INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

DATA SHEET

74ALVC244Octal buffer/line driver; 3-state

Preliminary specification
File under Integrated Circuits, IC24





74ALVC244

FEATURES

- Wide supply voltage range of 1.65 to 3.6 V
- Complies with JEDEC standard:
 - JESD8-7 (1.65 to 1.95 V)
 - JESD8-5 (2.3 to 2.7 V)
 - JESD8B/JESD36 (2.7 to 3.6 V).
- 3.6 V tolerant inputs/outputs
- · CMOS LOW power consumption
- Direct interface with TTL levels (2.7 to 3.6 V)
- Power-down mode
- Latch-up performance exceeds ≤ 250 mA
- ESD protection:
 - Human Body Model (HBM) (A 114-A) exceeds 2000 V
 - Machine Model (MM) (A 115-A) exceeds 200 V.

DESCRIPTION

The 74ALVC244 is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, Si-gate CMOS device and superior to most advanced CMOS compatible TTL families.

The 74ALVC244 is an octal non-inverting buffer/line driver with 3-state outputs. The 3-state outputs are controlled by the output enable inputs $1\overline{OE}$ and $2\overline{OE}$. A HIGH on $n\overline{OE}$ causes the outputs to assume a HIGH impedance OFF-state. Schmitt-trigger action at all inputs makes the circuit highly tolerant for slower input rise and fall times.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

GND = 0 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL	UNIT
t _{PHL} /t _{PLH}	propagation delay inputs	$V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}; C_L = 30 \text{ pF}; R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	_	ns
	nA _n to output nY _n	$V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}; C_L = 30 \text{ pF}; R_L = 500 \Omega$	_	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}; C_L = 50 \text{ pF}; R_L = 500 \Omega$	_	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}; C_L = 50 \text{ pF}; R_L = 500 \Omega$	_	ns
C _I	input capacitance		3.5	pF
C _{PD}	power dissipation capacitance per buffer	V _{CC} = 3.3 V; notes 1 and 2	20	pF

Notes

1. C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in μW).

 $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$ where:

 f_i = input frequency in MHz;

f_o = output frequency in MHz;

C_L = output load capacitance in pF;

V_{CC} = supply voltage in Volts.

2. The condition is $V_I = GND$ to V_{CC} .

Octal buffer/line driver; 3-state

74ALVC244

FUNCTION TABLE

See note 1.

INF	PUT	OUTPUT				
nŌĒ	n OE nA _n					
L	L	L				
L	Н	Н				
Н	X	Z				

Note

1. H = HIGH voltage level;

L = LOW voltage level;

X = don't care;

Z = HIGH-impedance OFF-state.

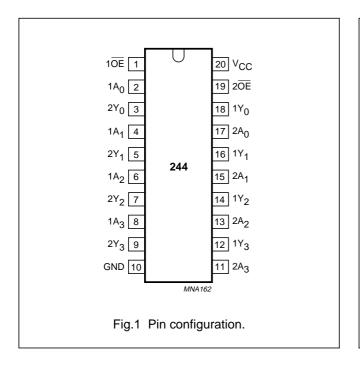
ORDERING INFORMATION

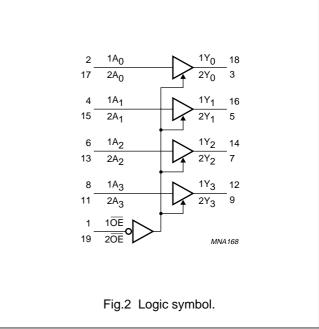
TYPE NUMBER		PACKA	GES	
I TPE NUMBER	PINS	PACKAGE	MATERIAL	CODE
74ALVC244D	20	SO	plastic	SOT163-1
74ALVC244PW	20	TSSOP	plastic	SOT360-1

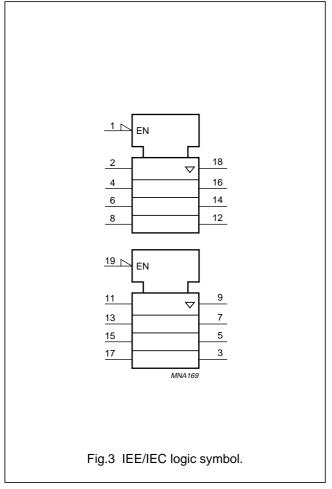
PINNING

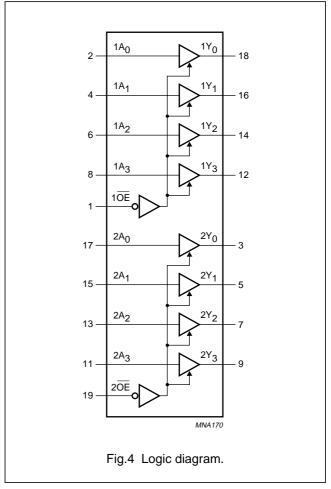
PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	1 OE	output enable input (active LOW)
2, 4, 6 and 8	1A ₀ to 1A ₃	data inputs
3, 5, 7 and 9	2Y ₀ to 2Y ₃	bus outputs
10	GND	ground (0 V)
11, 13, 15 and 17	2A ₃ to 2A ₀	data inputs
12, 14, 16 and 18	1Y ₃ to 1Y ₀	bus outputs
19	2 OE	output enable input (active LOW)
20	V _{CC}	supply voltage

74ALVC244









Octal buffer/line driver; 3-state

74ALVC244

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V _{CC}	supply voltage		1.65	3.6	V
VI	input voltage		0	3.6	V
Vo	output voltage	V _{CC} = 1.65 to 3.6 V; enable mode	0	V _{CC}	V
		V _{CC} = 1.65 to 3.6 V; disable mode	0	3.6	V
		V _{CC} = 0 V; Power-down mode	0	3.6	V
T _{amb}	operating ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C
t _r , t _f	input rise and fall times	V _{CC} = 1.65 to 2.7 V	0	20	ns/V
		V _{CC} = 2.7 to 3.6 V	0	10	ns/V

LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134); voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V _{CC}	supply voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
I _{IK}	input diode current	V _I < 0	_	-50	mA
V _I	input voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
I _{OK}	output diode current	$V_O > V_{CC}$ or $V_O < 0$	_	±50	mA
Vo	output voltage	enable mode; notes 1 and 2	-0.5	V _{CC} + 0.5	V
		disable mode	-0.5	+4.6	V
		Power-down mode; note 2	-0.5	+4.6	V
Io	output diode current	$V_O = 0$ to V_{CC}	_	±50	mA
I _{GND} , I _{CC}	V _{CC} or GND current		_	±100	mA
T _{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
P _{tot}	power dissipation per package				
	SO package	above 70 °C derate linearly with 8 mW/K	_	500	mW
	TSSOP package	above 60 °C derate linearly with 5.5 mW/K	_	500	mW

Notes

- 1. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
- 2. When $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$ (Power-down mode), the output voltage can be 3.6 V in normal operation.

Octal buffer/line driver; 3-state

74ALVC244

DC CHARACTERISTICS

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

		TEST CONDITION	NS		T _{amb} (°C)		
SYMBOL	PARAMETER			_	40 to +8	5	UNIT	
		OTHER	V _{CC} (V)	MIN.	TYP. ⁽¹⁾	Oto +85 YP.(1) MAX. 0.35 × V _{CC} 0.7 0.8 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.6 0.4 0.4 0.55 0.1 1 2 0.1 1 1 5		
V _{IH}	HIGH-level input		1.65 to 1.95	0.65 × V _{CC}	_	_	V	
	voltage		2.3 to 2.7	1.7	_	_	٧	
			2.7 to 3.6	2	_	_	V	
V _{IL}	LOW-level input		1.65 to 1.95	_	_	$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	V	
	voltage		2.3 to 2.7	_	_	0.7	V	
			2.7 to 3.6	_	_	0.8	V	
V _{OL}	LOW-level output	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = 100 \mu A$	1.65 to 3.6	_	_	0.2	V	
	voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = 6$ mA	1.65	_	_	0.3	٧	
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = 12$ mA	2.3	_	_	0.4	٧	
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = 18$ mA	2.3	_	_	0.6	V	
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = 12$ mA	2.7	_	_	0.4	V	
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = 18$ mA	3.0	_	_	0.4	٧	
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = 24$ mA	3.0	_	_	0.55	V	
V _{OH}	HIGH-level output	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = -100 \mu A$	1.65 to 3.6	V _{CC} - 0.2	_	_	V	
	voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = -6$ mA	1.65	1.25	_	_	V	
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = -12$ mA	2.3	1.8	_	_	V	
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = -18$ mA	2.3	1.7	_	_	V	
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = -12$ mA	2.7	2.2	_	_	V	
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = -18$ mA	3.0	2.4	_	_	V	
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $I_O = -24$ mA	3.0	2.2	_	_	V	
II	input leakage current	V _I = 3.6 V or GND	3.6	_	±0.1	±5	μΑ	
I _{OZ}	3-state output OFF-state current	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $V_O = 3.6$ V or GND; note 2	3.6	_	0.1	±10	μΑ	
I _{off}	power OFF leakage current	V_I or $V_O = 3.6 \text{ V}$	0.0	_	±0.1	±10	μΑ	
I _{CC}	quiescent supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $I_O = 0$	3.6	_	0.2	20	μА	
Δl _{CC}	additional quiescent supply current per input pin	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0$	3.0 to 3.6	-	5	750	μΑ	

Notes

- 1. All typical values are measured at V_{CC} = 3.3 V and T_{amb} = 25 $^{\circ}$ C.
- 2. For transceivers, the parameters $I_{\mbox{\scriptsize OZ}}$ includes the input leakage current.

74ALVC244

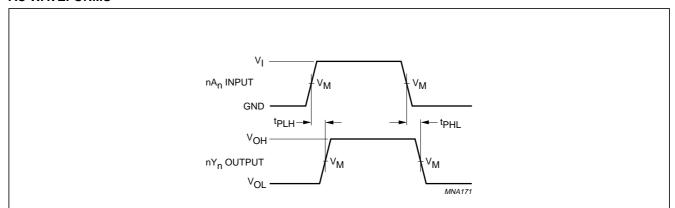
AC CHARACTERISTICS

		TEST CONI	DITIONS		T _{amb} (°C)	
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	WAVEFORMS	V 00		-40 to +8	3 5	UNIT
		WAVEFORMS	V _{CC} (V)	MIN.	TYP.(1)	MAX.	
t _{PHL} /t _{PLH}	propagation delay	see Figs 5 and 7	1.65 to 1.95	1.0	_	4.4	ns
	input nA _n to output nY _n		2.3 to 2.7	1.0	_	3.1	ns
			2.7	1.0	- 3.1		ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	_	2.8	ns
t _{PZH} /t _{PZL}	3-state output enable time	see Figs 6 and 7	1.65 to 1.95	1.0	_	- 6.9	
	input nOE to output nY _n		2.3 to 2.7	1.0	_	5.4	ns
			2.7	1.0	_	5.3	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0) – 4.5		ns
t _{PHZ} /t _{PLZ}	3-state output disable time	see Figs 6 and 7	1.65 to 1.95	1.0	_	5.9	ns
	input nOE to output nYn		2.3 to 2.7	1.0	_	4.1	ns
			2.7	1.0	_	4.4	ns
			3.0 to 3.6	1.0	_	4.2	ns

Note

1. All typical values are measured at T_{amb} = 25 °C.

AC WAVEFORMS

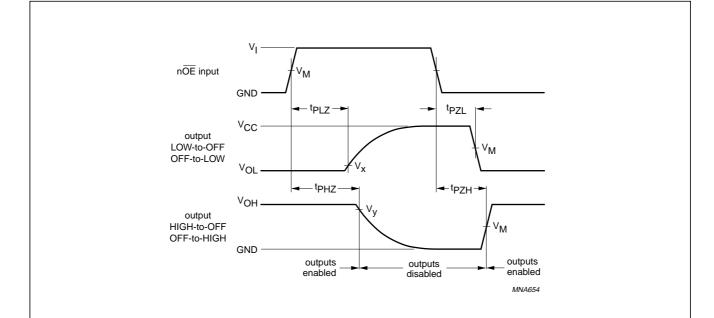


V	V	INP	UT
V _{cc}	V _M	Vı	$t_r = t_f$
1.65 to 1.95 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V _{CC}	≤ 2.0 ns
2.3 to 2.7 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V _{CC}	≤ 2.0 ns
2.7 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns
3.0 to 3.6 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns

Fig.5 Input nA_n to output nY_n propagation delay times.

Octal buffer/line driver; 3-state

74ALVC244



V	V	INF	TU
V _{CC}	V _M	Vı	$t_r = t_f$
1.65 to 1.95 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V _{CC}	≤ 2.0 ns
2.3 to 2.7 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V _{CC}	≤ 2.0 ns
2.7 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns
3.0 to 3.6 V	1.5 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns

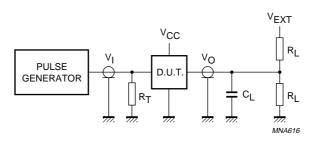
$$\begin{split} &V_X = V_{OL} + 0.3 \text{ V at } V_{CC} \ge 2.7 \text{ V;} \\ &V_X = V_{OL} + 0.15 \text{ V at } V_{CC} < 2.7 \text{ V;} \\ &V_Y = V_{OH} - 0.3 \text{ V at } V_{CC} \ge 2.7 \text{ V;} \\ &V_Y = V_{OH} - 0.15 \text{ V at } V_{CC} < 2.7 \text{ V.} \end{split}$$

 $\rm V_{OL}$ and $\rm V_{OH}$ are typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

Fig.6 3-state enable and disable times.

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74ALVC244



V _{CC}	Vı	CL	R _L		V_{EXT}	
VCC VCC	\ \v\	CL	I KL	t _{PLH} /t _{PHL}	t _{PZH} /t _{PHZ}	t _{PZL} /t _{PLZ}
1.65 to 1.95 V	V _{CC}	30 pF	1 kΩ	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$
2.3 to 2.7 V	V _{CC}	30 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$
2.7 V	2.7 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	6 V
3.0 to 3.6 V	2.7 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	6 V

R_L = Load resistor.

 C_L = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

 R_T = Termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance Z_0 of the pulse generator.

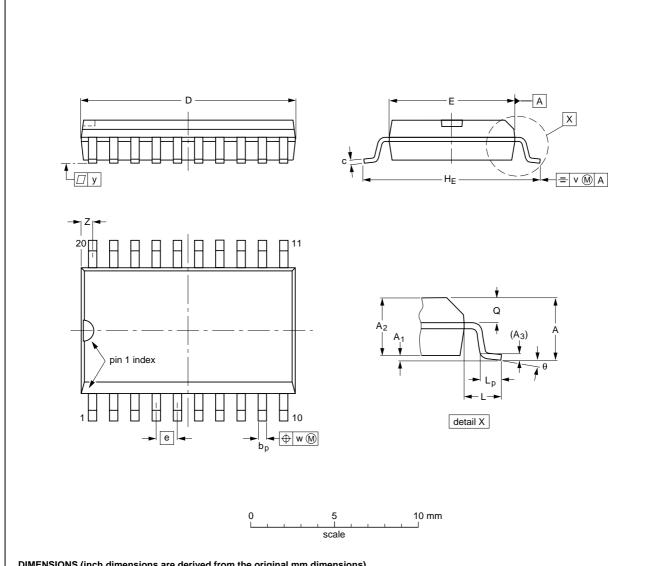
Fig.7 Load circuitry for switching times.

74ALVC244

PACKAGE OUTLINES

SO20: plastic small outline package; 20 leads; body width 7.5 mm

SOT163-1



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

UNIT	A max.	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	bp	С	D ⁽¹⁾	E ⁽¹⁾	е	HE	L	Lp	Q	v	w	у	z ⁽¹⁾	θ
mm	2.65	0.30 0.10	2.45 2.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.32 0.23	13.0 12.6	7.6 7.4	1.27	10.65 10.00	1.4	1.1 0.4	1.1 1.0	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.9 0.4	8°
inches	0.10	0.012 0.004	0.096 0.089	0.01	0.019 0.014	0.013 0.009	0.51 0.49	0.30 0.29	0.050	0.419 0.394	0.055	0.043 0.016	0.043 0.039	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.035 0.016	0°

Note

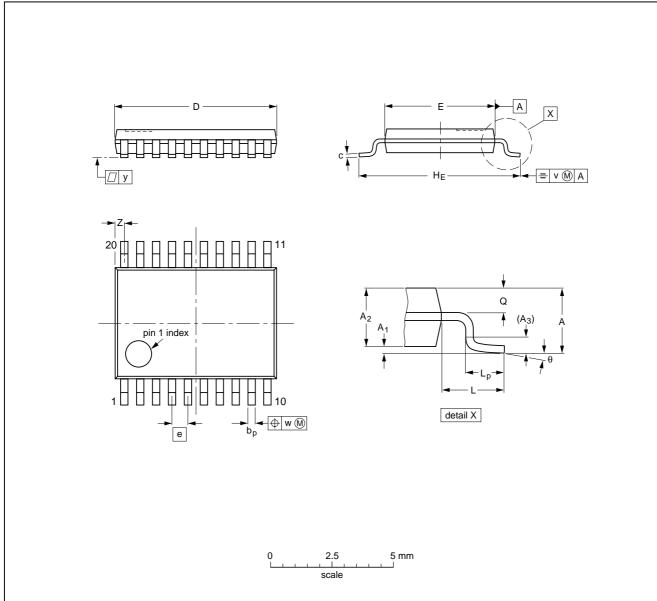
1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE		REFER	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE			
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE	
SOT163-1	075E04	MS-013				97-05-22 99-12-27	

74ALVC244

TSSOP20: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT360-1



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	bp	С	D ⁽¹⁾	E (2)	е	HE	L	Lp	Q	v	w	у	Z ⁽¹⁾	θ
mm	1.10	0.15 0.05	0.95 0.80	0.25	0.30 0.19	0.2 0.1	6.6 6.4	4.5 4.3	0.65	6.6 6.2	1.0	0.75 0.50	0.4 0.3	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.5 0.2	8° 0°

Notes

- 1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
- 2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE		REFER	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE		
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ		PROJECTION	
SOT360-1		MO-153				-95-02-04 99-12-27

Octal buffer/line driver; 3-state

74ALVC244

SOLDERING

Introduction to soldering surface mount packages

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our "Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages" (document order number 9398 652 90011).

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all surface mount IC packages. Wave soldering can still be used for certain surface mount ICs, but it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. In these situations reflow soldering is recommended.

Reflow soldering

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement.

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, convection or convection/infrared heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 100 and 200 seconds depending on heating method.

Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferable be kept below 220 °C for thick/large packages, and below 235 °C for small/thin packages.

Wave soldering

Conventional single wave soldering is not recommended for surface mount devices (SMDs) or printed-circuit boards with a high component density, as solder bridging and non-wetting can present major problems.

To overcome these problems the double-wave soldering method was specifically developed.

If wave soldering is used the following conditions must be observed for optimal results:

- Use a double-wave soldering method comprising a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave.
- For packages with leads on two sides and a pitch (e):
 - larger than or equal to 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis is preferred to be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board;
 - smaller than 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis must be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.

The footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.

 For packages with leads on four sides, the footprint must be placed at a 45° angle to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board. The footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C. A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

Manual soldering

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use a low voltage (24 V or less) soldering iron applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to $300\ ^{\circ}$ C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 $^{\circ}\text{C}.$

Octal buffer/line driver; 3-state

74ALVC244

Suitability of surface mount IC packages for wave and reflow soldering methods

PACKAGE	SOLDERIN	SOLDERING METHOD			
PACRAGE	WAVE	REFLOW ⁽¹⁾			
BGA, LFBGA, SQFP, TFBGA	not suitable	suitable			
HBCC, HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, HTQFP, HTSSOP, SMS	not suitable(2)	suitable			
PLCC ⁽³⁾ , SO, SOJ	suitable	suitable			
LQFP, QFP, TQFP	not recommended ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	suitable			
SSOP, TSSOP, VSO	not recommended ⁽⁵⁾	suitable			

Notes

- 1. All surface mount (SMD) packages are moisture sensitive. Depending upon the moisture content, the maximum temperature (with respect to time) and body size of the package, there is a risk that internal or external package cracks may occur due to vaporization of the moisture in them (the so called popcorn effect). For details, refer to the Drypack information in the "Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods".
- 2. These packages are not suitable for wave soldering as a solder joint between the printed-circuit board and heatsink (at bottom version) can not be achieved, and as solder may stick to the heatsink (on top version).
- 3. If wave soldering is considered, then the package must be placed at a 45° angle to the solder wave direction. The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.
- 4. Wave soldering is only suitable for LQFP, TQFP and QFP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
- 5. Wave soldering is only suitable for SSOP and TSSOP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.65 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.5 mm.

Octal buffer/line driver; 3-state

74ALVC244

DATA SHEET STATUS

DATA SHEET STATUS(1)	PRODUCT STATUS ⁽²⁾	DEFINITIONS
Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
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Notes

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- 2. The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.semiconductors.philips.com.

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

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Octal buffer/line driver; 3-state

74ALVC244

NOTES

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