

SN74LV8T244-EP Enhanced Product, Octal Buffers and Drivers with 3-State Outputs and Logic-Level Shifter

1 Features

- Wide operating range of 1.65V to 5.5V
- 5.5V tolerant input pins
- Single-supply voltage translator (refer to *LVxT Enhanced Input Voltage*):
 - Up translation:
 - 1.2V to 1.8V
 - 1.5V to 2.5V
 - 1.8V to 3.3V
 - 3.3V to 5.0V
 - Down translation:
 - 5.0V, 3.3V, 2.5V to 1.8V
 - 5.0V, 3.3V to 2.5V
 - 5.0V to 3.3V
- Up to 150Mbps with 5V or 3.3V V_{CC}
- Supports standard function pinout
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250mA per JESD 17
- Operating ambient temperature: -55°C to +125°C
- Supports defense and aerospace applications:
 - Controlled baseline
 - One assembly and test site
 - One fabrication site
 - Extended product life cycle
 - Product traceability

2 Applications

- [Digital signage](#)
- [Controlling an indicator LED](#)
- [Increase the number of outputs on a microcontroller](#)

3 Description

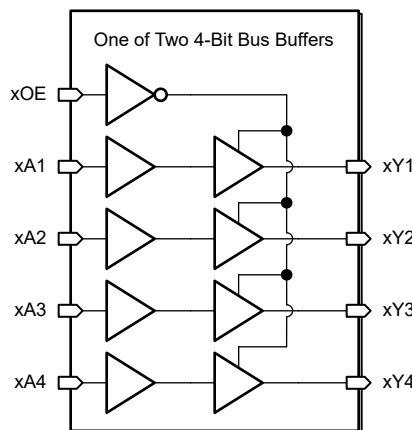
The SN74LV8T244-EP is an octal buffer with 3-state outputs and Schmitt-trigger inputs. The device is configured into two banks of four drivers, each controlled by an output enable pin.

The input is designed with a reduced threshold circuit to support up translation when the supply voltage is larger than the input voltage. Additionally, the 5V tolerant input pins enable down translation when the input voltage is larger than the supply voltage. The output level is always referenced to the supply voltage (V_{CC}) and supports 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V, and 5V CMOS levels.

Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE ⁽¹⁾	PACKAGE SIZE ⁽²⁾	BODY SIZE (NOM) ⁽³⁾
SN74LV8T244-EP	PW (TSSOP, 20)	6.5mm × 6.4mm	6.5mm × 4.4mm

- (1) For more information, see [Section 13](#).
- (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.



Simplified Logic Diagram (Positive Logic)



Table of Contents

1 Features	1	8.3 Clamp Diode Structure.....	13
2 Applications	1	9 Device Functional Modes	14
3 Description	1	10 Application and Implementation	15
4 Pin Configuration and Functions	3	10.1 Application Information.....	15
5 Specifications	4	10.2 Typical Application.....	15
5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	4	10.3 Power Supply Recommendations.....	17
5.2 ESD Ratings.....	4	10.4 Layout.....	17
5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions.....	5	11 Device and Documentation Support	18
5.4 Thermal Information.....	5	11.1 Documentation Support.....	18
5.5 Electrical Characteristics.....	6	11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates..	18
5.6 Switching Characteristics.....	7	11.3 Support Resources.....	18
5.7 Typical Characteristics.....	9	11.4 Trademarks.....	18
6 Parameter Measurement Information	11	11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution.....	18
7 Detailed Description	12	11.6 Glossary.....	18
7.1 Overview.....	12	12 Revision History	18
7.2 Functional Block Diagram.....	12	13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information	18
8 Feature Description	12	13.1 Tape and Reel Information.....	19
8.1 Balanced CMOS 3-State Outputs.....	12	13.2 Mechanical Data.....	21
8.2 LVxT Enhanced Input Voltage.....	12		

4 Pin Configuration and Functions

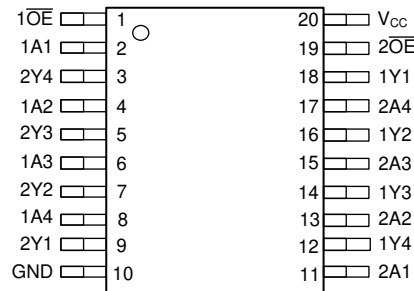


Figure 4-1. PW Package, 20-Pin TSSOP (Top View)

Table 4-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE ⁽¹⁾	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
1OE	1	I	Bank 1, output enable, active low
1A1	2	I	Bank 1, channel 1 input
2Y4	3	O	Bank 2, channel 4 output
1A2	4	I	Bank 1, channel 2 input
2Y3	5	O	Bank 2, channel 3 output
1A3	6	I	Bank 1, channel 3 input
2Y2	7	O	Bank 2, channel 2 output
1A4	8	I	Bank 1, channel 4 input
2Y1	9	O	Bank 2, channel 1 output
GND	10	G	Ground
2A1	11	I	Bank 2, channel 1 input
1Y4	12	O	Bank 1, channel 4 output
2A2	13	I	Bank 2, channel 2 input
1Y3	14	O	Bank 1, channel 3 output
2A3	15	I	Bank 2, channel 3 input
1Y2	16	O	Bank 1, channel 2 output
2A4	17	I	Bank 2, channel 4 input
1Y1	18	O	Bank 1, channel 1 output
2OE	19	I	Bank 2, output enable, active low
V _{CC}	20	P	Positive supply

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

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage range	-0.5	7	V
V_I	Input voltage range ⁽²⁾	-0.5	7	V
V_O	Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state ⁽²⁾	-0.5	7	V
V_O	Output voltage range ⁽²⁾	-0.5	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
I_{IK}	Input clamp current	$V_I < -0.5V$	-20	mA
I_{OK}	Output clamp current	$V_O < -0.5V$ or $V_O > V_{CC} + 0.5V$	±20	mA
I_O	Continuous output current	$V_O = 0$ to V_{CC}	±25	mA
	Continuous output current through V_{CC} or GND		±75	mA
T_{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
		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)

Spec	Description	Condition	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V _{CC}	Supply voltage		1.65	5.5	V
V _I	Input voltage		0	5.5	V
V _O	Output voltage		0	V _{CC}	V
V _{IH}	High-level input voltage	V _{CC} = 1.65V to 2V	1.1		V
		V _{CC} = 2.25V to 2.75V	1.28		
		V _{CC} = 3V to 3.6V	1.45		
		V _{CC} = 4.5V to 5.5V	2		
V _{IL}	Low-Level input voltage	V _{CC} = 1.65V to 2V		0.5	V
		V _{CC} = 2.25V to 2.75V		0.65	
		V _{CC} = 3V to 3.6V		0.75	
		V _{CC} = 4.5V to 5.5V		0.85	
I _O	Output current	V _{CC} = 1.6V to 2V		±3	mA
		V _{CC} = 2.25V to 2.75V		±7	
		V _{CC} = 3.3V to 5.0V		±15	
I _O	Output Current	V _{CC} = 4.5V to 5.5V		±25	mA
Δt/Δv	Input transition rise or fall rate	V _{CC} = 1.6V to 5.0V		20	ns/V
T _A	Operating free-air temperature		-55	125	°C

5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		SN74LV8T244-EP	UNIT
		PW (TSSOP)	
		20 PINS	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	122.3	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	64.8	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	73.3	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	19.0	°C/W
Υ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	73.0	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	°C/W

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

5.5 Electrical Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range; typical ratings measured at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OH}	$I_{OH} = -50\mu\text{A}$	1.65V to 5.5V	$V_{CC}-0.1$			V
	$I_{OH} = -2\text{mA}$	1.65V to 2V	1.21	1.7 ⁽¹⁾		
	$I_{OH} = -3\text{mA}$	2.25V to 2.75V	1.93	2.4 ⁽¹⁾		
	$I_{OH} = -5.5\text{mA}$	3V to 3.6V	2.49	3.08 ⁽¹⁾		
	$I_{OH} = -8\text{mA}$	4.5V to 5.5V	3.95	4.65 ⁽¹⁾		
V_{OL}	$I_{OL} = 50\mu\text{A}$	1.65V to 5.5V			0.1	V
	$I_{OL} = 2\text{mA}$	1.65V to 2V		0.1 ⁽¹⁾	0.25	
	$I_{OL} = 3\text{mA}$	2.25V to 2.75V		0.1 ⁽¹⁾	0.2	
	$I_{OL} = 5.5\text{mA}$	3V to 3.6V		0.2 ⁽¹⁾	0.25	
	$I_{OL} = 8\text{mA}$	4.5V to 5.5V		0.3 ⁽¹⁾	0.35	
I_I	$V_I = 0\text{V}$ or V_{CC}	0 V to 5.5V			± 1	μA
I_{CC}	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND, $I_O = 0$	1.65V to 5.5V			10	μA
ΔI_{CC}	One input at 0.3V or 3.4V, other inputs at 0 or V_{CC} , $I_O = 0$	5.5V			1.5	mA
	One input at 0.3V or 1.1V, other inputs at 0 or V_{CC} , $I_O = 0$	1.8V			20	μA
C_I	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	5V		2	10	pF
C_O	$V_O = V_{CC}$ or GND	5V		5		pF
I_{OZ}	$V_O = V_{CC}$ or GND and $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{V}$	5.5V			± 2.5	μA
C_{PD} ^{(2) (3)}	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$, $F = 10\text{MHz}$	1.65V to 5.5V		20		pF

(1) Typical value at nearest nominal voltage (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V, and 5 V)

(2) C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power consumption, per channel.

(3) $P_D = V_{CC}^2 \times F_I \times (C_{PD} + C_L)$ where F_I = input frequency, C_L = output load capacitance, V_{CC} = supply voltage.

5.6 Switching Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range; typical values measured at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	Load Capacitance	V_{CC}	-55°C to 125°C			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{PHL}	A	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	1.8V	1	24.9	ns	
t_{PHL}	A	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	1.8V	1	29.6	ns	
t_{PHZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	1.8V	1	31.4	ns	
t_{PHZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	1.8V	1	38.1	ns	
t_{PLH}	A	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	1.8V	1	19.4	ns	
t_{PLH}	A	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	1.8V	1	23.1	ns	
t_{PLZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	1.8V	1	27.9	ns	
t_{PLZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	1.8V	1	34.8	ns	
t_{PZH}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	1.8V	1	31.8	ns	
t_{PZH}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	1.8V	1	35.9	ns	
t_{PZL}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	1.8V	1	32.3	ns	
t_{PZL}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	1.8V	1	37.5	ns	
$t_{sk(o)}$	-	-	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	1.8V		2.5	ns	
t_{PHL}	A	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	2.5V	1	15.3	ns	
t_{PHL}	A	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	2.5V	1	18.3	ns	
t_{PHZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	2.5V	1	18.5	ns	
t_{PHZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	2.5V	1	23.3	ns	
t_{PLH}	A	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	2.5V	1	11.5	ns	
t_{PLH}	A	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	2.5V	1	14	ns	
t_{PLZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	2.5V	1	16.6	ns	
t_{PLZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	2.5V	1	21.4	ns	
t_{PZH}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	2.5V	1	19.1	ns	
t_{PZH}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	2.5V	1	21.9	ns	
t_{PZL}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	2.5V	1	19.5	ns	
t_{PZL}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	2.5V	1	23.2	ns	
$t_{sk(o)}$	-	-	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	2.5V		2	ns	
t_{PHL}	A	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	3.3V	1	11.1	ns	
t_{PHL}	A	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	3.3V	1	13.8	ns	
t_{PHZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	3.3V	1	13.7	ns	
t_{PHZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	3.3V	1	17	ns	
t_{PLH}	A	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	3.3V	1	8.4	ns	
t_{PLH}	A	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	3.3V	1	10.4	ns	
t_{PLZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	3.3V	1	11.9	ns	
t_{PLZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	3.3V	1	15.6	ns	
t_{PZH}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	3.3V	1	14.1	ns	
t_{PZH}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	3.3V	1	16.2	ns	
t_{PZL}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	3.3V	1	14.5	ns	
t_{PZL}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	3.3V	1	17.2	ns	
$t_{sk(o)}$	-	-	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	3.3V		1.5	ns	
t_{PHL}	A	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	5V	1	7.5	ns	
t_{PHL}	A	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	5V	1	9.5	ns	
t_{PHZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	5V	1	10	ns	
t_{PHZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	5V	1	12.1	ns	

SN74LV8T244-EP

SCLSA21A – SEPTEMBER 2024 – REVISED OCTOBER 2024

 over operating free-air temperature range; typical values measured at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	Load Capacitance	V_{CC}	-55°C to 125°C			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{PLH}	A	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	5V	1		6.5	ns
t_{PLH}	A	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	5V	1		7.9	ns
t_{PLZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	5V	1		8.8	ns
t_{PLZ}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	5V	1		11.1	ns
t_{PZH}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	5V	1		10	ns
t_{PZH}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	5V	1		11.6	ns
t_{PZL}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	5V	1		10.2	ns
t_{PZL}	\overline{OE}	Y	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	5V	1		12.2	ns
$t_{sk(o)}$	-	-	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	5V			1	ns

5.7 Typical Characteristics

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

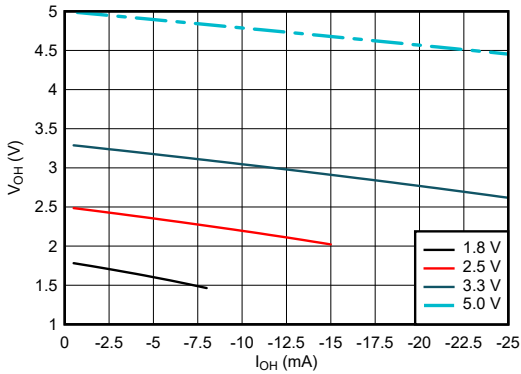


Figure 5-1. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State

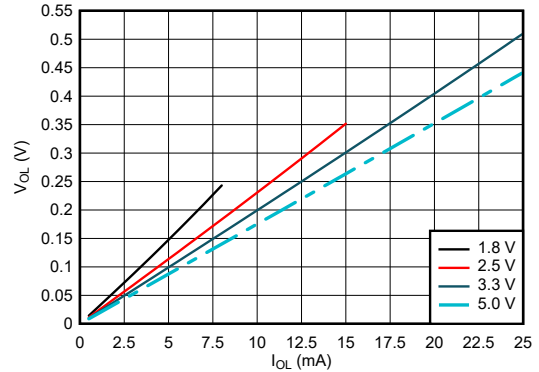


Figure 5-2. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State

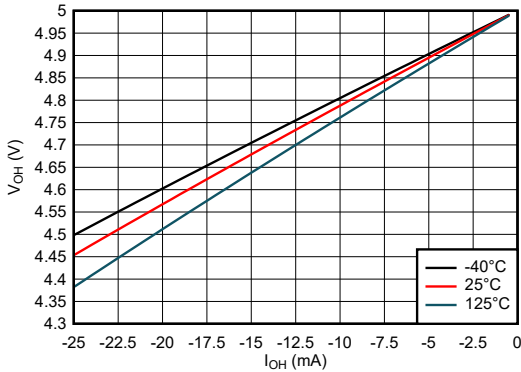


Figure 5-3. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 5V Supply

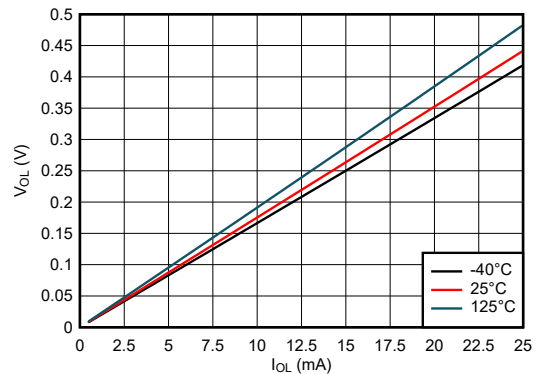


Figure 5-4. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 5V Supply

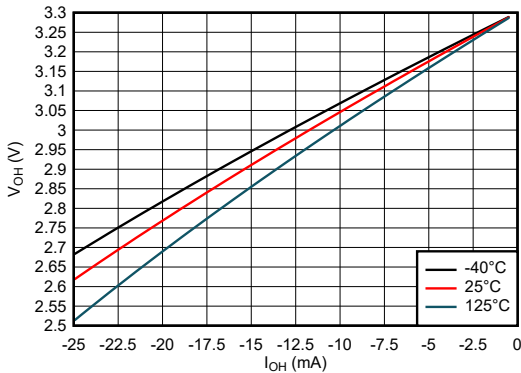


Figure 5-5. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 3.3V Supply

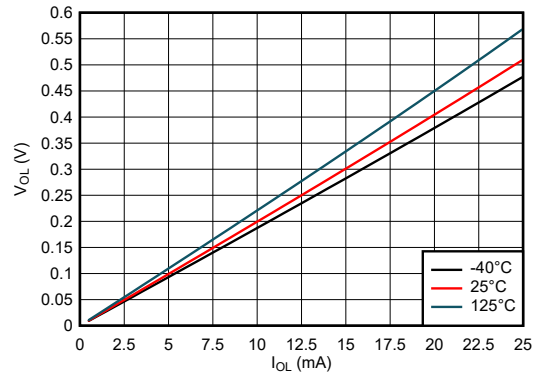


Figure 5-6. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 3.3V Supply

5.7 Typical Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

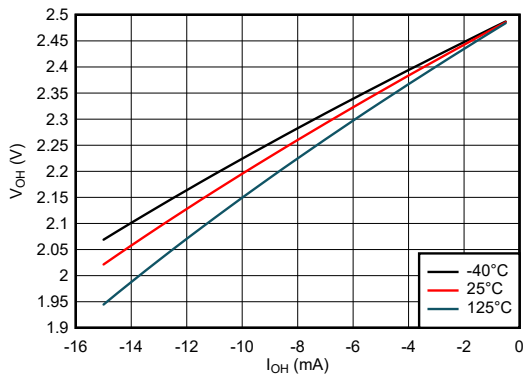


Figure 5-7. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 2.5V Supply

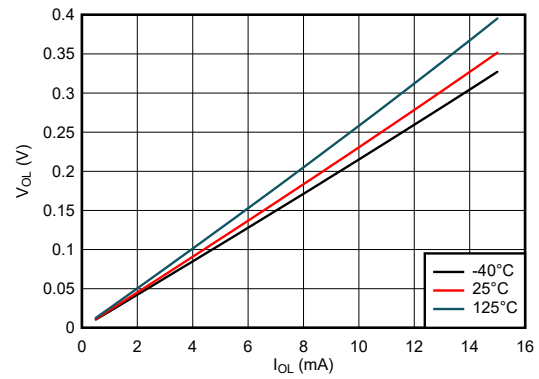


Figure 5-8. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 2.5V Supply

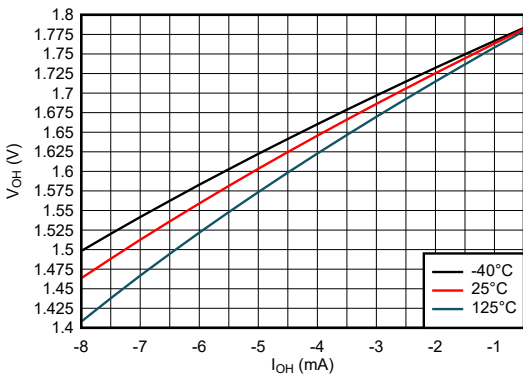


Figure 5-9. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 1.8V Supply

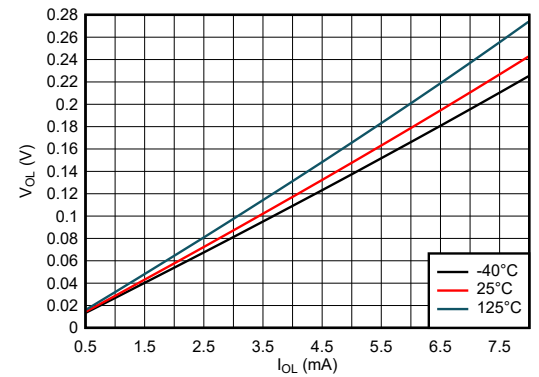


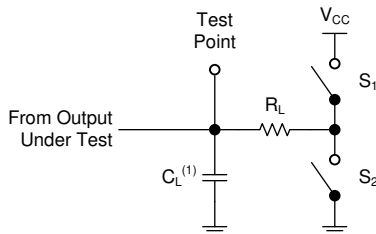
Figure 5-10. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 1.8V Supply

6 Parameter Measurement Information

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

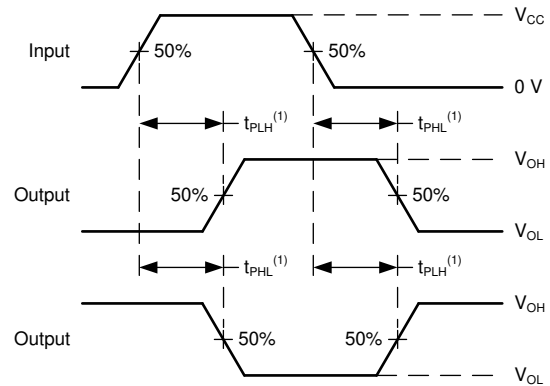
The outputs are measured individually with one input transition per measurement.

TEST	S1	S2	R _L	C _L	ΔV	V _{CC}
t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	OPEN	OPEN	—	15pF, 50pF	—	ALL
t _{PLZ} , t _{PZL}	CLOSED	OPEN	1kΩ	15pF, 50pF	0.15V	≤ 2.5V
t _{PHZ} , t _{PZH}	OPEN	CLOSED	1kΩ	15pF, 50pF	0.15V	≤ 2.5V
t _{PLZ} , t _{PZL}	CLOSED	OPEN	1kΩ	15pF, 50pF	0.3V	> 2.5V
t _{PHZ} , t _{PZH}	OPEN	CLOSED	1kΩ	15pF, 50pF	0.3V	> 2.5V



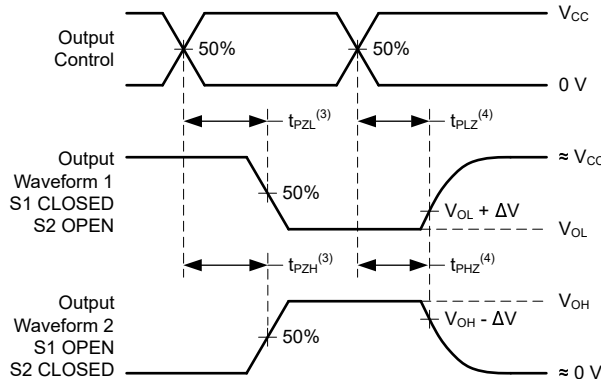
(1) C_L includes probe and test-fixture capacitance.

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



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

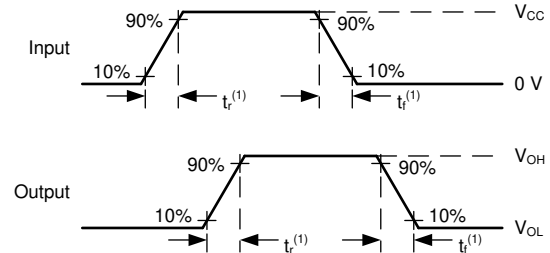
Figure 6-2. Voltage Waveforms Propagation Delays



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

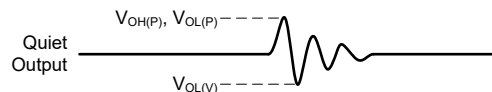
(4) The greater between t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ} is the same as t_{dis}.

Figure 6-3. Voltage Waveforms Propagation Delays



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

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



Noise values measured with all other outputs simultaneously switching.

Figure 6-5. Voltage Waveforms, Noise

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

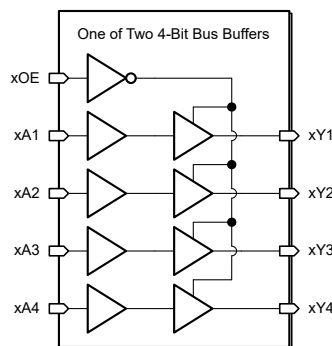
The SN74LV8T244-EP contains 8 individual high speed CMOS buffers with 3-state outputs.

Each buffer performs the boolean logic function $xY_n = xA_n$, with x being the bank number and n being the channel number.

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

To put the device in the high-impedance state during power up or power down, tie both \overline{OE} pins to V_{CC} through a pull-up resistor; the current sinking capability of the driver determines the minimum value of the resistor, and the leakage of the pin as defined in the *Electrical Characteristics* table.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



8 Feature Description

8.1 Balanced CMOS 3-State Outputs

This device includes balanced CMOS 3-state outputs. Driving high, driving low, and high impedance are the three states that these outputs can be in. 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 can drive 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.

When placed into the high-impedance state, the output will neither source nor sink current, with the exception of minor leakage current as defined in the *Electrical Characteristics* table. In the high-impedance state, the output voltage is not controlled by the device and is dependent on external factors. If no other drivers are connected to the node, then this is known as a floating node and the voltage is unknown. A pull-up or pull-down resistor can be connected to the output to provide a known voltage at the output while it is in the high-impedance state. The value of the resistor will depend on multiple factors, including parasitic capacitance and power consumption limitations. Typically, a 10k Ω resistor can be used to meet these requirements.

Unused 3-state CMOS outputs should be left disconnected.

8.2 LVxT Enhanced Input Voltage

The SN74LV8T244-EP belongs to TI's LVxT family of logic devices with integrated voltage level translation. This family of devices was designed with reduced input voltage thresholds to support up-translation, and inputs tolerant of signals with up to 5.5V levels to support down-translation. For proper functionality, input signals must remain at or above the specified $V_{IH(MIN)}$ level for a HIGH input state, and at or below the specified $V_{IL(MAX)}$ for a LOW input state. [Figure 8-1](#) shows the typical V_{IH} and V_{IL} levels for the LVxT family of devices, as well as the voltage levels for standard CMOS devices for comparison.

The 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 ($R = V \div I$).

Input signals must transition between valid logic states quickly, as defined by the input transition rate in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. Failing to meet this specification will result in excessive power consumption and could cause oscillations. More details can be found in the [Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs](#) application report.

Do not leave inputs floating at any time during operation. Unused inputs must be terminated at a valid high or low voltage level. 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; however, a 10kΩ resistor is recommended and will typically meet all requirements.

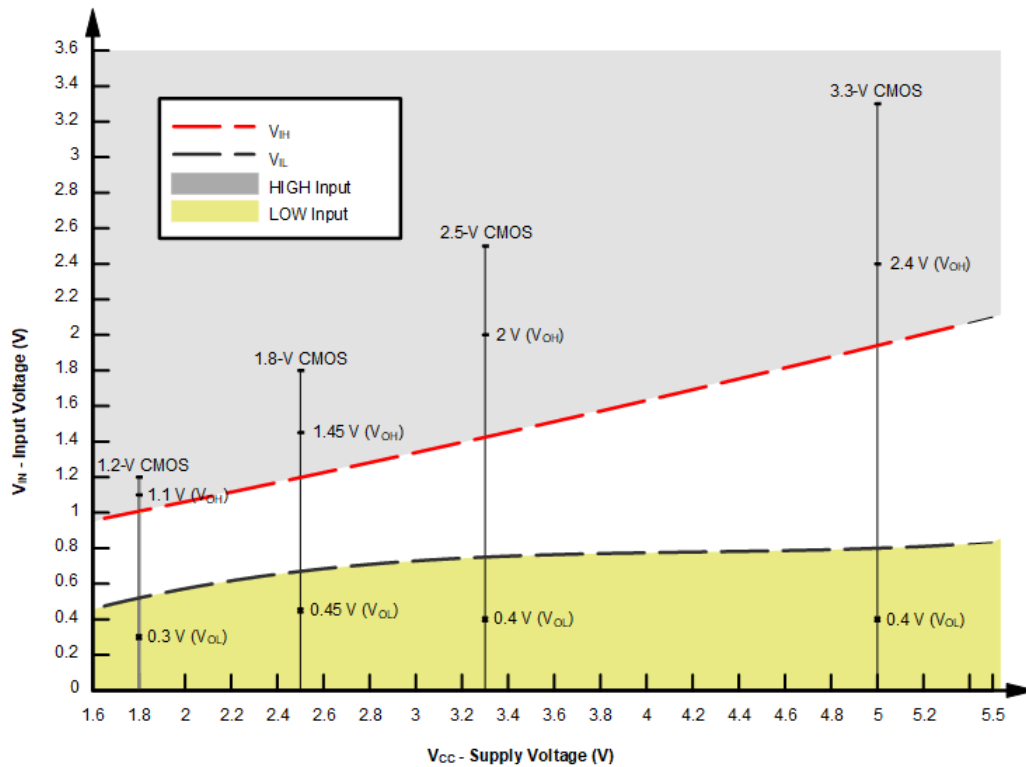


Figure 8-1. LVxT Input Voltage Levels

8.3 Clamp Diode Structure

As [Figure 8-2](#) shows, the outputs to this device have both positive and negative clamping diodes, and the inputs to this device have negative clamping diodes only.

CAUTION

Voltages beyond the values specified in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table can cause damage to the device. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

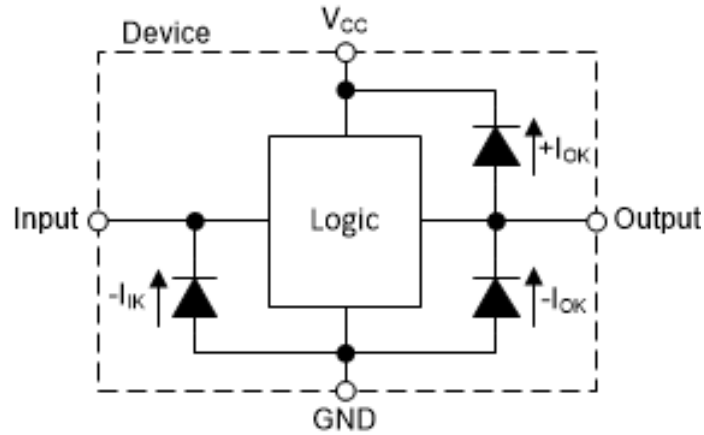


Figure 8-2. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output

9 Device Functional Modes

Table 9-1 lists the functional modes of the SN74LV8T244-EP.

Table 9-1. Function Table

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

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

10 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.

10.1 Application Information

The SN74LV8T244-EP can be used to drive signals over relatively long traces or transmission lines. A series damping resistor placed in series with the transmitter's output can be used to reduce ringing caused by impedance mismatches between the driver, transmission line, and receiver. The figure in the *Application Curve* section shows the received signal with three separate resistor values. Just a small amount of resistance can make a significant impact on signal integrity in this type of application.

10.2 Typical Application

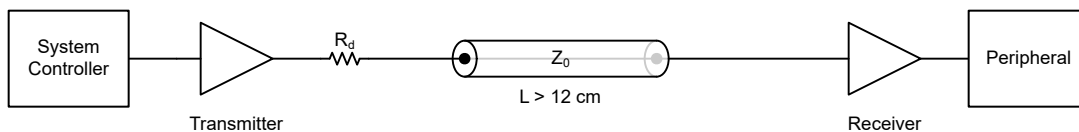


Figure 10-1. Typical Application Block Diagram

10.2.1 Design Requirements

10.2.1.1 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 as described in the *Electrical Characteristics*.

The positive voltage supply must be capable of sourcing current equal to the total current to be sourced by all outputs of the SN74LV8T244-EP 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 as 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 SN74LV8T244-EP 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 as can be sunk into its ground connection. Ensure the maximum total current through GND listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* is not exceeded.

The SN74LV8T244-EP 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 SN74LV8T244-EP 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.

10.2.1.2 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. These 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 is to 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 resistor size is limited by drive current of the controller, leakage current into the SN74LV8T244-EP, as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*, and the desired input transition rate. A 10k Ω resistor value is often used due to these factors.

The SN74LV8T244-EP 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.

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

10.2.2 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 ≤ 50 pF. 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 SN74LV8T244-EP to one or more of the receiving devices.
3. Ensure the resistive load at the output is larger than $(V_{CC} / I_{O(max)})\Omega$. 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 M Ω ; 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](#).

10.2.3 Application Curves

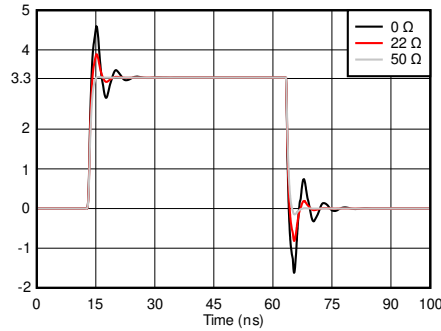


Figure 10-2. Simulated Signal Integrity at the Receiver With Different Damping Resistor (R_d) Values

10.3 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 $0.1\mu\text{F}$ capacitor is recommended for this device. It is acceptable to parallel multiple bypass capacitors to reject different frequencies of noise. The $0.1\mu\text{F}$ and $1\mu\text{F}$ capacitors are commonly used in parallel. As shown in the following layout example, install the bypass capacitor as close to the power terminal as possible for best results.

10.4 Layout

10.4.1 Layout Guidelines

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

10.4.2 Layout Example

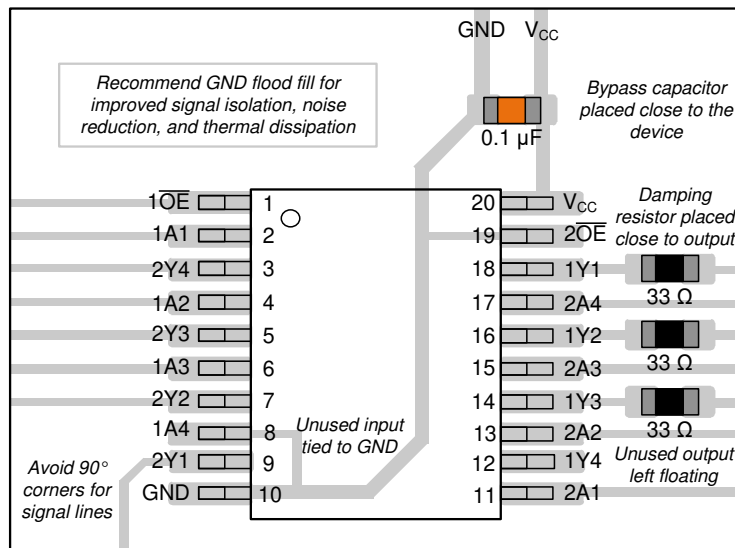


Figure 10-3. Example Layout for the SN74LV8T244-EP in TSSOP

11 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.

11.1 Documentation Support

11.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- Texas Instruments, [CMOS Power Consumption and \$C_{pd}\$ Calculation application report](#)
- Texas Instruments, [Designing With Logic application report](#)
- Texas Instruments, [Thermal Characteristics of Standard Linear and Logic \(SLL\) Packages and Devices application report](#)

11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Notifications* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

11.3 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.

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11.5 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.

11.6 Glossary

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

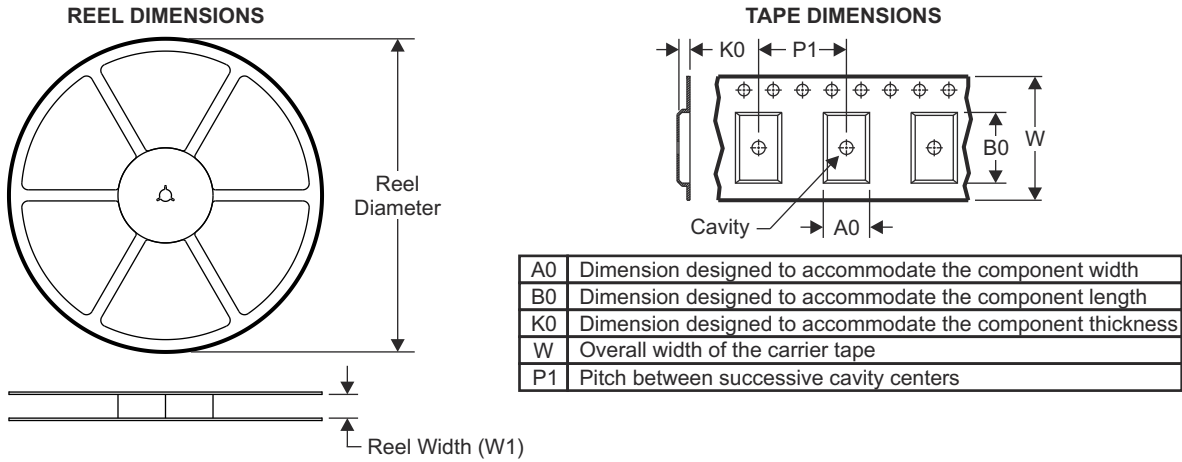
12 Revision History

Changes from Revision * (September 2024) to Revision A (October 2024)	Page
• Updated data sheet status from Advance Information to Production Data.....	1

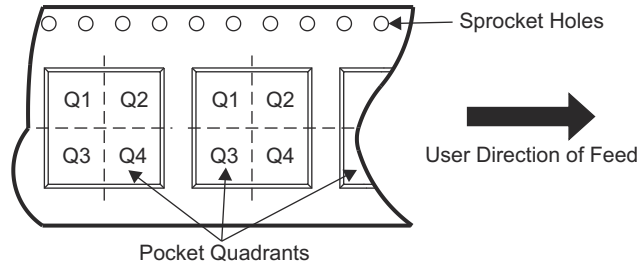
13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

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.

13.1 Tape and Reel Information

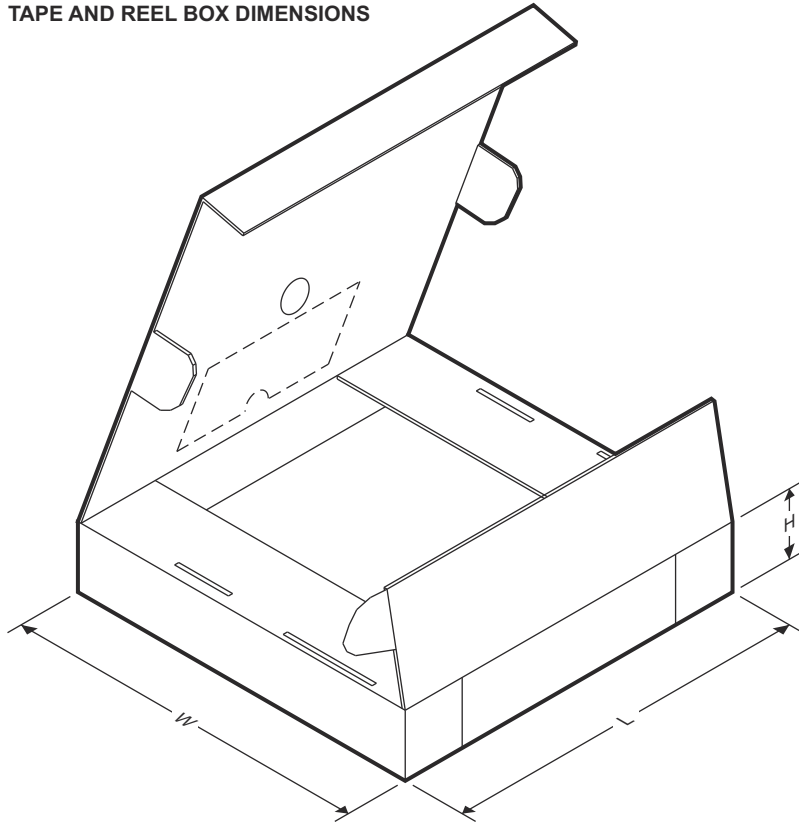


QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



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
118T244MPWREP	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.00	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
118T244MPWREP	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0

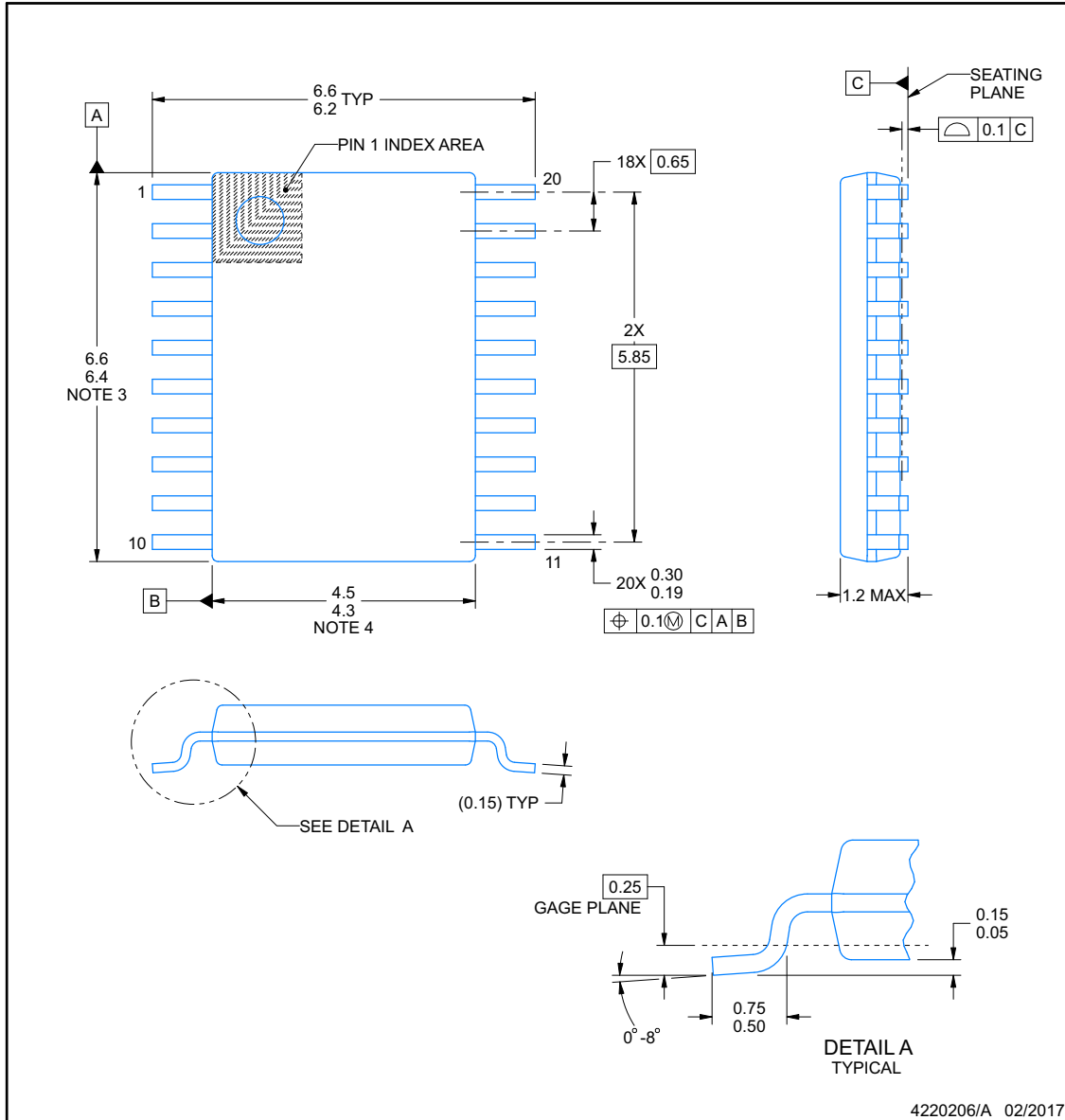
13.2 Mechanical Data



PW0020A

PACKAGE OUTLINE
TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



4220206/A 02/2017

NOTES:

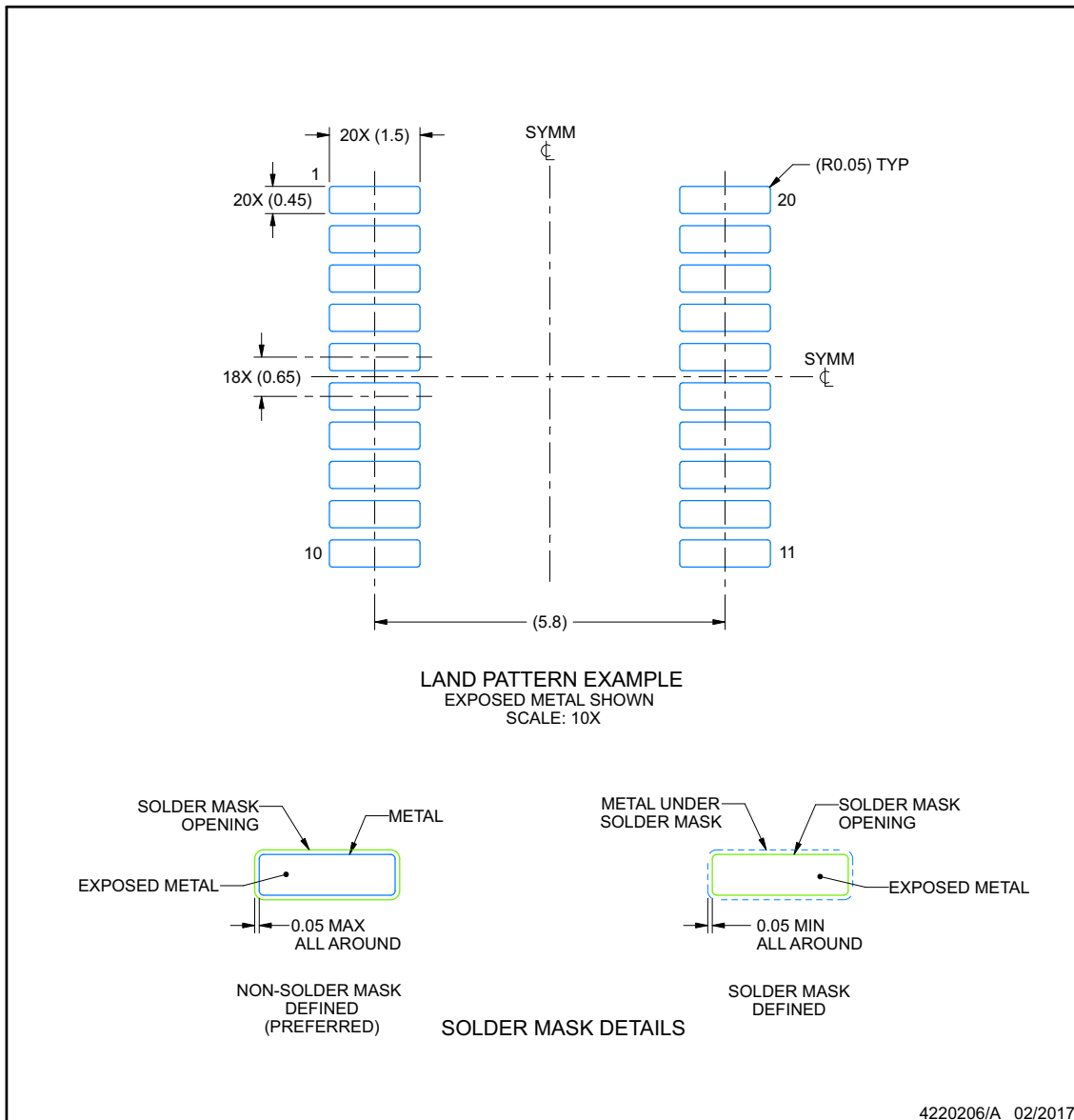
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or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

PW0020A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

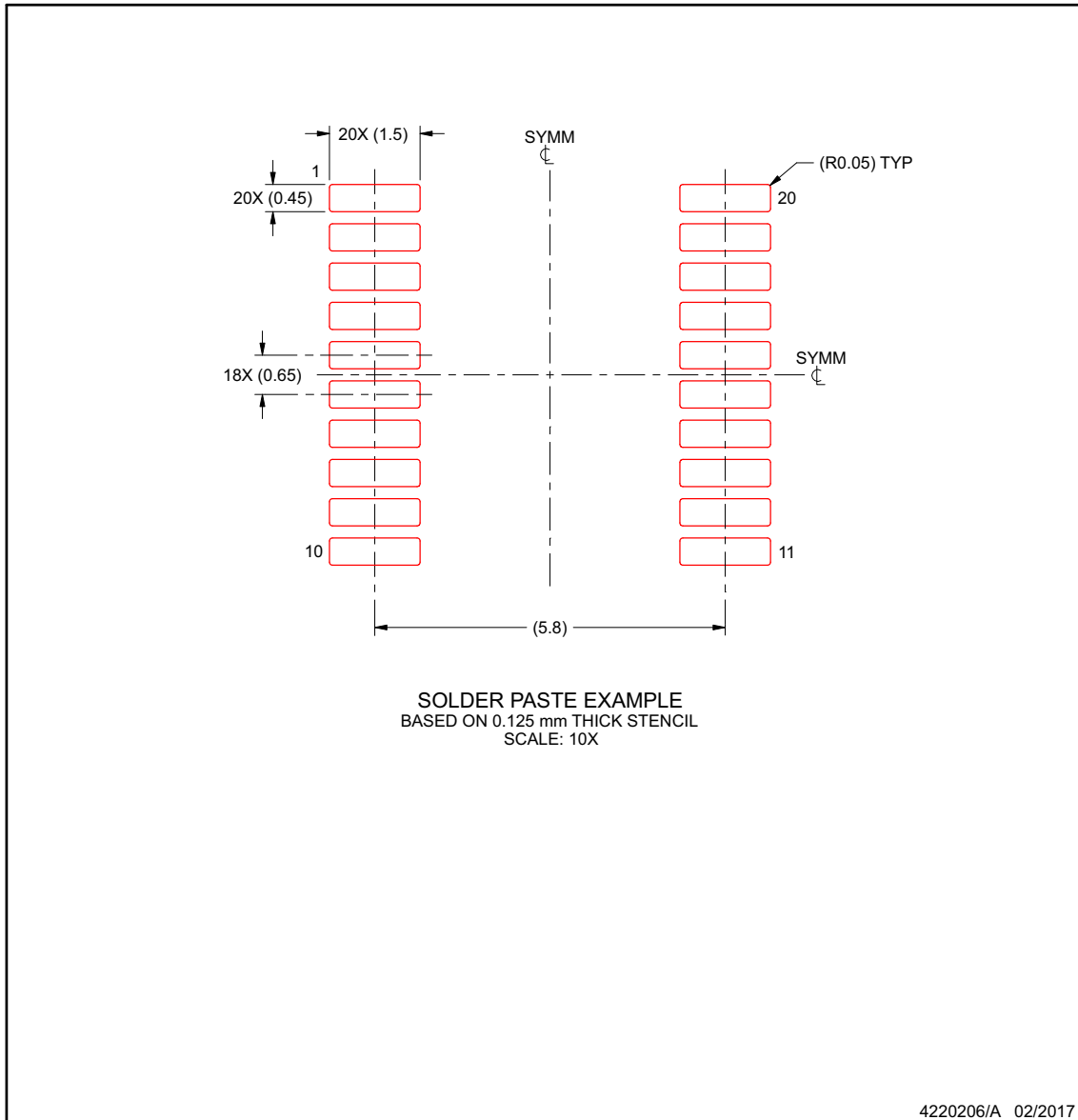
- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

PW0020A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



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.

PW0020A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



4220206/A 02/2017

NOTES:

- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
- This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 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.
- This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

PW0020A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 10X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220206/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

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

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

PW0020A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



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

4220206/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

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

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