SN74AC165 8-Bit Parallel Input Shift Register

1 Features

- Wide operating range of 1.5V to 6V
- Inputs accept voltages up to 6V
- Continuous ±24mA output drive at 5V
- Supports up to ±75mA output drive at 5V in short bursts
- Drives 50Ω transmission lines
- Maximum t_{pd} of 10.1ns at 5V, 50pF load

2 Applications

- Increase the number of inputs on a microcontroller
- Read in board revision

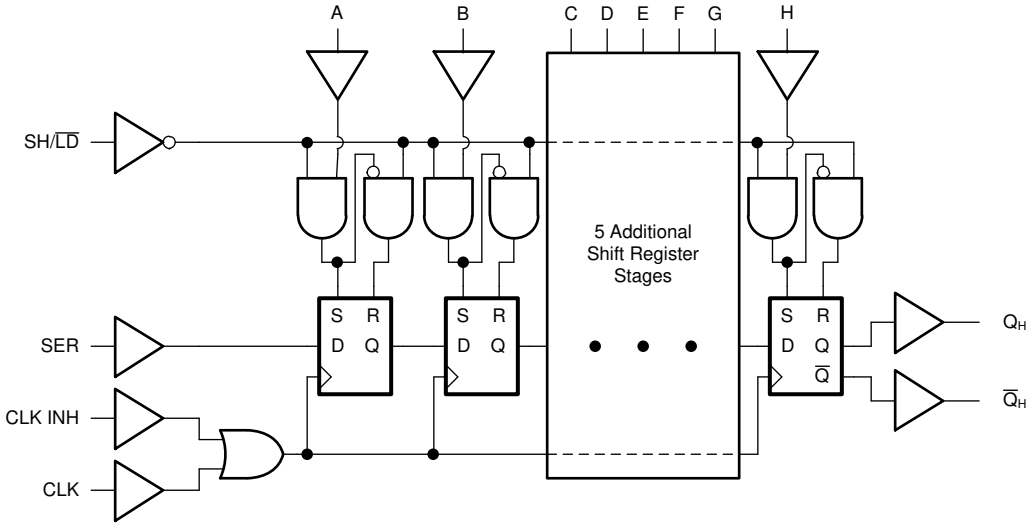
3 Description

The SN74AC165 is an 8-bit parallel-load shift register with serial data input (SER), standard and inverted serial outputs (Q_H, $\overline{Q}_H$), and clock inhibit input (CLK INH).

Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE(1)	PACKAGE SIZE(2)	BODY SIZE(3)
SN74AC165	BQB (WQFN, 16)	3.6mm × 2.6mm	3.6mm × 2.6mm

(1) For more information, see .
(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

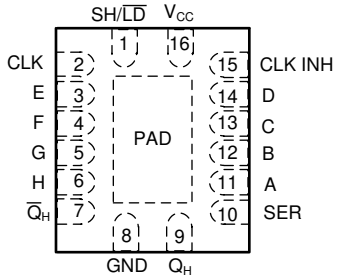

Figure 4-1. BQB Package, 16-Pin WQFN (Transparent Top View)

Table 4-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE[1]	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
SH/$\overline{LD}$	1	I	Shift or load mode select
CLK	2	I	Shift register clock
E	3	I	E register data
F	4	I	F register data
G	5	I	G register data
H	6	I	H register data
$\overline{Q}_H$	7	O	Inverted shift register output
GND	8	G	Ground
Q_H	9	O	Shift register output
SER	10	I	Serial data input
A	11	I	A register data
B	12	I	B register data
C	13	I	C register data
D	14	I	D register data
CLK INH	15	I	Clock inhibit
V_{CC}	16	P	Positive supply
Thermal pad[2]		—	The thermal pad can be connected to GND or left floating. Do not connect to any other signal or supply.

(1) I = input, O = output, P = power, G = ground
(2) For BQB package only

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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	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
V_O	Output voltage range(2)		-0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
I_{IK}	Input clamp current	V_I < -0.5V or V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5V		±20	mA
I_{OK}	Output clamp current	V_O < -0.5V or V_O > V_{CC} + 0.5V		±50	mA
I_O	Continuous output current	V_O = 0 to V_{CC}		±50	mA
	Continuous output current through V_{CC} or GND			±200	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 500V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		1.5	6	V
V_I	Input Voltage		0	V_{CC}	V
V_O	Output Voltage		0	V_{CC}	V
I_{OH}	High-level output current	V_{CC} = 1.8V		–1	mA
		V_{CC} = 2.5V		–2	
		V_{CC} = 3V		–12	
		V_{CC} = 4.5V to 6V		–24	
I_{OL}	Low-level output current	V_{CC} = 1.8V		1	mA
		V_{CC} = 2.5V		2	
		V_{CC} = 3V		12	
		V_{CC} = 4.5V to 6V		24	
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		–40	125	°C

5.4 Thermal Information

PACKAGE	PINS	THERMAL METRIC(1)						UNIT
		$R_{\theta JA}$	$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	$R_{\theta JB}$	Ψ_{JT}	Ψ_{JB}	$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	
BQB (WQFN)	16	91.2	95.1	61.4	18.0	61.2	38.0	°C/W

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

5.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OH}	I_{OH} = -50µA	1.5V	1.4			V
		1.8V	1.7			
		2.5V	2.4			
		3V	2.9			
		4.5V	4.4			
		6V	5.4			
	I_{OH} = -1mA	1.8V	1.44			
	I_{OH} = -2mA	2.5V	2			
	I_{OH} = -12mA	3V	2.4			
	I_{OH} = -24mA	4.5V	3.7			
	I_{OH} = -24mA	6V	4.7			
	I_{OH} = -75mA	6V	3.85			
V_{OL}	I_{OL} = 50µA	1.5V			0.1	V
		1.8V			0.1	
		2.5V			0.1	
		3V			0.1	
		4.5V			0.1	
		6V			0.1	
	I_{OL} = 1mA	1.8V			0.36	
	I_{OL} = 2mA	2.5V			0.5	
	I_{OL} = 12mA	3V			0.5	
	I_{OL} = 24mA	4.5V			0.5	
	I_{OL} = 24mA	6V			0.5	
	I_{OL} = 75mA	6V			1.65	
I_I	V_I = 6V or GND	0V to 6V			±1	µA
I_{CC}	V_I = V_{CC} or GND, I_O = 0	6V			20	µA
C_I	V_I = V_{CC} or GND	5V		2		pF

5.6 Timing Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	V_{CC}	-40°C to 125°C		UNIT
				MIN	MAX	
f_{clock}	Clock frequency		1.5V		40	MHz
			3.3V ± 0.3V		125	MHz
			5V ± 0.5V		175	MHz
			6V		195	MHz

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

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION	V_{CC}	-40°C to 125°C		UNIT
				MIN	MAX	
t_W	Pulse duration	SH/$\overline{LD}$ low	1.5V	50		ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V	10		ns
			5V ± 0.5V	8		ns
			6V	6		ns
		CLK high or low	1.5V	50		ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V	10		ns
			5V ± 0.5V	8		ns
			6V	6		ns
t_{SU}	Setup time	SH/$\overline{LD}$ high before CLK↑	1.5V	50		ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V	10		ns
			5V ± 0.5V	8		ns
			6V	6		ns
		SER before CLK↑	1.5V	50		ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V	10		ns
			5V ± 0.5V	8		ns
			6V	6		ns
		CLK INH before CLK↑	1.5V	50		ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V	10		ns
			5V ± 0.5V	8		ns
			6V	6		ns
		Data (A-H) before SH/$\overline{LD}$↓	1.5V	50		ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V	10		ns
			5V ± 0.5V	8		ns
			6V	6		ns
t_H	Hold time	SH/$\overline{LD}$ high after CLK↑	1.5V	50		ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V	10		ns
			5V ± 0.5V	8		ns
			6V	6		ns
		SER after CLK↑	1.5V	50		ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V	10		ns
			5V ± 0.5V	8		ns
			6V	6		ns
		CLK INH after CLK↑	1.5V	50		ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V	10		ns
			5V ± 0.5V	8		ns
			6V	6		ns
		Data (A-H) after SH/$\overline{LD}$↓	1.5V	50		ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V	10		ns
			5V ± 0.5V	8		ns
			6V	6		ns

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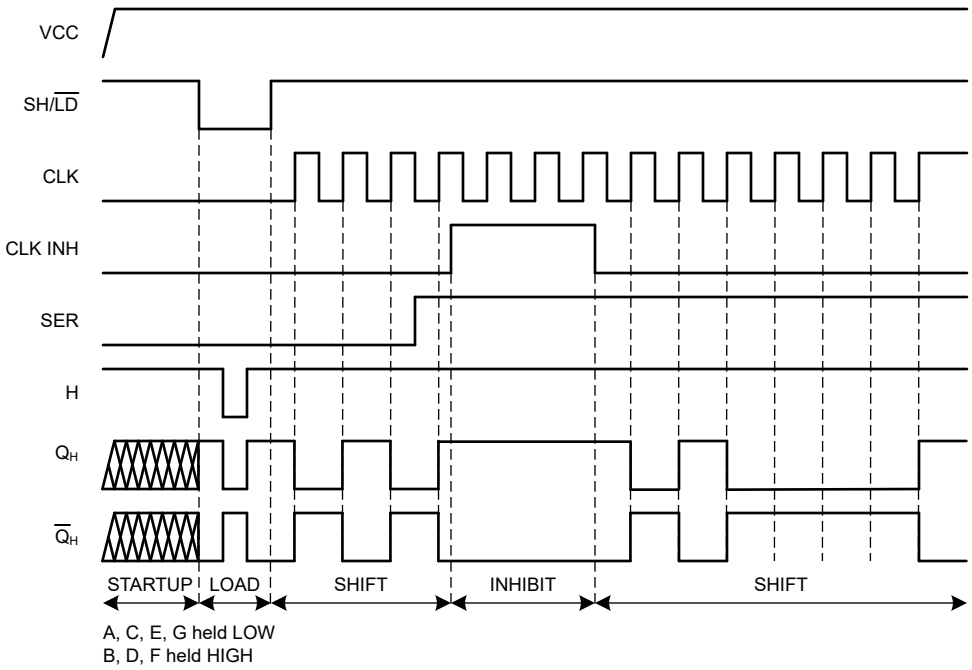

Figure 5-1. Timing Diagram

5.7 Switching Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range; C_L = 50pF typical values measured at T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted). See *Parameter Measurement Information*

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V_{CC}	-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{pd}	CLK or CLK INH	Q_H or $\overline{Q}_H$	1.5V			43.8	ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V			14.6	ns
			5V ± 0.5V			10.1	ns
			6V			8.4	ns
	SH/$\overline{LD}$	Q_H or $\overline{Q}_H$	1.5V			57.5	ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V			18.6	ns
			5V ± 0.5V			12.7	ns
			6V			10.4	ns
	H	Q_H or $\overline{Q}_H$	1.5V			49.2	ns
			3.3V ± 0.3V			16.1	ns
			5V ± 0.5V			11.1	ns
			6V			9.1	ns
C_{PD} (1)	CLK or CLK INH	Q_H	5V		120		pF

(1) Power dissipation capacitance measured with C_L = 50pF, F = 1MHz

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5.8 Typical Characteristics

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

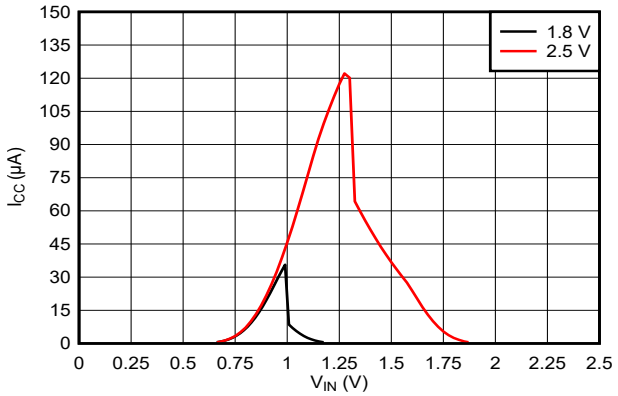

Figure 5-2. Supply Current Across Input Voltage 1.8V and 2.5V Supply

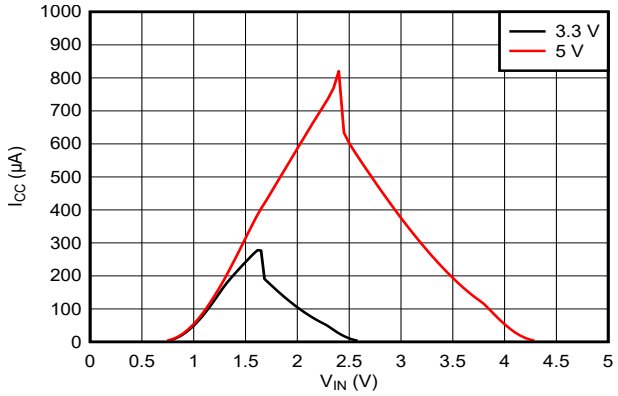

Figure 5-3. Supply Current Across Input Voltage 3.3V and 5.0V Supply

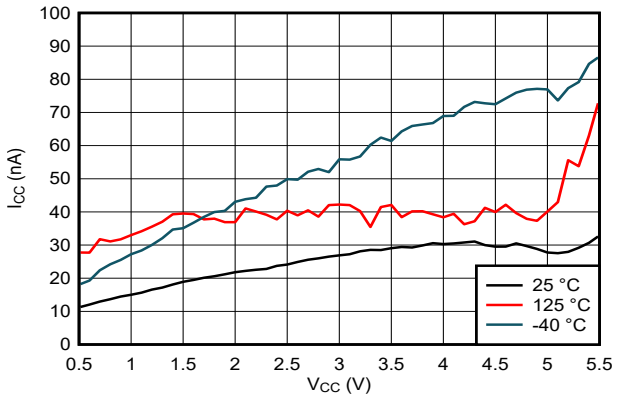

Figure 5-4. Supply Current Across Supply Voltage

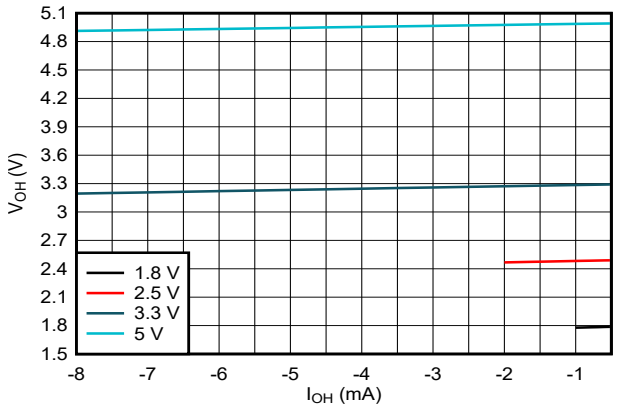

Figure 5-5. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State

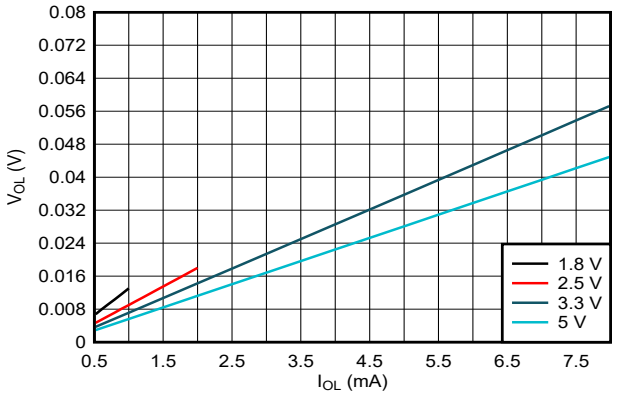

Figure 5-6. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State

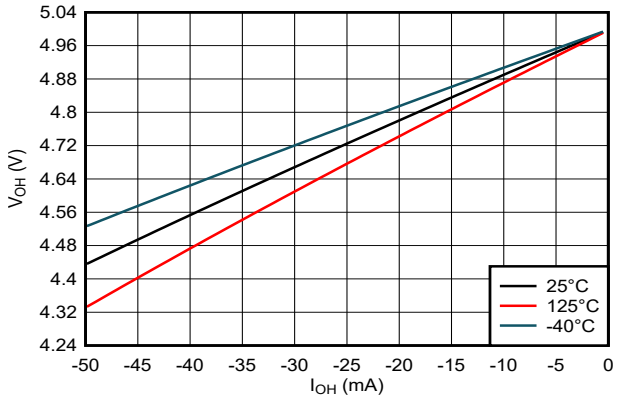

Figure 5-7. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 5V Supply

5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

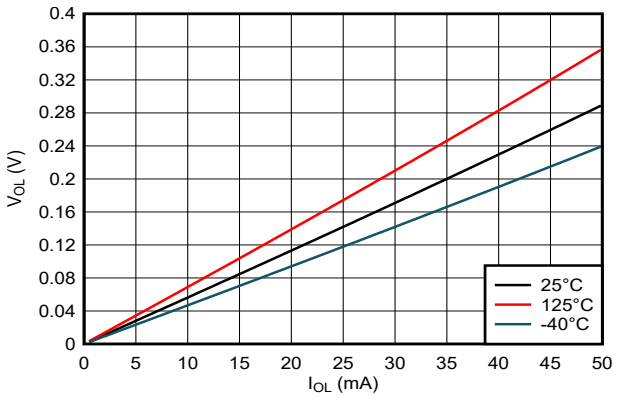

Figure 5-8. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 5V Supply

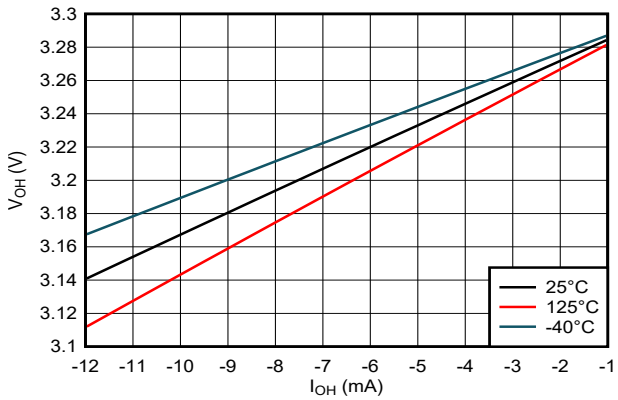

Figure 5-9. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 3.3V Supply

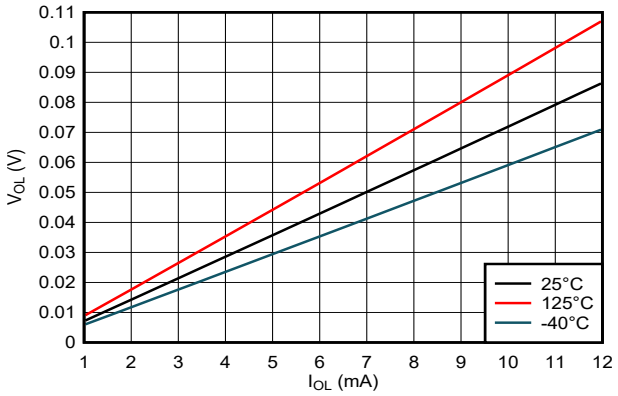

Figure 5-10. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 3.3V Supply

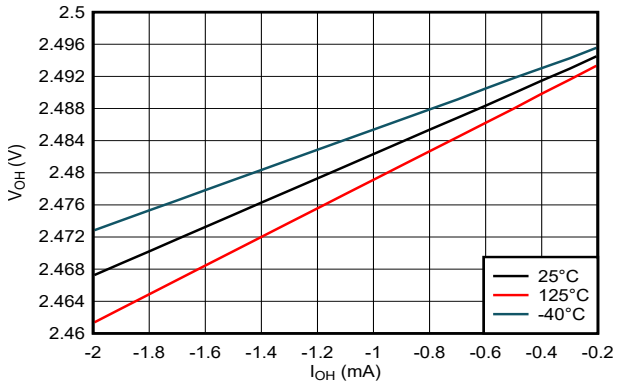

Figure 5-11. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 2.5V Supply

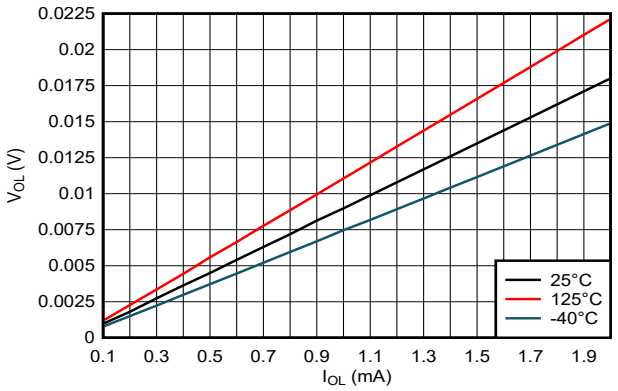

Figure 5-12. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 2.5V Supply

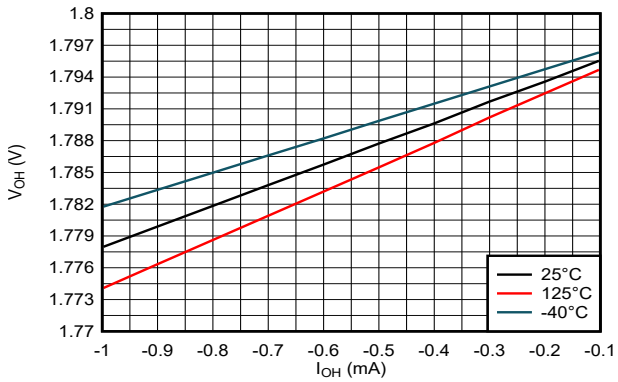

Figure 5-13. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 1.8V Supply

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5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

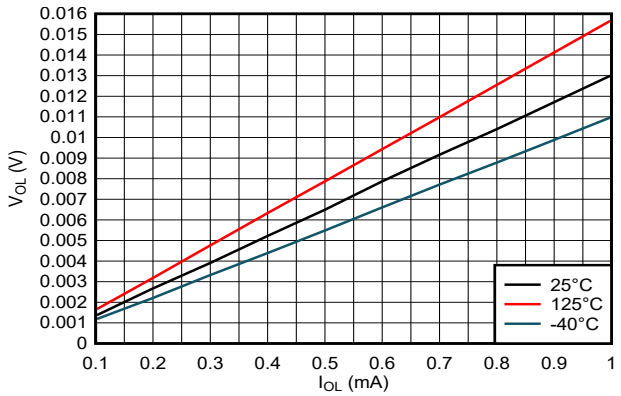

Figure 5-14. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 1.8V Supply

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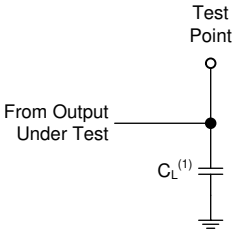
6 Parameter Measurement Information

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.

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

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

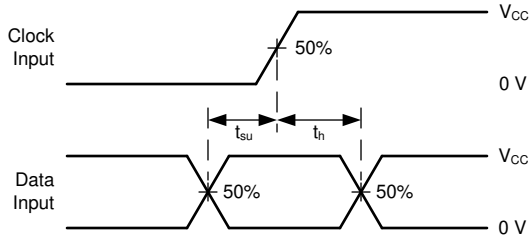


Figure 6-3. Voltage Waveforms, Setup and Hold Times

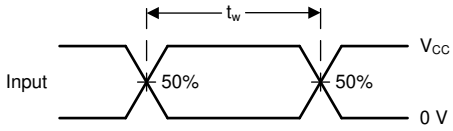
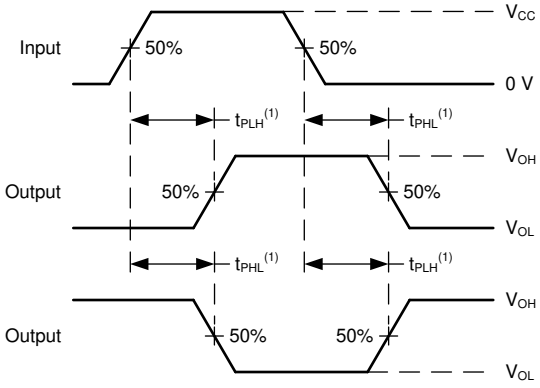
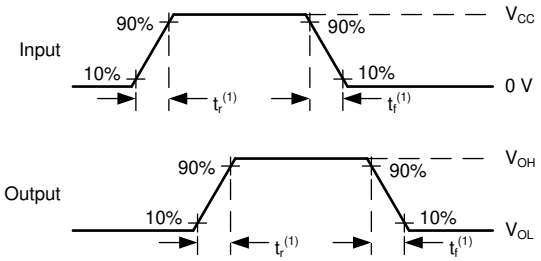


Figure 6-2. Voltage Waveforms, Pulse Duration



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

Figure 6-4. Voltage Waveforms Propagation Delays



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

Figure 6-5. Voltage Waveforms, Input and Output Transition Times

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7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The SN74AC165 device is an 8-bit parallel-load shift register that, when clocked, shifts the data toward a serial (Q_H) output. Parallel-in access to each stage is provided by eight individual direct data (A−H) inputs that are enabled by a low level at the shift/load (SH/$\overline{LD}$) input. The SN74AC165 device also features a clock-inhibit (CLK INH) function and a complementary serial ($\overline{Q}_H$) output.

Clocking is accomplished by a low-to-high transition of the clock (CLK) input while SH/$\overline{LD}$ is held high and CLK INH is held low. The functions of CLK and CLK INH are interchangeable. Because a low CLK and a low-to-high transition of CLK INH also accomplishes clocking, CLK INH must be changed to the high level only while CLK is high. Parallel loading is inhibited when SH/$\overline{LD}$ is held high. While SH/$\overline{LD}$ is low, the parallel inputs to the register are enabled independently of the levels of the CLK, CLK INH, or SER inputs.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

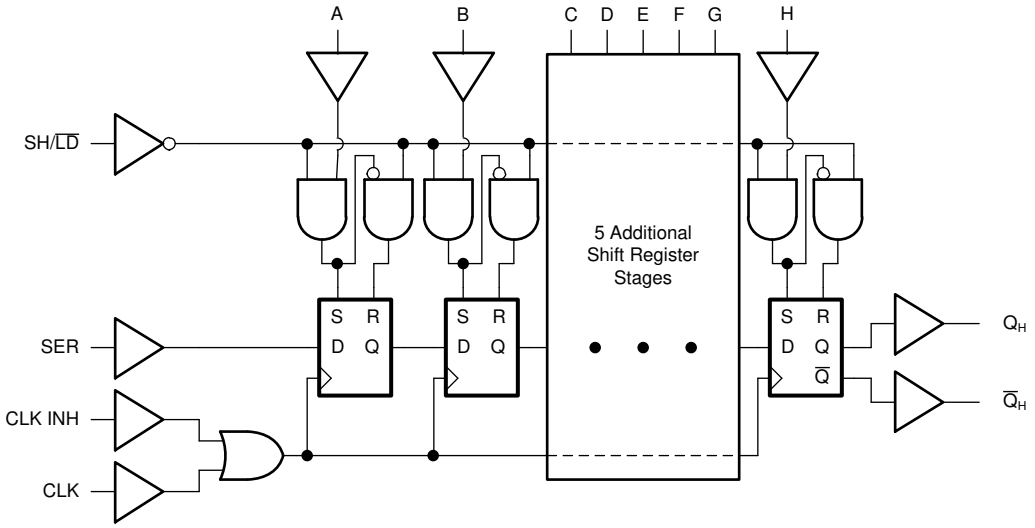

Figure 7-1. Logic Diagram (Positive Logic) for SN74AC165

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 must be left disconnected.

7.3.2 Latching Logic

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

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

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

7.3.3 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.

7.3.4 Clamp Diode Structure

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

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.

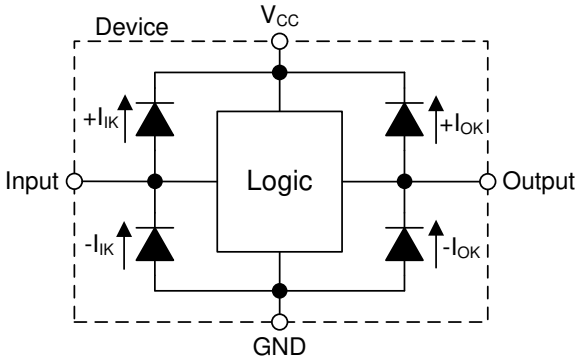

Figure 7-2. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output

ADVANCE INFORMATION

7.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 7-1 and Table 7-2 list the functional modes of the SN74AC165.

Table 7-1. Operating Mode Table

INPUTS(1)			FUNCTION
SH/$\overline{LD}$	CLK	CLK INH	
L	X	X	Parallel load(2)
H	H	X	No change
H	X	H	No change
H	L	↑	Shift(3)
H	↑	L	Shift(3)

(1) H = High Voltage Level, L = Low Voltage Level, X = Don't Care, ↑ = Low to High transition
(2) Parallel load : Values at inputs A through H are loaded to respective internal registers.
(3) Shift : Content of each internal register shifts towards serial output Q_H. Data at SER is shifted into the first register.

Table 7-2. Output Function Table

INTERNAL REGISTERS(1) (2)		OUTPUTS(3)	
A — G	H	Q	$\overline{Q}$
X	L	L	H
X	H	H	L

(1) Internal registers refer to the shift registers inside the device. These values are set by either loading data from the parallel inputs, or by clocking data in from the serial input.
(2) H = High voltage level, L = Low voltage level, X = Don't care
(3) H = Driving high, L = Driving low

ADVANCE INFORMATION

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 SN74AC165 is a parallel-input shift register, which can significantly reduce the number of required inputs on a system controller in some applications. Parallel data is loaded into the shift register, then the stored data can be loaded into a serial input of the system controller by clocking the shift register.

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

An example block diagram is shown for using a single shift register in the *Typical Application Block Diagram*.

8.2 Typical Application

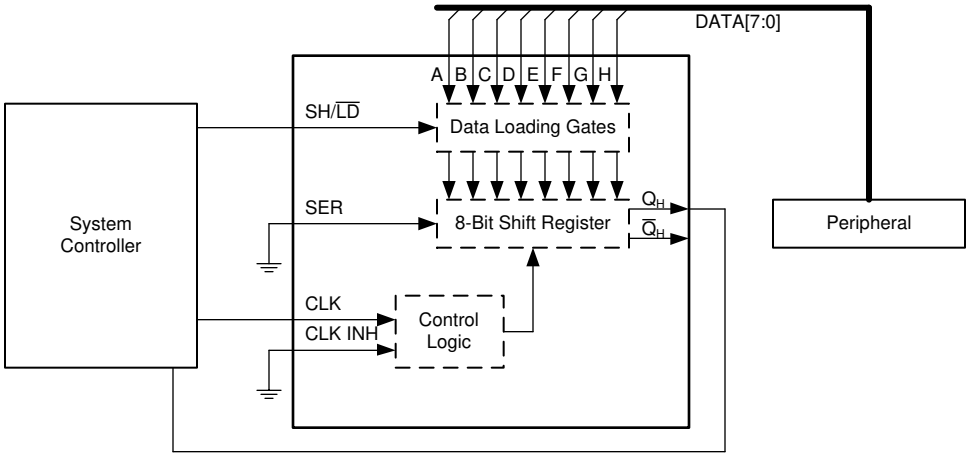

Figure 8-1. Typical Application Block Diagram

ADVANCE INFORMATION

8.2.1 Design Requirements

8.2.1.1 Power Considerations

Ensure the desired supply voltage is within the range specified in the *Recommended Operating Conditions*. The supply voltage sets the device's electrical characteristics of the device 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 SN74AC165 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 SN74AC165 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 SN74AC165 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 SN74AC165 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.

ADVANCE INFORMATION

8.2.1.2 Input Considerations

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

Unused inputs must be terminated to either V_{CC} or ground. The unused inputs can be directly terminated if the input is completely unused, or 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 SN74AC165 (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 SN74AC165 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.

8.2.1.3 Output Considerations

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

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

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

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

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

ADVANCE INFORMATION

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

1. Add a decoupling capacitor from V_{CC} to GND. The capacitor needs to be placed physically close to the device and electrically close to both the V_{CC} and GND pins. An example layout is shown in the *Layout* section.
2. Ensure the capacitive load at the output is ≤ 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 SN74AC165 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* .

8.2.3 Application Curve

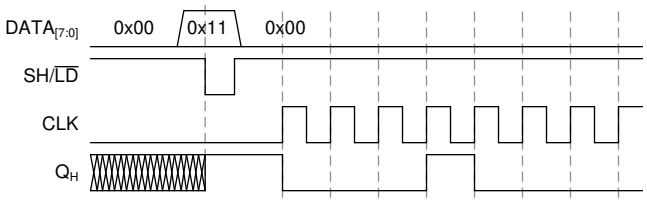

Figure 8-2. Application Timing Diagram

8.3 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.

8.4 Layout

8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

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

ADVANCE INFORMATION

8.4.2 Layout Example

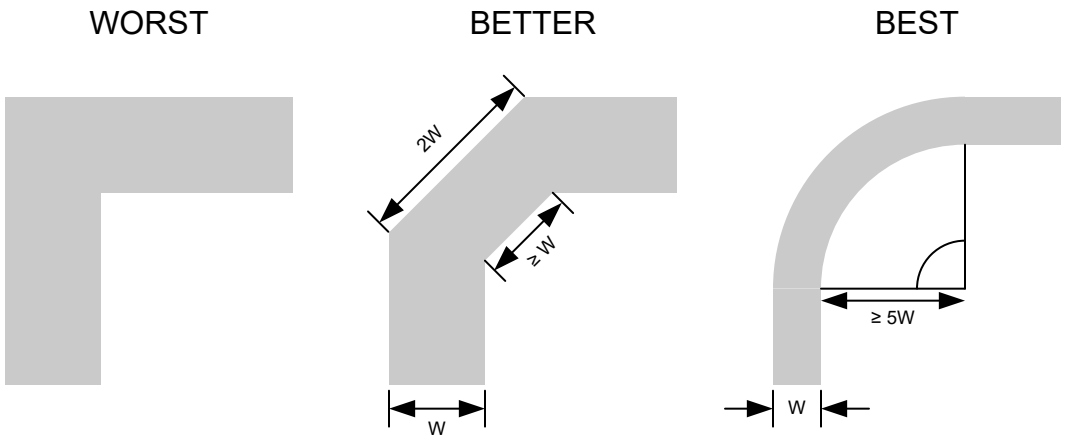

Figure 8-3. Example Trace Corners for Improved Signal Integrity

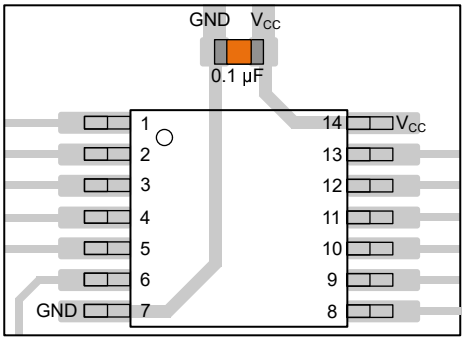

Figure 8-4. Example Bypass Capacitor Placement for TSSOP and Similar Packages

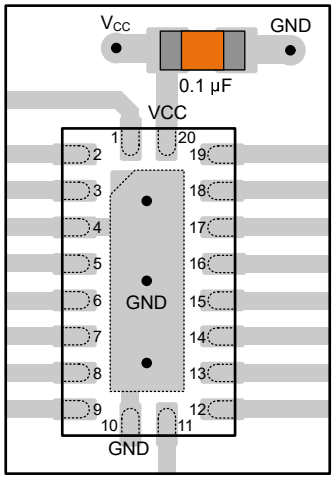

Figure 8-5. Example Bypass Capacitor Placement for WQFN and Similar Packages

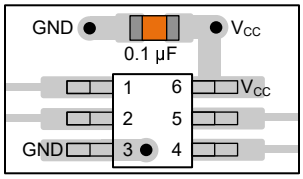

Figure 8-6. Example Bypass Capacitor Placement for SOT, SC70 and Similar Packages

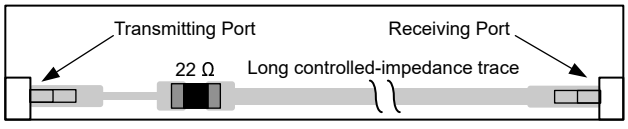

Figure 8-7. Example Damping Resistor Placement for Improved Signal Integrity

ADVANCE INFORMATION

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
August 2024	*	Advance Information Release

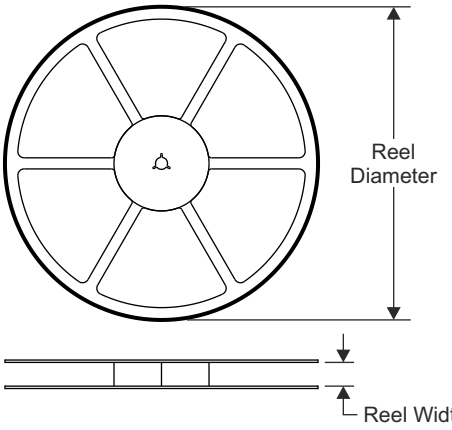
11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

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.

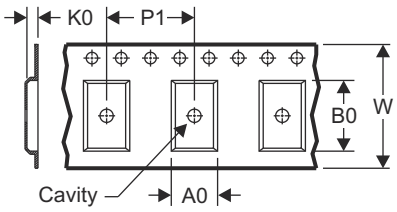
ADVANCE INFORMATION

11.1 Tape and Reel Information

REEL DIMENSIONS

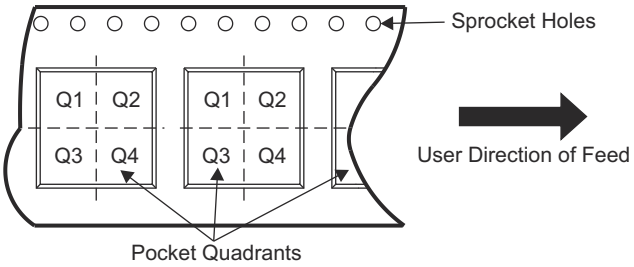


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

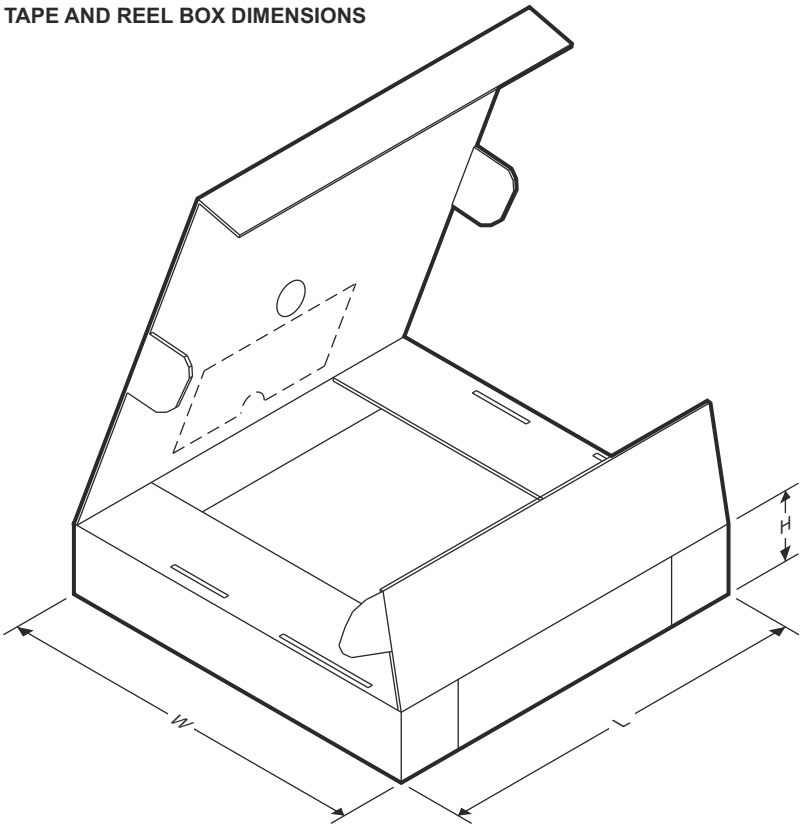


Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN74AC165BQBR	WQFN	BQB	16	SPQ	180mm	12.4mm	2.8mm	3.8mm	1.2mm	P1	W	Q1

ADVANCE INFORMATION

ADVANCE INFORMATION

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



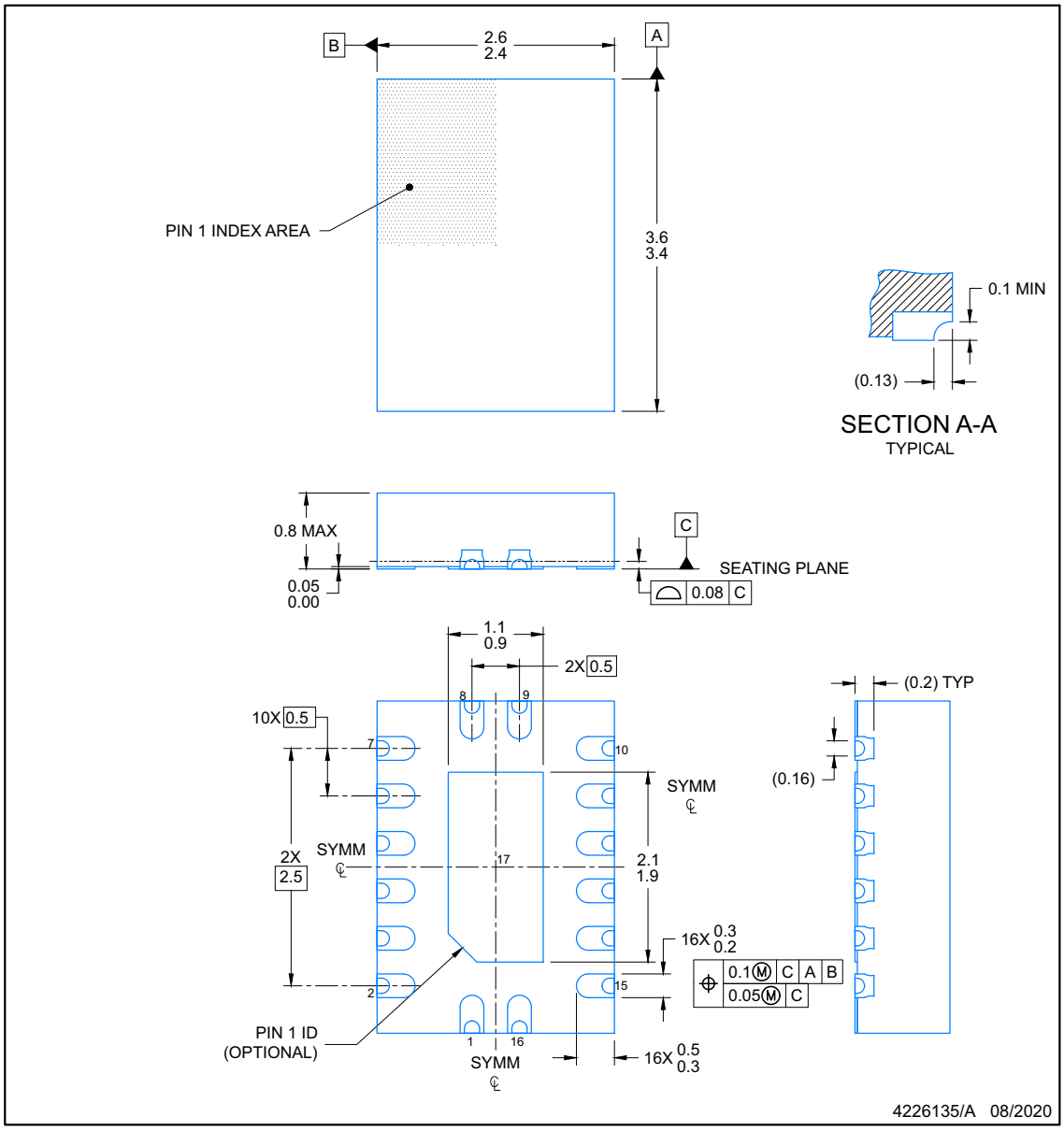
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74AC165BQBR	WQFN	BQB	16	SPQ	210mm	185mm	35mm

11.2 Mechanical Data

PACKAGE OUTLINE

BQB0016B — **WQFN - 0.8 mm max height**

INDSTNAME



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.

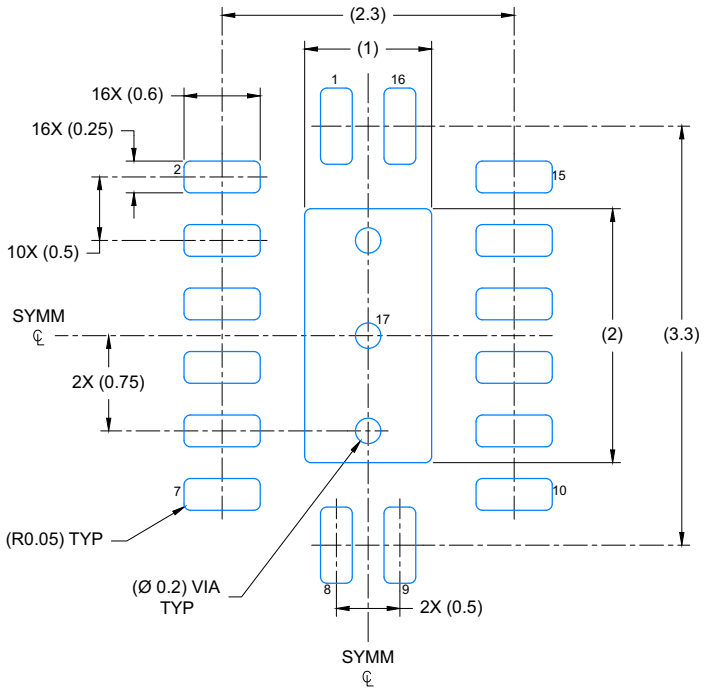
ADVANCE INFORMATION

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

BQB0016B

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

INDSTNAME



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 20X

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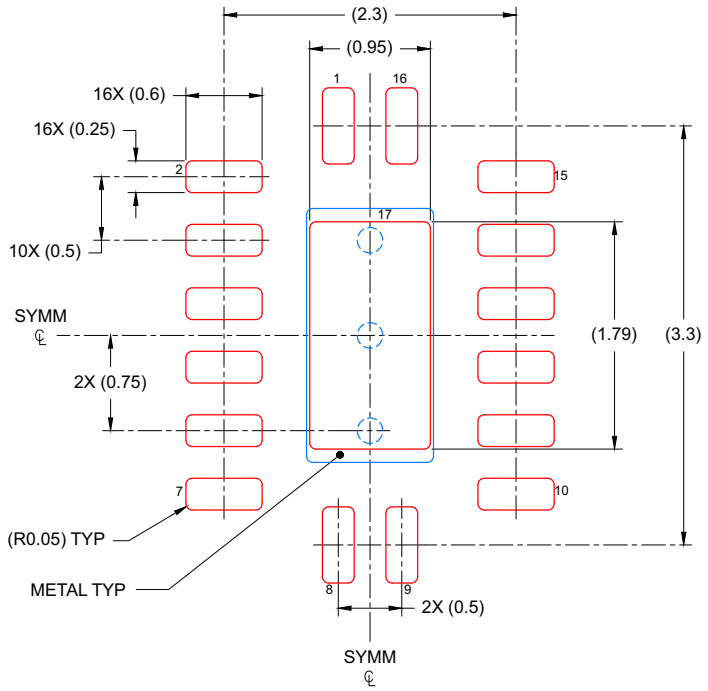
NOTES: (continued)

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.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

BQB0016B — **WQFN - 0.8 mm max height**

INDSTNAME



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

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

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NOTES: (continued)

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

ADVANCE INFORMATION

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
PSN74AC165BQBR	ACTIVE	WQFN	BQB	16	3000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices 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.

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

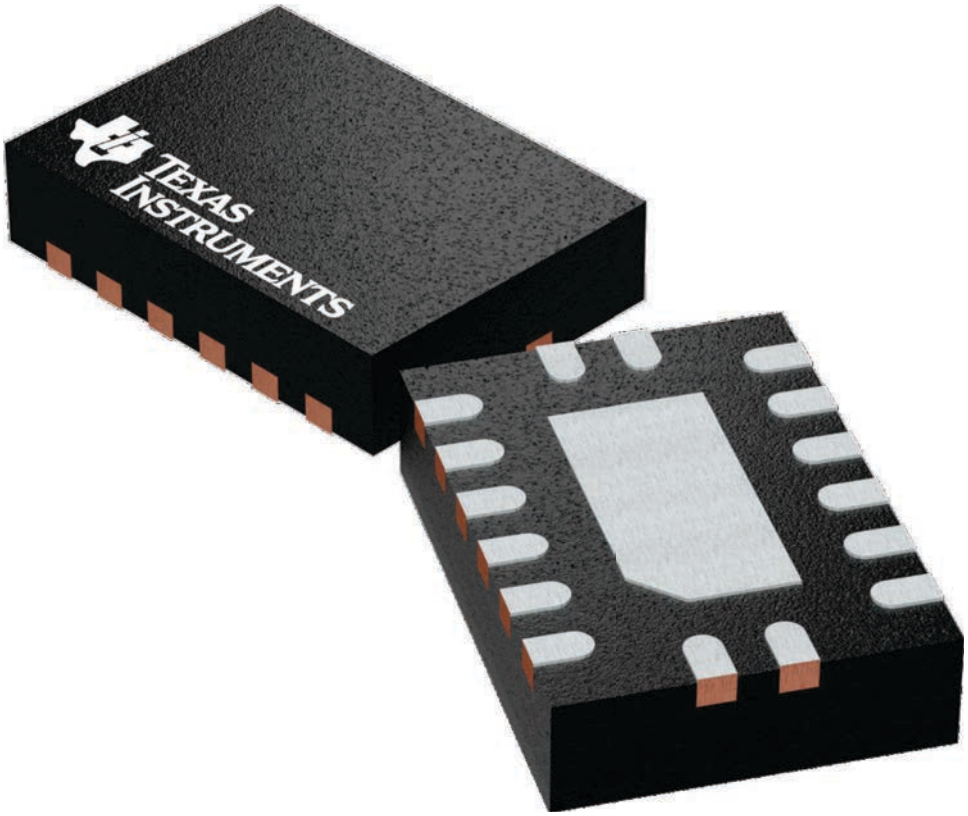
BQB 16

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.



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