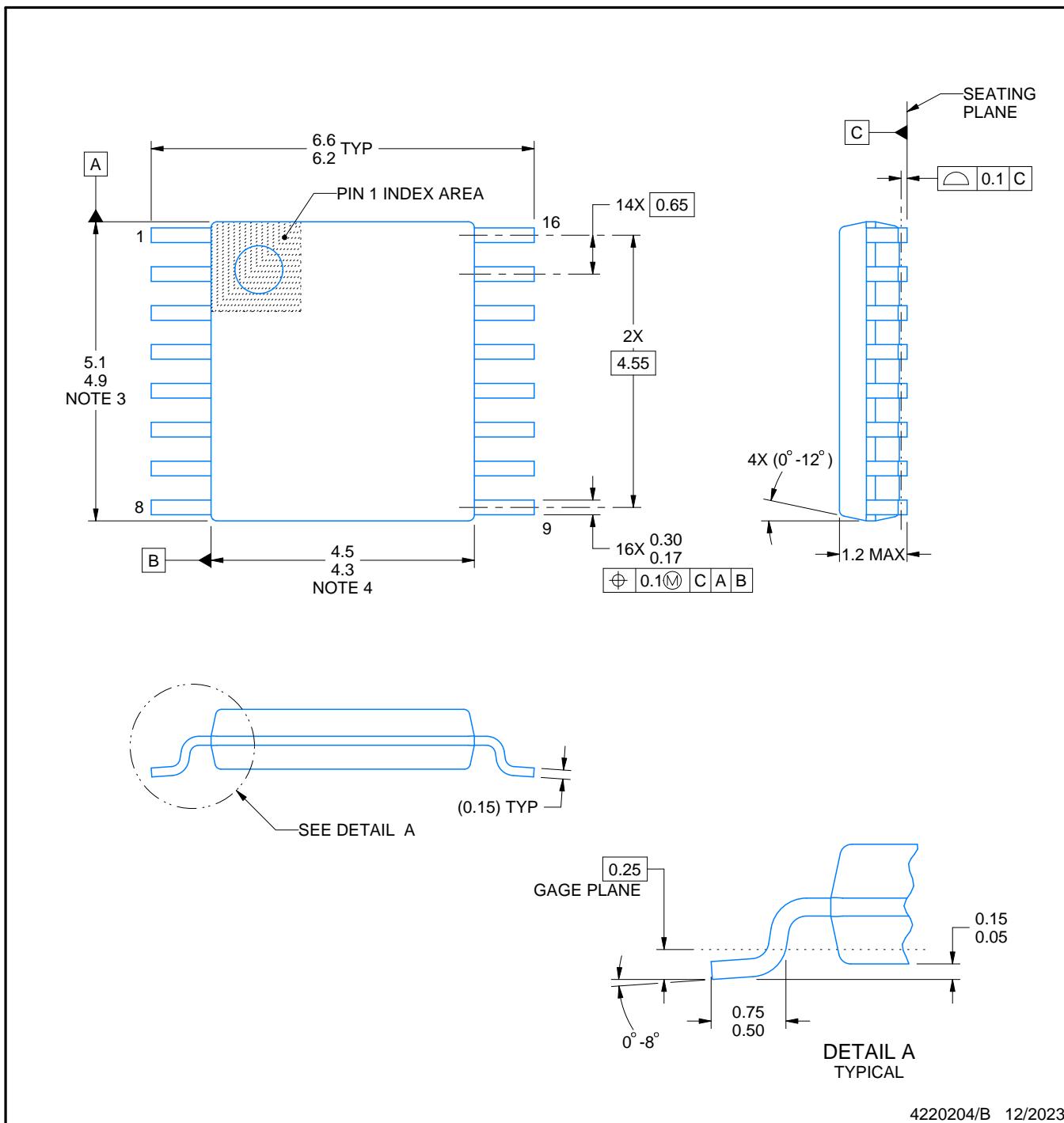
## PACKAGE OUTLINE

**PW0016A**



## **TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height**

## SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



## NOTES:

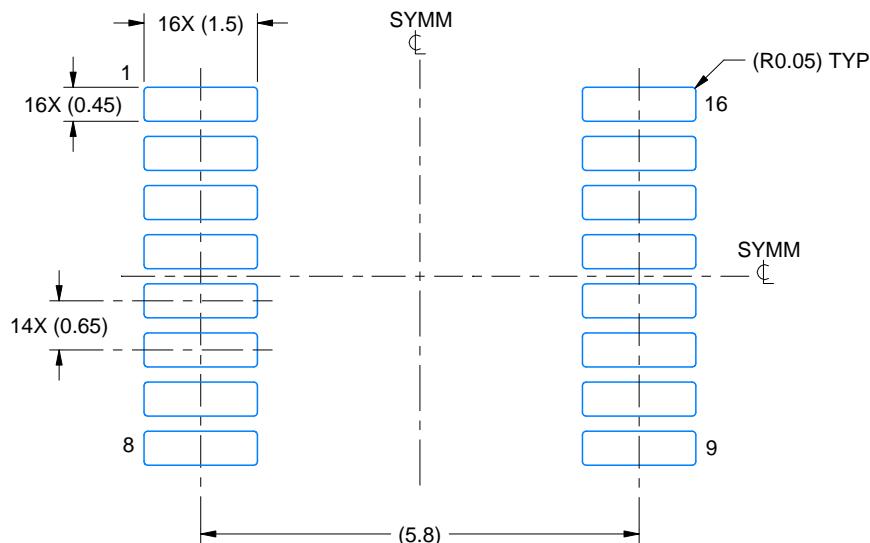
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, 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

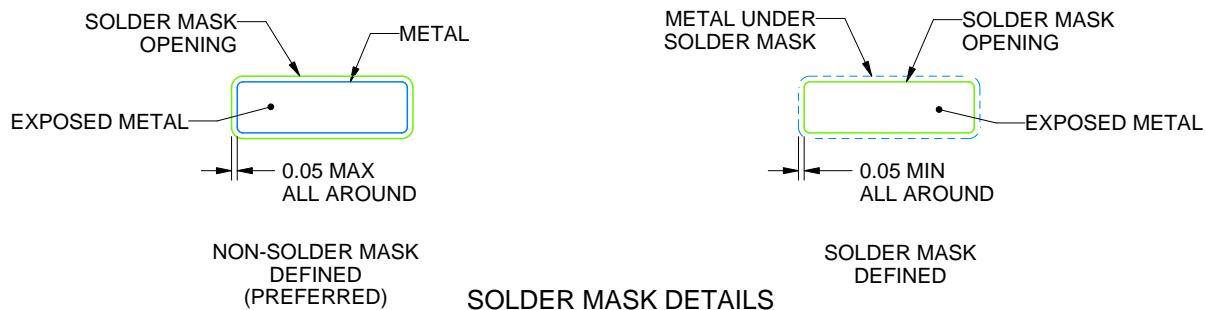
PW0016A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 10X



4220204/B 12/2023

NOTES: (continued)

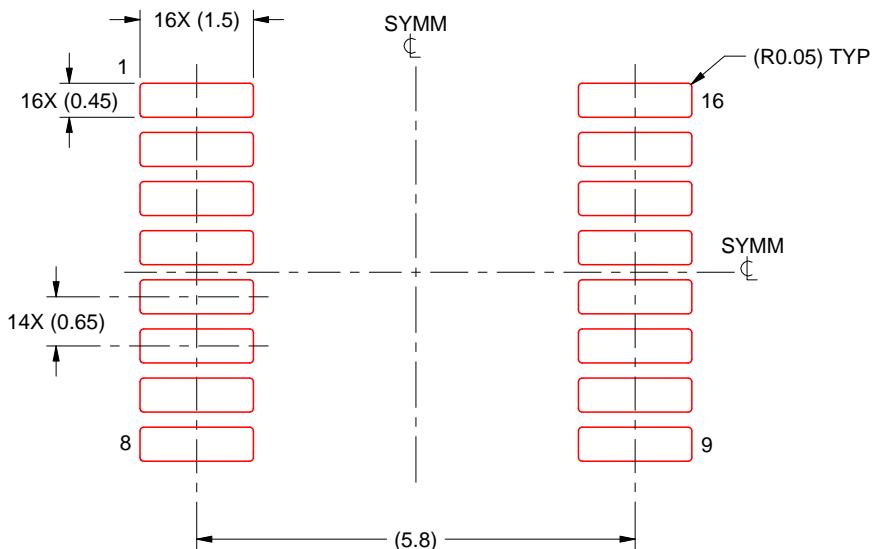
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# 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

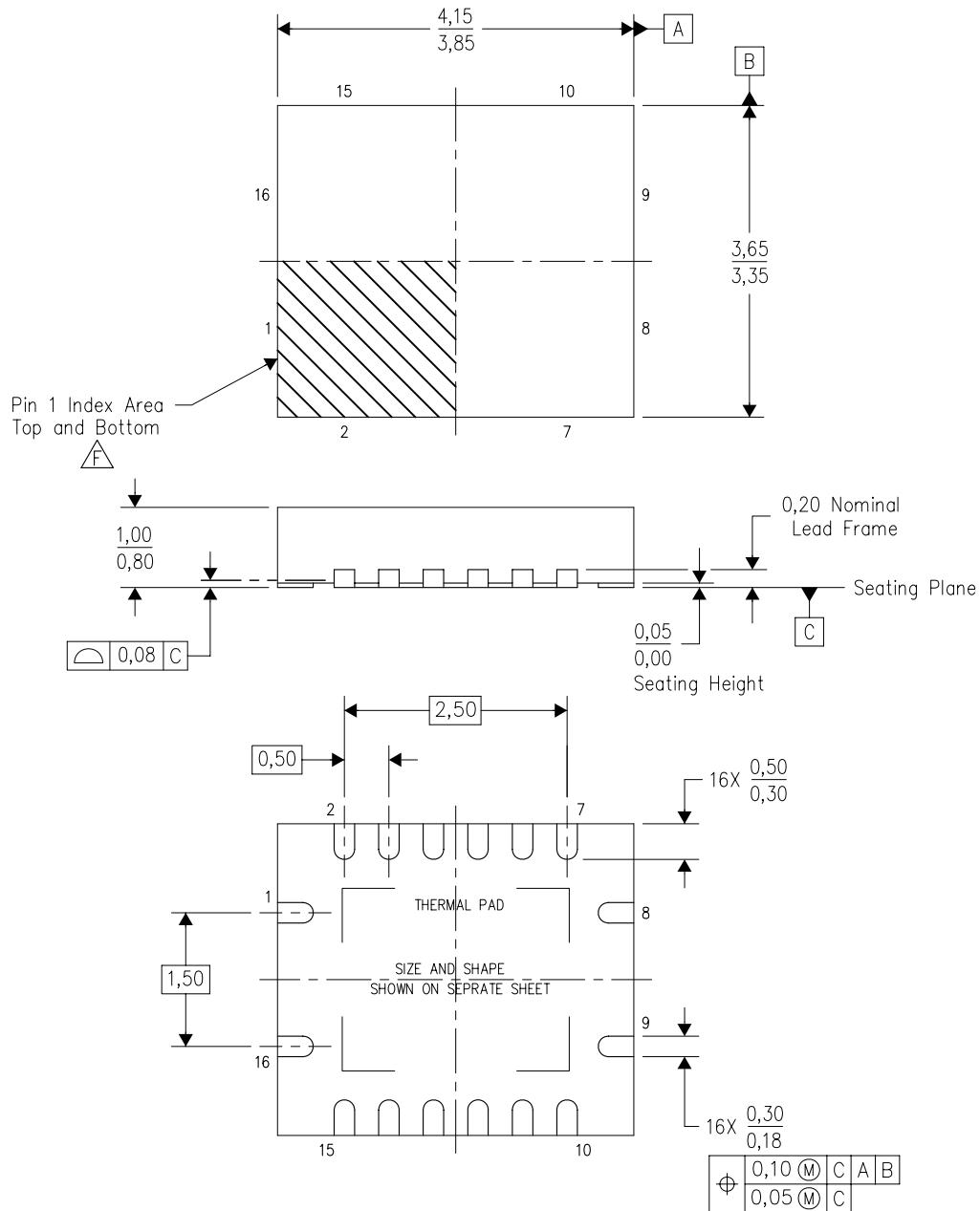
NOTES: (continued)

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.

## MECHANICAL DATA

RGY (R-PVQFN-N16)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



### Bottom View

4203539-3/l 06/2011

NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. QFN (Quad Flatpack No-Lead) package configuration.
- D. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
- E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.

 F. Pin 1 identifiers are located on both top and bottom of the package and within the zone indicated.  
The Pin 1 identifiers are either a molded, marked, or metal feature.

- G. Package complies to JEDEC MO-241 variation BA.

## **THERMAL PAD MECHANICAL DATA**

RGY (R-PVQFN-N16)

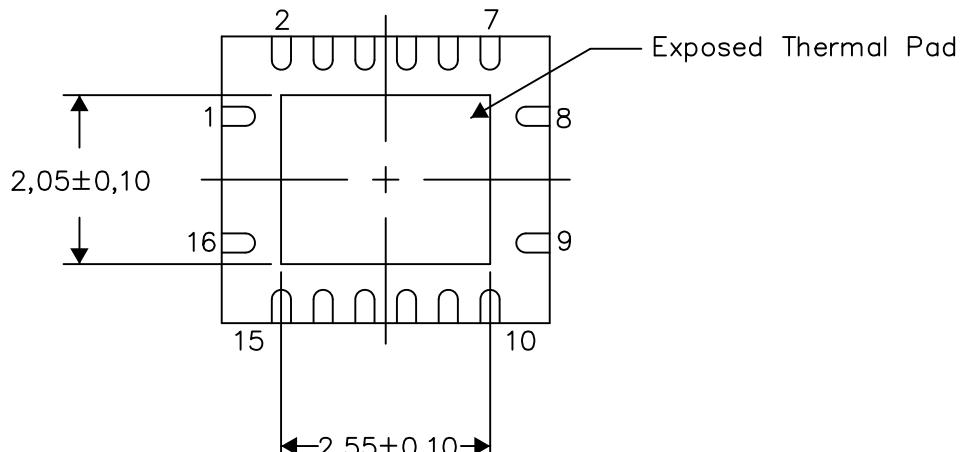
PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD

## THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No-Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



### Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

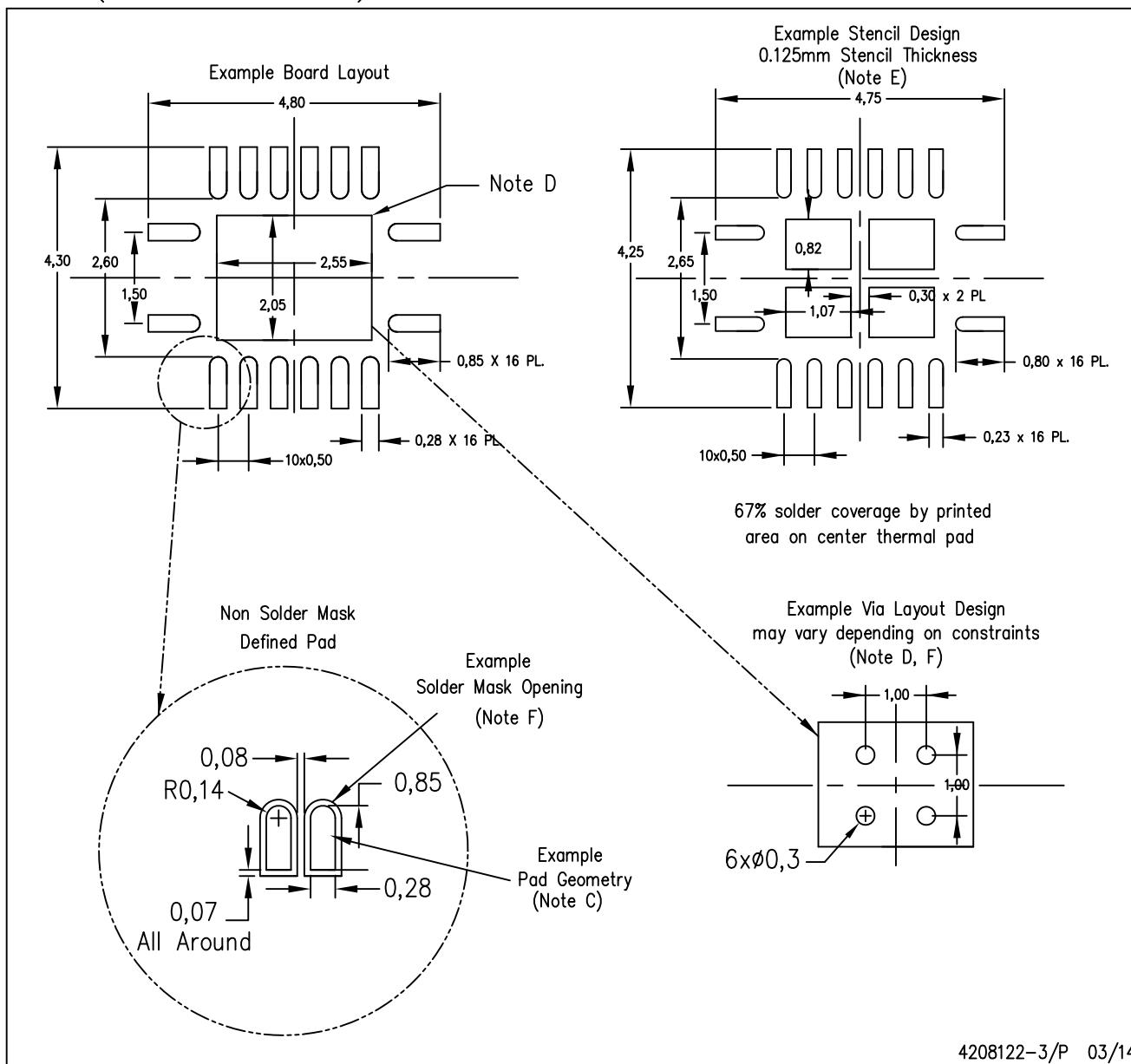
4206353-3/P 03/14

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

## LAND PATTERN DATA

RGY (R-PVQFN-N16)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



4208122-3/P 03/14

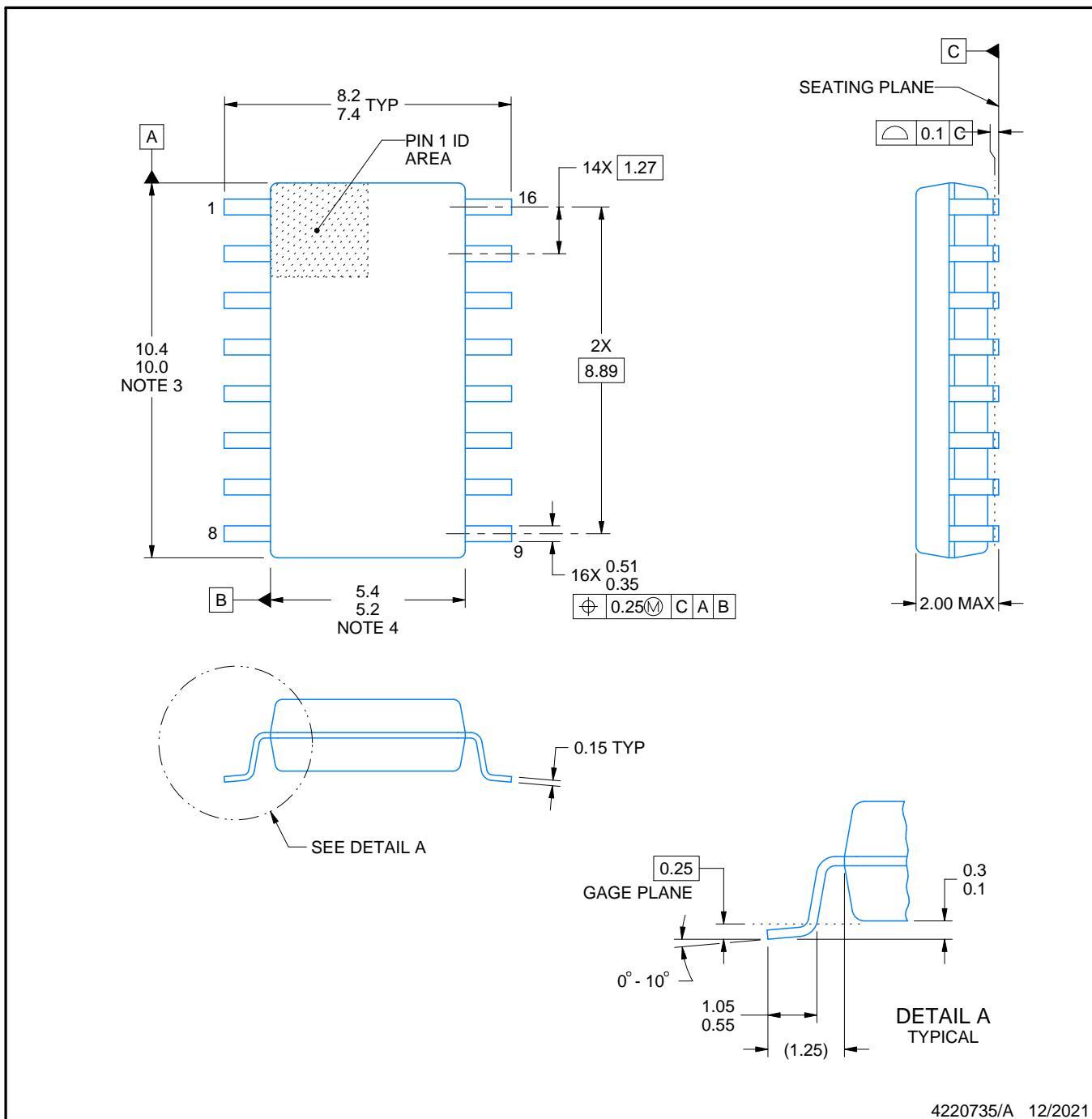
- NOTES:**
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, Quad Flat-Pack QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com) <<http://www.ti.com>>.
  - Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
  - Customers should contact their board fabrication site for minimum solder mask web tolerances between signal pads.



# PACKAGE OUTLINE

## SOP - 2.00 mm max height

SOP



4220735/A 12/2021

### NOTES:

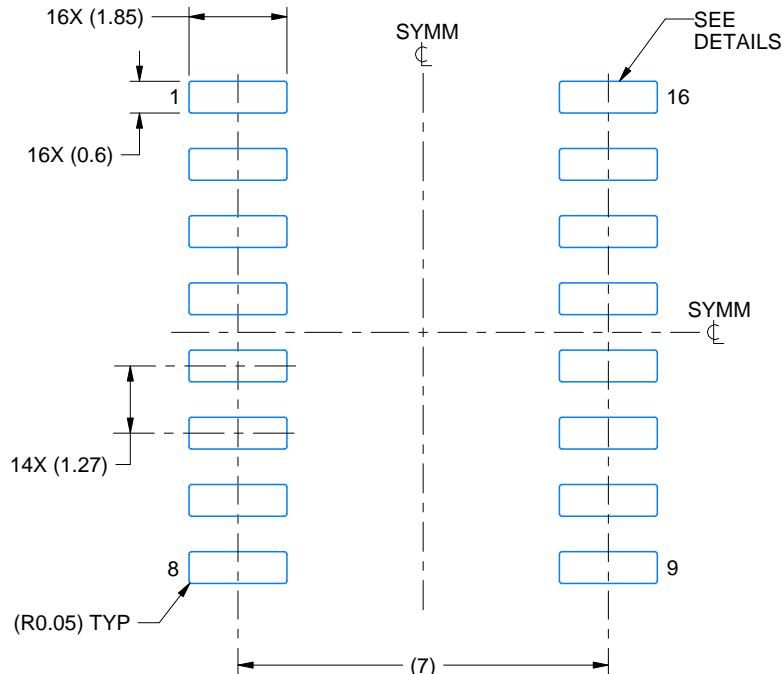
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate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

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

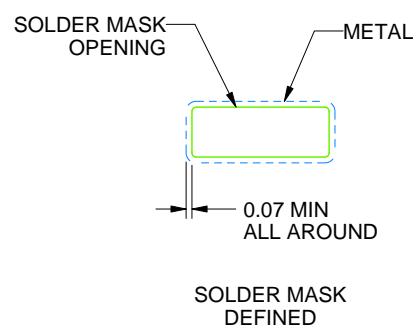
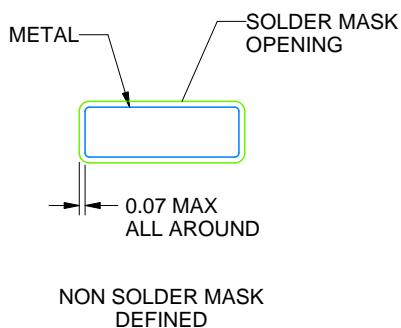
NS0016A

SOP - 2.00 mm max height

SOP



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:7X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220735/A 12/2021

NOTES: (continued)

5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

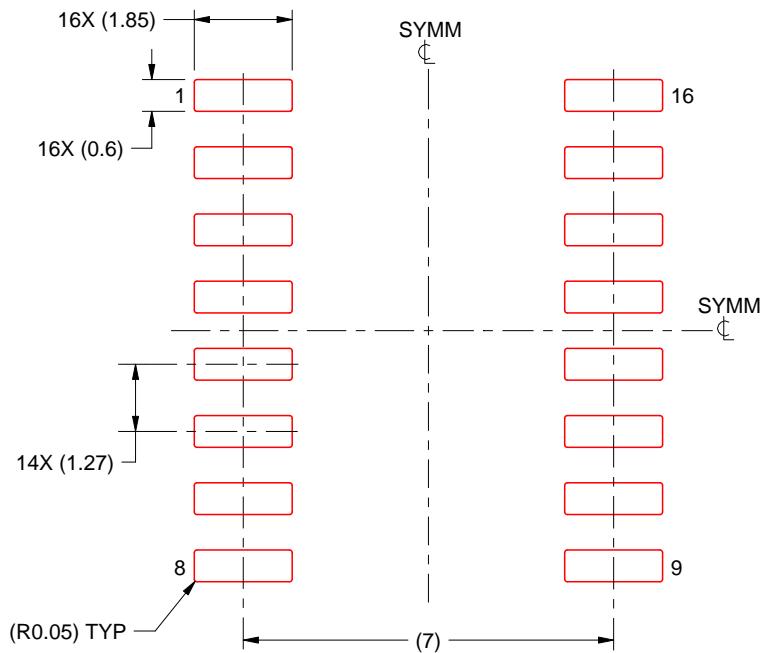
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

NS0016A

SOP - 2.00 mm max height

SOP



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:7X

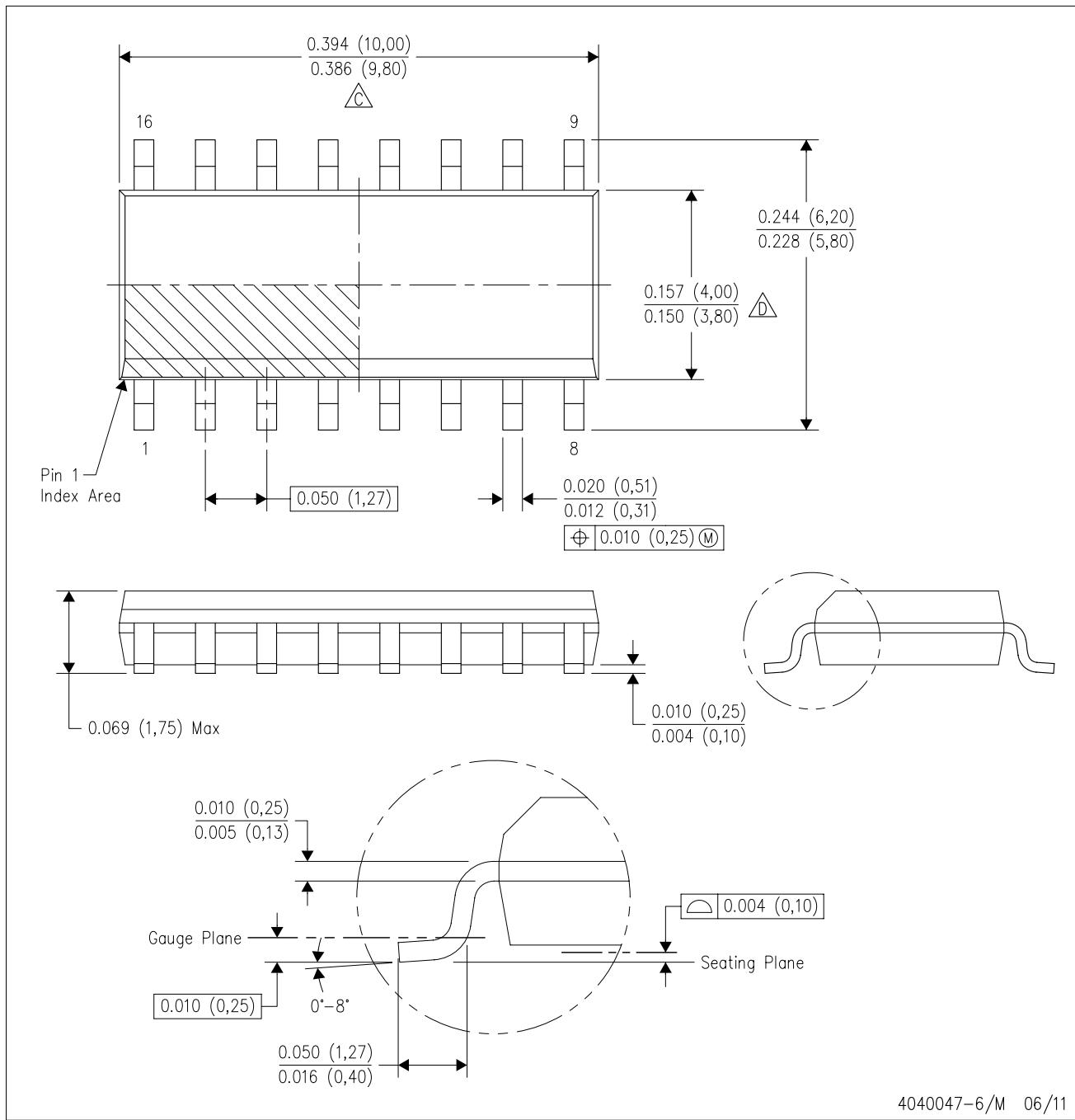
4220735/A 12/2021

NOTES: (continued)

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

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.

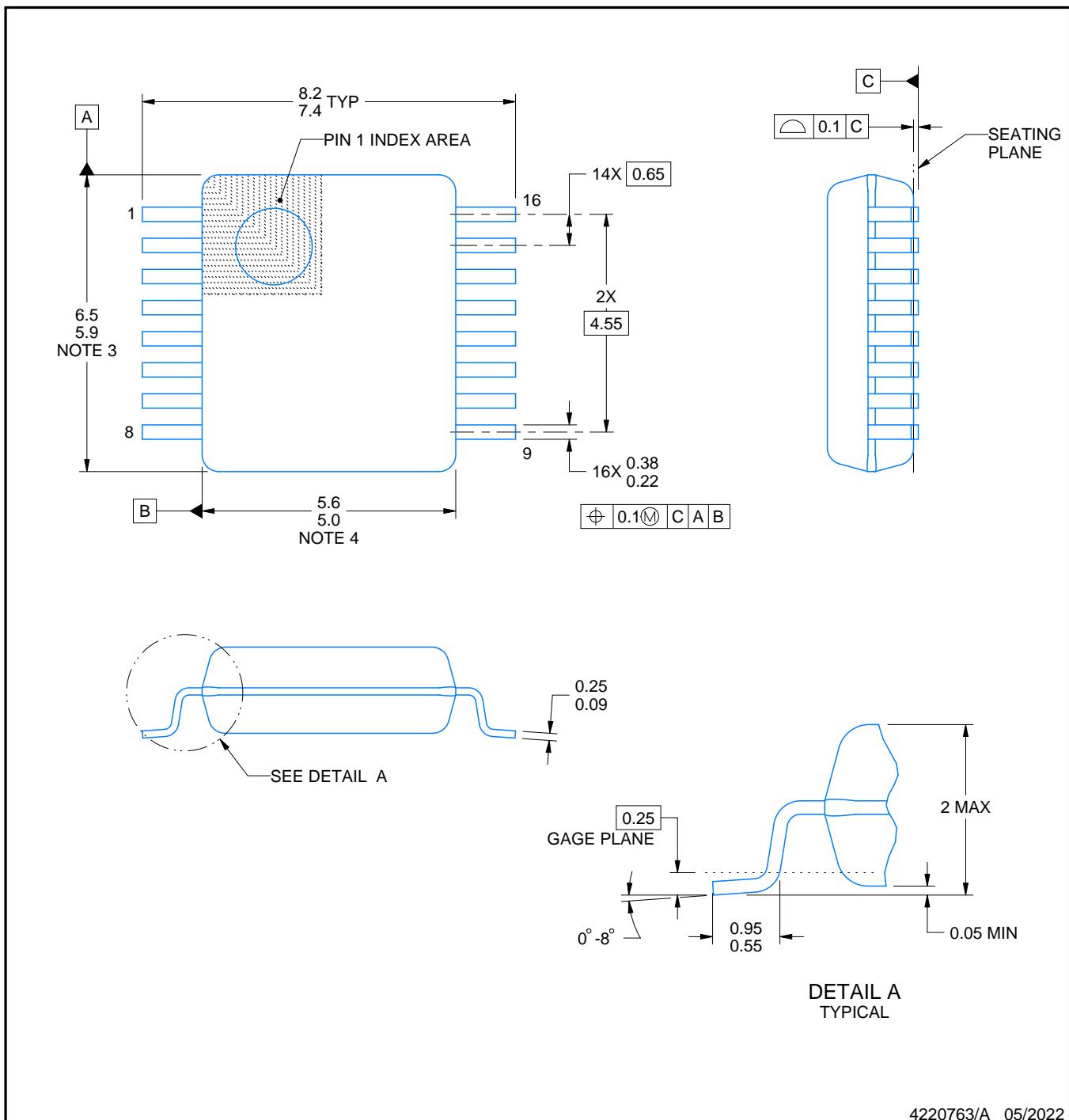
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.

E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AC.

# PACKAGE OUTLINE

## SSOP - 2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



### NOTES:

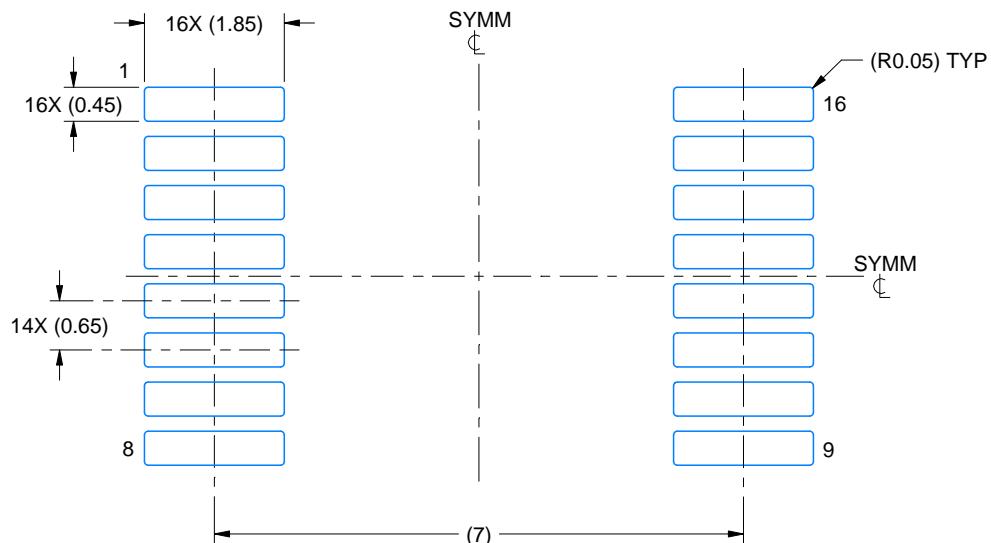
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. Reference JEDEC registration MO-150.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

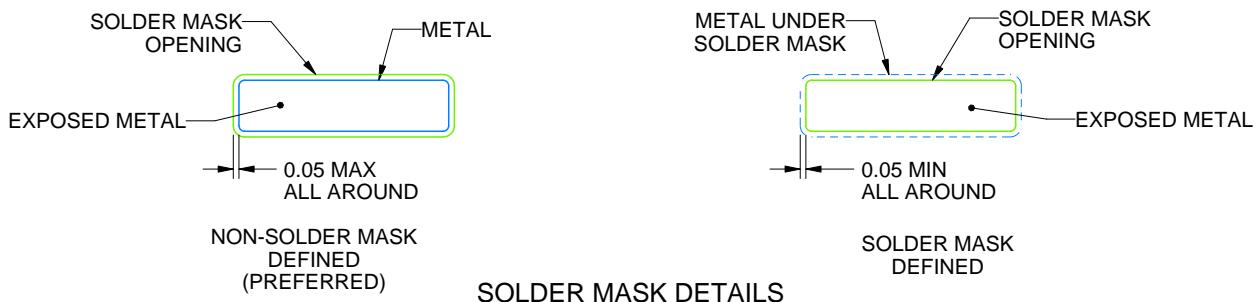
DB0016A

SSOP - 2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 10X



4220763/A 05/2022

NOTES: (continued)

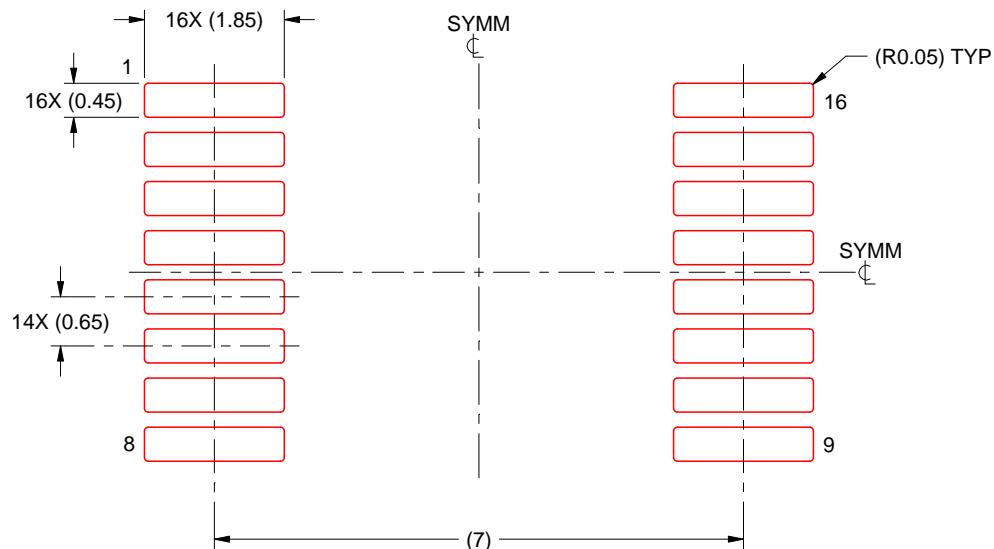
5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DB0016A

SSOP - 2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



4220763/A 05/2022

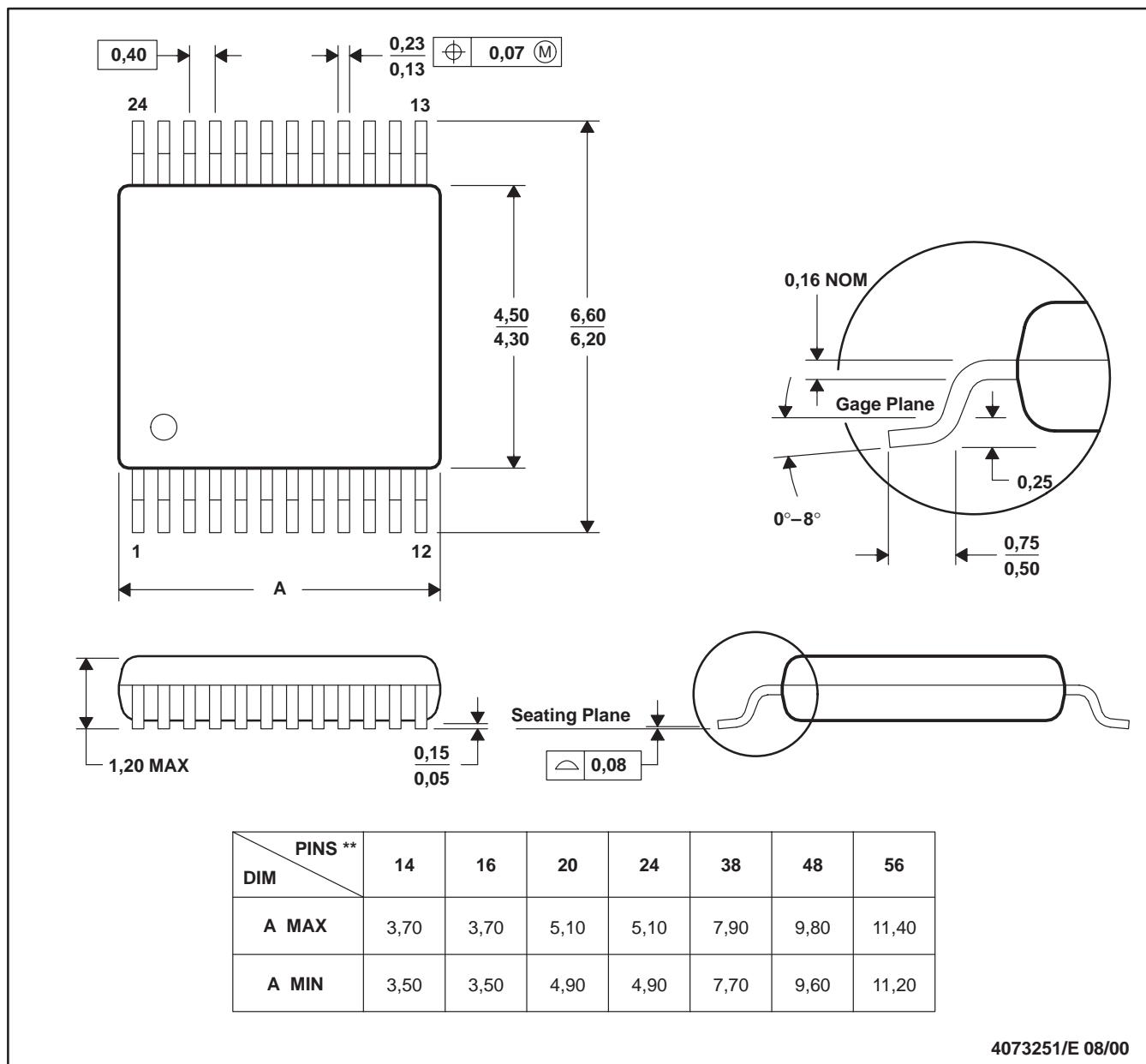
NOTES: (continued)

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

## DGV (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE

24 PINS SHOWN



- 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 per side.  
 D. Falls within JEDEC: 24/48 Pins – MO-153  
 14/16/20/56 Pins – MO-194

## GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

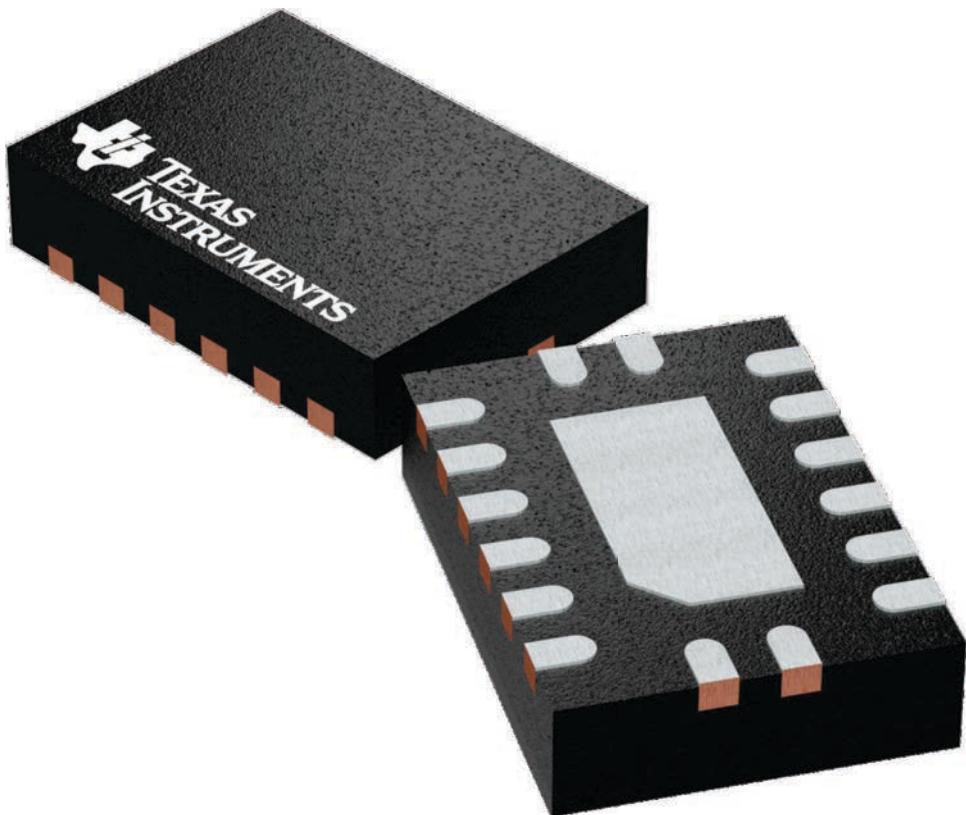
### BQB 16

### 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.



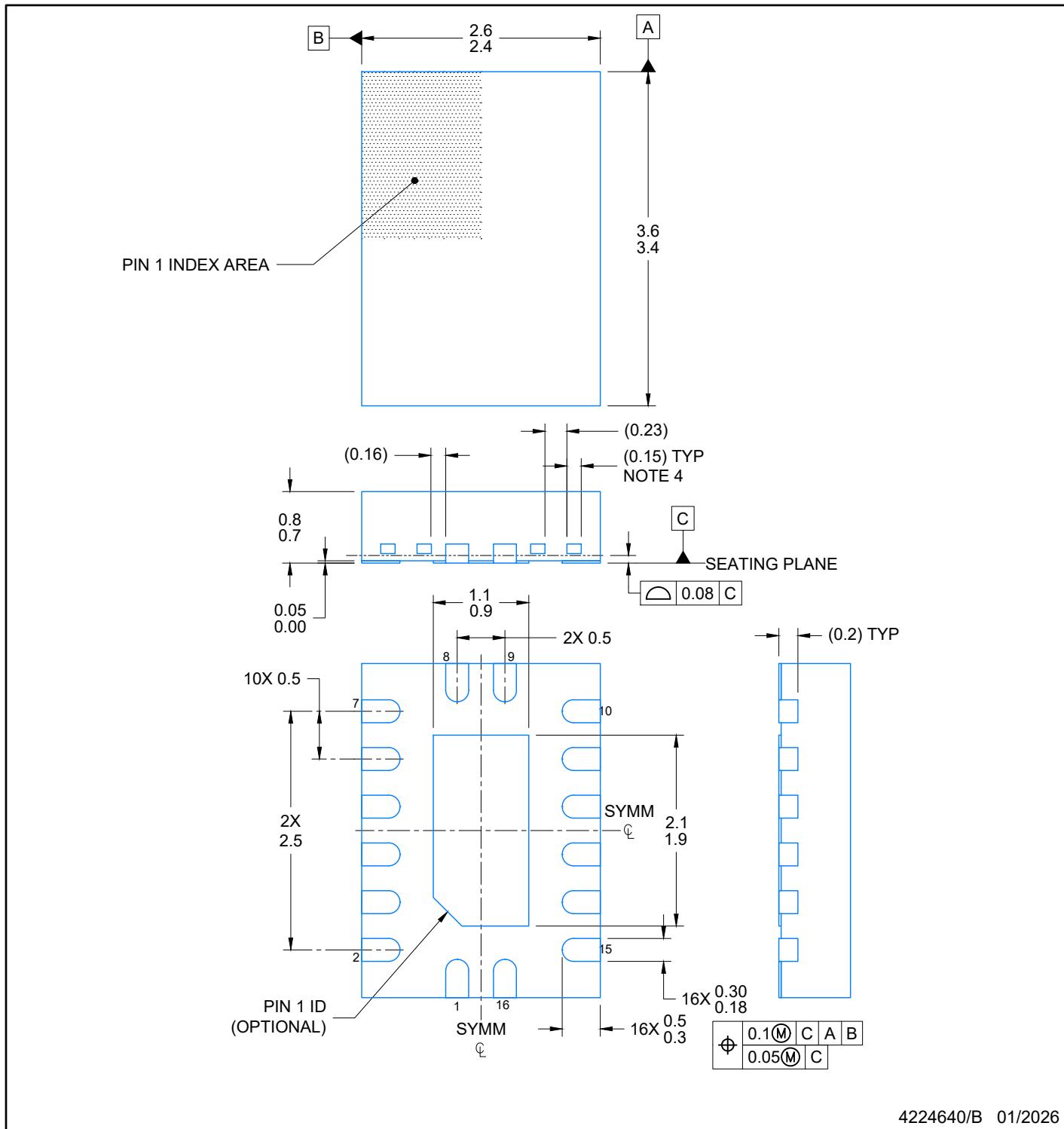
4226161/A

## PACKAGE OUTLINE

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

## PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK-NO LEAD

**BQB0016A**



## NOTES:

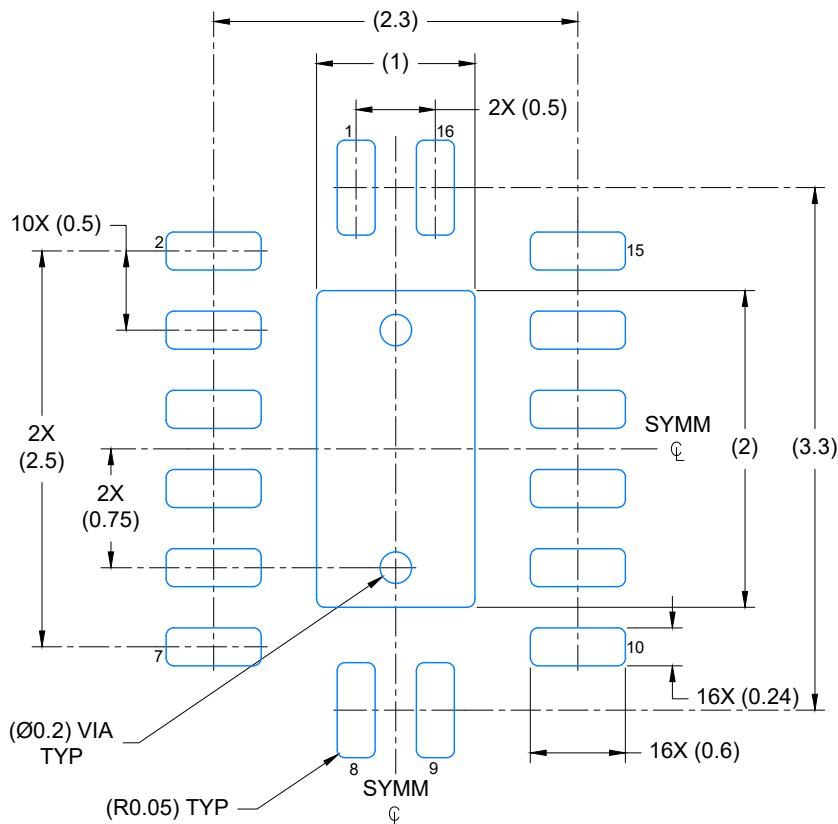
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for optimal thermal and mechanical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

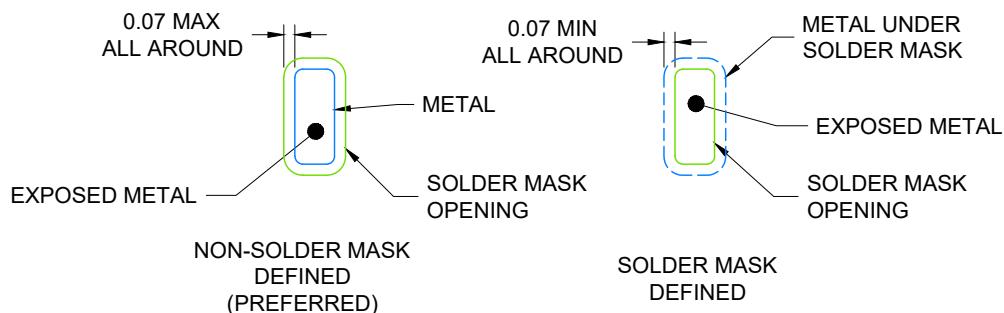
**BQB0016A**



## LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE

#### EXPOSED METAL SHOWN

SCALE: 20X



4224640/B 01/2026

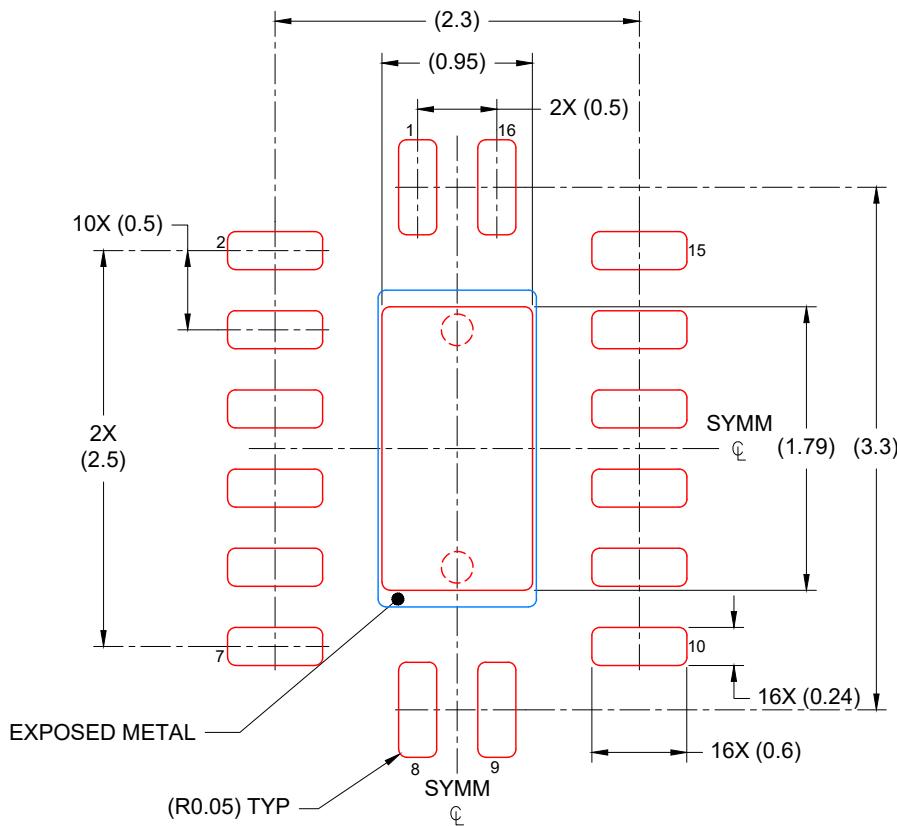
1. NOTES: (continued)
    5. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/slua271](http://www.ti.com/lit/slua271)).
    6. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data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

BQB0016A

PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK-NO LEAD



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.

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