SN74LVC132A-Q1 Automotive Quadruple 2-Input NAND Gates with Schmitt-Trigger Inputs

1 Features

- AEC-Q100 qualified for automotive applications:
  - Device temperature grade 1: -40°C to +125°C
  - Device HBM ESD classification level 2
  - Device CDM ESD classification level C4B
- Available in wettable flank QFN (WBQA) package
- Operating range from 1.1V to 3.6V
- 5.5V tolerant input pins
- Supports standard pinouts
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250mA per JESD 17
- ESD protection exceeds JESD 22
  - 2000V Human-Body Model (A114-A)
  - 1000V Charged-Device Model (C101)

2 Applications

- Combining power good signals
- Enable digital signals

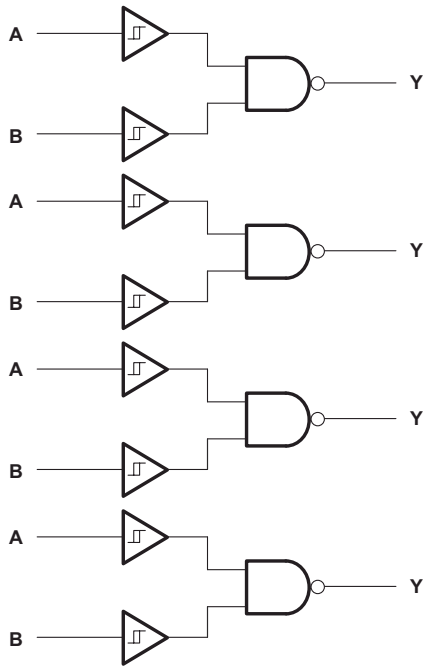
3 Description

The SN74LVC132A-Q1 device is a quadruple positive-NAND gate with Schmitt-trigger inputs for added noise immunity and support for slow input signal transitions. Each gate performs the Boolean function $Y = \overline{A \times B}$ or $Y = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$ in positive logic.

Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE(1)	PACKAGE SIZE(2)	BODY SIZE (NOM) (3)
SN74LVC132A-Q1	BQA (WQFN, 14)	3mm × 2.5mm	3mm × 2.5mm
	D (SOIC, 14)	8.65mm × 6mm	8.65mm × 3.9mm
	PW (TSSOP, 14)	5mm × 6.4mm	5mm × 4.4mm

(1) For more information, see Section 11.
(2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable
(3) The body size (length × width) is a nominal value and does not include pins.



Simplified Schematics

Table of Contents

4 Pin Configuration and Functions

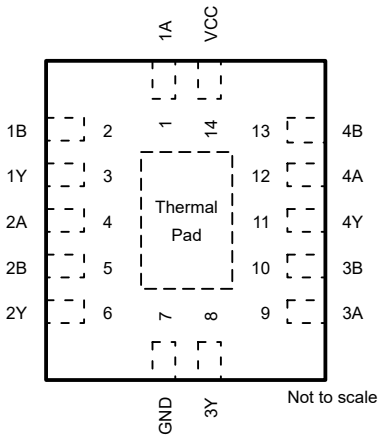


Figure 4-1. BQA Package, 14 Pin WQFN (Top View)

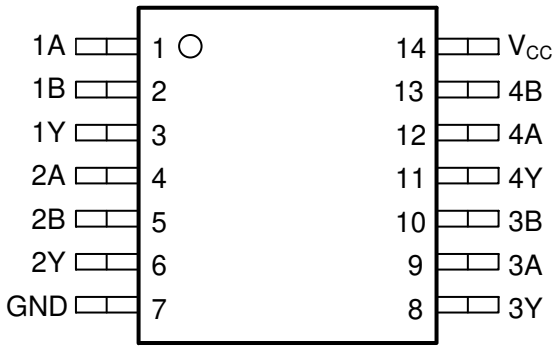


Figure 4-2. D or PW Package, 14 Pin TSSOP (Top View)

Table 4-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE[1]	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
1A	1	I	Channel 1, Input A
1B	2	I	Channel 1, Input B
1Y	3	O	Channel 1, Output Y
2A	4	I	Channel 2, Input A
2B	5	I	Channel 2, Input B
2Y	6	O	Channel 2, Output Y
GND	7	—	Ground
3Y	8	O	Channel 3, Output Y
3A	9	I	Channel 3, Input A
3B	10	I	Channel 3, Input B
4Y	11	O	Channel 4, Output Y
4A	12	I	Channel 4, Input A
4B	13	I	Channel 4, Input B
V_{CC}	14	—	Positive Supply
Thermal Information[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
(2) For BQA package only.

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage range		-0.5	6.5	V
V_I	Input voltage range(2)		-0.5	6.5	V
V_O	Output voltage range(2)		-0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
I_{IK}	Input clamp current	V_I < 0 V		-50	mA
I_{OK}	Output clamp current	V_O < 0 V		-50	mA
I_O	Continuous output current			±50	mA
I_O	Continuous output current through V_{CC} or GND			±100	mA
T_J	Junction temperature		-65	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 AEC Q100-002 HBM ESD Classification Level 2(1)	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011 CDM ESD Classification Level C4B	±1000	

(1) AEC Q100-002 indicate that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

Specifications	Description	Condition	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		1.1	3.6	V
V_I	Input voltage			5.5	V
V_O	Output voltage	(High or low state)		V_{CC}	V
I_{OH}	High-level output current	V_{CC} = 1.8 V		-4	mA
		V_{CC} = 2.3 V		-8	
		V_{CC} = 2.7 V		-12	
		V_{CC} = 3 V		-24	
I_{OL}	Low-level output current	V_{CC} = 1.8 V		4	mA
		V_{CC} = 2.3 V		8	
		V_{CC} = 2.7 V		12	
		V_{CC} = 3 V		24	
Δt/Δv	Input transition rise or fall rate			10	ns/V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		-40	125	°C

5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC[1]		Package Options			UNIT
		PW (TSSOP)	D (SOIC)	BQA (WQFN)	
		14 PINS	14 PINS	14 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	150.8	127.8	102.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	78.3	81.9	96.8	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	93.8	84.4	70.9	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	24.7	39.6	16.6	°C/W
Y_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	93.2	83.9	70.9	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	-	-	50.1	°C/W

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

5.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{T+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	1.1 V	0.5		0.8	V
V_{T+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	1.2 V	0.53		0.9	V
V_{T+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	1.5 V	0.7		1.11	V
V_{T+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	1.65 V	0.4		1.3	V
V_{T+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	1.95 V	0.6		1.5	V
V_{T+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	2.3 V	0.8		1.7	V
V_{T+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	2.5 V	0.8		1.7	V
V_{T+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	2.7 V	0.8		2	V
V_{T+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	3 V	0.9		2	V
V_{T+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	3.6 V	1.1		2	V
V_{T-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	1.1 V	0.2		0.6	V
V_{T-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	1.2 V	0.26		0.65	V
V_{T-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	1.5 V	0.34		0.75	V
V_{T-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	1.65 V	0.2		0.9	V
V_{T-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	1.95 V	0.3		1	V
V_{T-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	2.3 V	0.4		1.2	V
V_{T-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	2.5 V	0.4		1.2	V
V_{T-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	2.7 V	0.4		1.4	V
V_{T-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	3 V	0.6		1.5	V
V_{T-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	3.6 V	0.8		1.7	V
ΔV_T	Hysteresis ($V_{T+} - V_{T-}$)	1.1 V	0.07		0.53	V
ΔV_T	Hysteresis ($V_{T+} - V_{T-}$)	1.2 V	0.08		0.54	V
ΔV_T	Hysteresis ($V_{T+} - V_{T-}$)	1.5 V	0.18		0.60	V
ΔV_T	Hysteresis ($V_{T+} - V_{T-}$)	1.65 V	0.1		1.2	V
ΔV_T	Hysteresis ($V_{T+} - V_{T-}$)	1.95 V	0.2		1.3	V
ΔV_T	Hysteresis ($V_{T+} - V_{T-}$)	2.3 V	0.3		1.3	V
ΔV_T	Hysteresis ($V_{T+} - V_{T-}$)	2.5 V	0.3		1.3	V
ΔV_T	Hysteresis ($V_{T+} - V_{T-}$)	2.7 V	0.3		1.1	V
ΔV_T	Hysteresis ($V_{T+} - V_{T-}$)	3 V	0.3		1.2	V
ΔV_T	Hysteresis ($V_{T+} - V_{T-}$)	3.6 V	0.3		1.2	V

5.5 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OH}	I_{OH}= –100µA	1.1 V to 3.6 V	V_{CC} - 0.2			V
V_{OH}	I_{OH}= –100µA	1.2 V to 3.6 V	V_{CC} - 0.2			V
V_{OH}	I_{OH}= –4mA	1.65 V	1.2			V
V_{OH}	I_{OH}= –8mA	2.3 V	1.75			V
V_{OH}	I_{OH}= –12mA	2.7 V	2.2			V
V_{OH}		3 V	2.4			V
V_{OH}	I_{OH}= –24mA	3 V	2.2			V
V_{OL}	I_{OH}= 100µA	1.1 V to 3.6 V			0.15	V
V_{OL}	I_{OH}= 100µA	1.2 V to 3.6 V			0.2	V
V_{OL}	I_{OH}= 4mA	1.65 V			0.45	V
V_{OL}	I_{OH}= 8mA	2.3 V			0.7	V
V_{OL}	I_{OH}= 12mA	2.7 V			0.4	V
V_{OL}	I_{OH}= 24mA	3 V			0.55	V
I_I	V_I = V_{CC} or GND	3.6 V			±5	µA
I_{off}	V_I or V_O = V_{CC}	0 V			±10	µA
I_{CC}	V_I = V_{CC} or GND, I_O = 0	3.6 V			40	µA
ΔI_{CC}	One input at V_{CC} - 0.6 V, other inputs at V_{CC} or GND	2.7 V to 3.6 V			500	µA
C_I	V_I = V_{CC} or GND	3.3 V		4.9		pF
C_O	V_O = V_{CC} or GND	3.3 V		6.3		pF
C_{PD}	f = 10MHz	1.8 V		31		pF
C_{PD}	f = 10MHz	2.5 V		31		pF
C_{PD}	f = 10MHz	3.3 V		32		pF

5.6 Switching Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	LOAD CAPACITANCE	V_{CC}	-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{pd}	A or B	Y	C_L = 15 pF	1.2 V ± 0.1 V		12	44	ns
t_{pd}	A or B	Y	C_L = 15 pF	1.5 V ± 0.12 V		9	15	ns
t_{pd}	A or B	Y	C_L = 30 pF	1.8 V ± 0.15 V			10.2	ns
t_{pd}	A or B	Y	C_L = 30 pF	2.5 V ± 0.2 V			6.9	ns
t_{pd}	A or B	Y	C_L = 50 pF	2.7 V			6.4	ns
t_{pd}	A or B	Y	C_L = 50 pF	3.3 V ± 0.3 V			5.6	ns
$t_{sk(o)}$				3.3 V ± 0.3 V			1.5	ns

5.7 Noise Characteristics

VCC = 3.3 V, CL = 50 pF, TA = 25°C

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{OL(P)}$	Quiet output, maximum dynamic V_{OL}			0.8	V
$V_{OL(V)}$	Quiet output, minimum dynamic V_{OL}	-0.8	-0.3		V
$V_{OH(V)}$	Quiet output, minimum dynamic V_{OH}	2.2	3.3		V

5.7 Noise Characteristics (continued)

VCC = 3.3 V, CL = 50 pF, TA = 25°C

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IH(D)}$	High-level dynamic input voltage	2.0			V
$V_{IL(D)}$	Low-level dynamic input voltage			0.8	V

5.8 Typical Characteristics

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

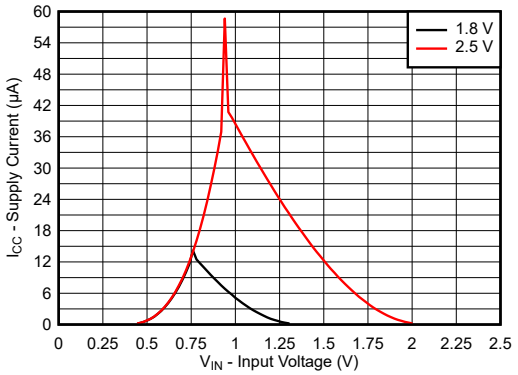


Figure 5-1. Supply Current Across Input Voltage 1.8V and 2.5V Supply

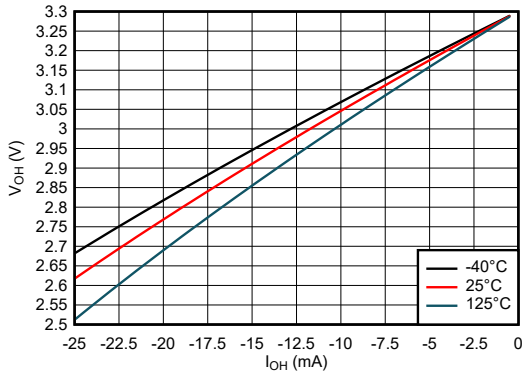


Figure 5-2. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 3.3V Supply

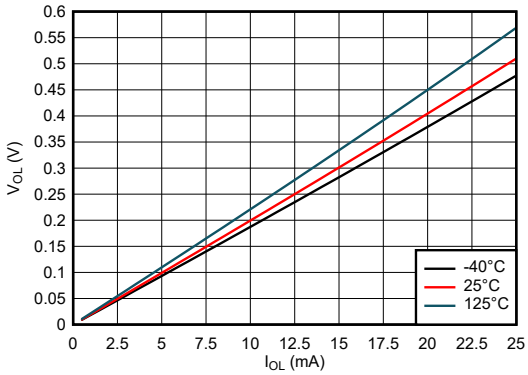


Figure 5-3. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 3.3V Supply

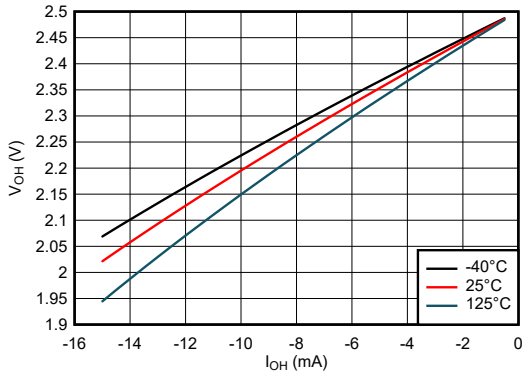


Figure 5-4. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 2.5V Supply

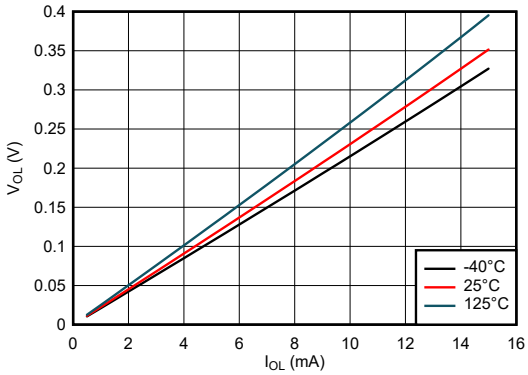


Figure 5-5. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 2.5V Supply

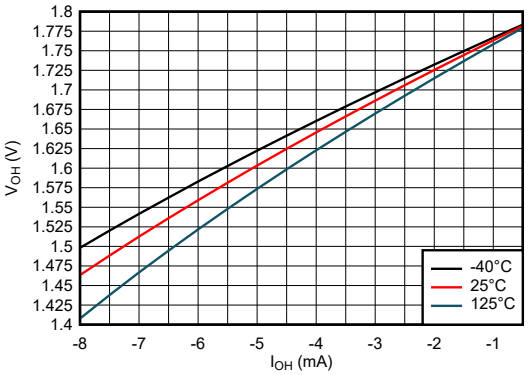


Figure 5-6. Output Voltage vs Current in HIGH State; 1.8V Supply

5.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

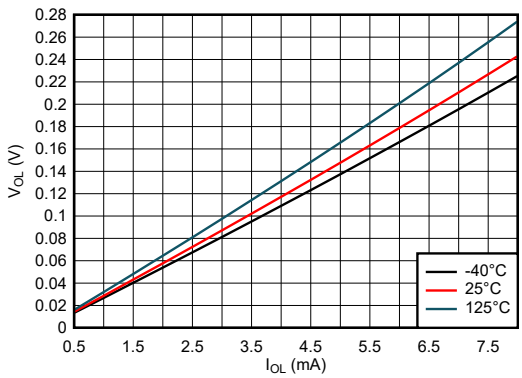


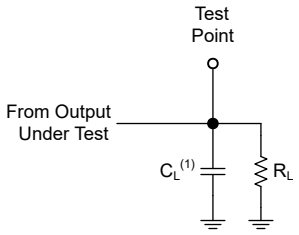
Figure 5-7. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 1.8V Supply

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.

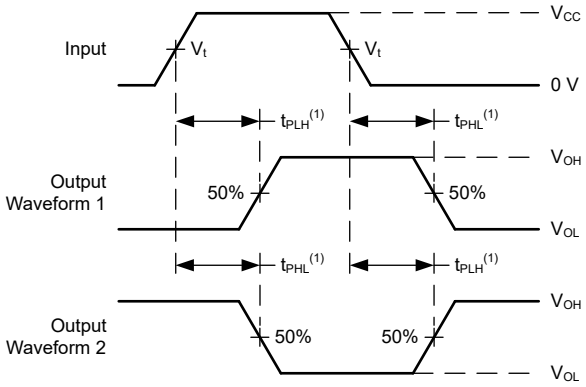
The outputs are measured individually with one input transition per measurement.

V_{CC}	V_t	R_L	C_L	ΔV
1.2V ± 0.1V	V_{CC}/2	2kΩ	15pF	0.1V
1.5V ± 0.12V	V_{CC}/2	2kΩ	15pF	0.1V
1.8V ± 0.15V	V_{CC}/2	1kΩ	30pF	0.15V
2.5V ± 0.2V	V_{CC}/2	500Ω	30pF	0.15V
2.7V	1.5V	500Ω	50pF	0.3V
3.3V ± 0.3V	1.5V	500Ω	50pF	0.3V



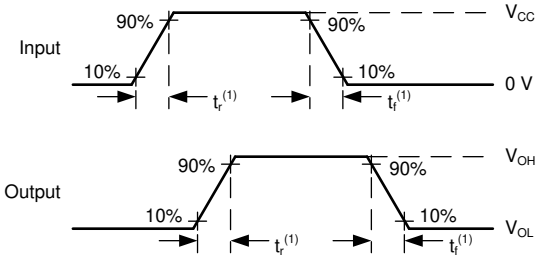
(1) C_L includes probe and test-fixture capacitance.

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



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

Figure 6-2. Voltage Waveforms Propagation Delays



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

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

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

This device contains four independent 2-input NAND gates with Schmitt-trigger inputs. Each gate performs the Boolean function $Y = \overline{A \times B}$ or $Y = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$ in positive logic.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

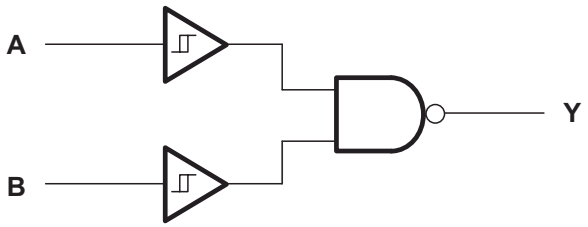


Figure 7-1. Logic Diagram, Each Gate (Positive Logic)

7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Balanced CMOS Push-Pull Outputs

A balanced output allows the device to sink and source similar currents. The drive capability of this device may create fast edges into light loads so routing and load conditions should be considered to prevent ringing. Additionally, the outputs of this device are capable of driving larger currents than the device can sustain without being damaged. It is important for the output power of the device to be limited to avoid damage due to over-current. The electrical and thermal limits defined in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* must be followed at all times.

The SN74LVC132A-Q1 can drive a load with a total capacitance less than or equal to the maximum load listed in the *Switching Characteristics* connected to a high-impedance CMOS input while still meeting all of the datasheet specifications. Larger capacitive loads can be applied, however it is not recommended to exceed the provided load value. If larger capacitive loads are required, it is recommended to add a series resistor between the output and the capacitor to limit output current to the values given in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

7.3.2 CMOS Schmitt-Trigger Inputs

Standard CMOS inputs are high impedance and are typically modeled as a resistor from the input to ground 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).

The Schmitt-trigger input architecture provides hysteresis as defined by ΔV_T in the *Electrical Characteristics*, which makes this device extremely tolerant to slow or noisy inputs. While the inputs can be driven much slower than standard CMOS inputs, it is still recommended to properly terminate unused inputs. Driving the inputs slowly will also increase dynamic current consumption of the device. For additional information regarding Schmitt-trigger inputs, please see Understanding Schmitt Triggers.

7.3.3 Clamp Diode Structure

Figure 7-2 shows the inputs and outputs to this device have negative clamping diodes only.

CAUTION

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

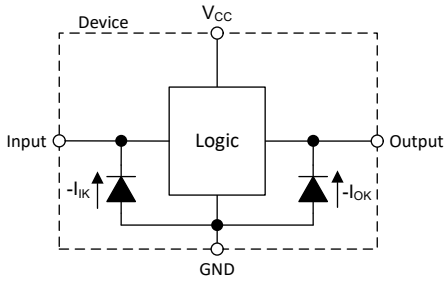


Figure 7-2. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output

7.3.4 Wettable Flanks

This device includes wettable flanks for at least one package. See the *Features* section on the front page of the data sheet for which packages include this feature.

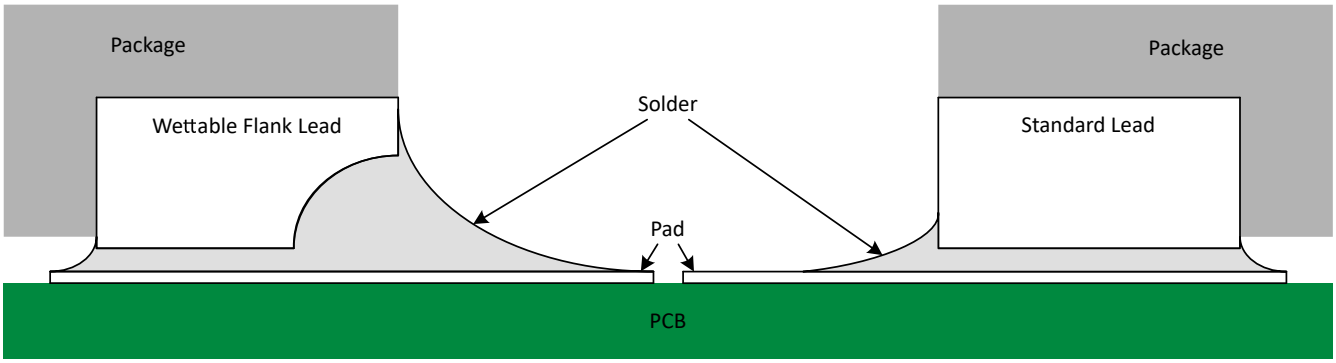


Figure 7-3. Simplified Cutaway View of Wettable-Flank QFN Package and Standard QFN Package After Soldering

Wettable flanks help improve side wetting after soldering, which makes QFN packages easier to inspect with automatic optical inspection (AOI). As shown in Figure 7-3, a wettable flank can be dimpled or step-cut to provide additional surface area for solder adhesion which assists in reliably creating a side fillet. See the mechanical drawing for additional details.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 7-1. Function Table (Each Gate)

INPUTS		OUTPUT
A	B	Y
H	H	L
L	X	H
X	L	H

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

In this application, two 2-input NAND gates are used to create an active-low SR latch as shown in Figure 8-1. The two additional gates can be used for a second SR latch, individually used for their logic function, or the inputs can be grounded and both channels left unused.

The SN74LVC132A-Q1 is used to drive the tamper indicator LED and provide one bit of data to the system controller. When the tamper switch outputs LOW, the output Q becomes HIGH. This output remains HIGH until the system controller addresses the event and sends a LOW signal to the R input which returns the Q output back to LOW.

8.2 Typical Application

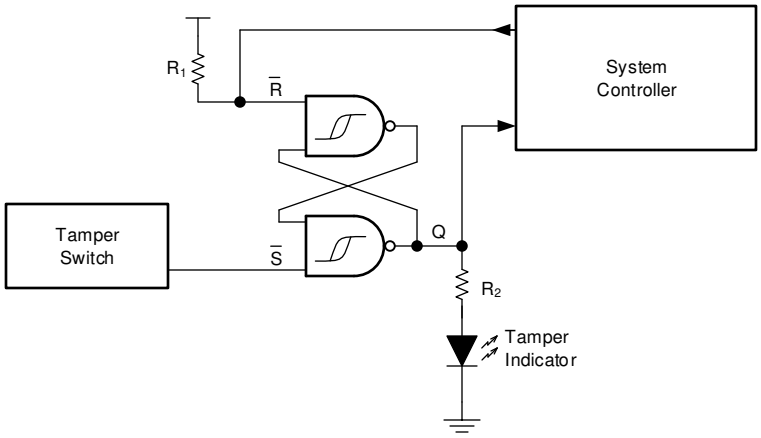


Figure 8-1. Typical Application Block Diagram

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 as described in the *Electrical Characteristics*.

The supply must be capable of sourcing current equal to the total current to be sourced by all outputs of the SN74LVC132A-Q1 plus the maximum supply current, I_{CC}, listed in the *Electrical Characteristics*. The logic device can only source or sink as much current as it is provided at the supply and ground pins, respectively. Be sure not to exceed the maximum total current through GND or V_{CC} listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

Total power consumption can be calculated using the information provided in CMOS Power Consumption and C_{pd} Calculation.

Thermal increase can be calculated using the information provided in Thermal Characteristics of Standard Linear and Logic (SLL) Packages and Devices.

CAUTION

The maximum junction temperature, T_J(max) listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, is an *additional limitation* to prevent damage to the device. Do not violate any values listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*. These limits are provided to prevent damage to the device.

8.2.1.2 Input Considerations

Input signals must cross V_{t-}(min) to be considered a logic LOW, and V_{t+}(max) 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 SN74LVC132A-Q1, as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics* , and the desired input transition rate. A 10kΩ resistor value is often used due to these factors.

The SN74LVC132A-Q1 has no input signal transition rate requirements because it has Schmitt-trigger inputs.

Another benefit to having Schmitt-trigger inputs is the ability to reject noise. Noise with a large enough amplitude can still cause issues. To know how much noise is too much, please refer to the ΔV_T(min) in the *Electrical Characteristics* . This hysteresis value will provide the peak-to-peak limit.

Unlike what happens with standard CMOS inputs, Schmitt-trigger inputs can be held at any valid value without causing huge increases in power consumption. The typical additional current caused by holding an input at a value other than V_{CC} or ground is plotted in the *Typical Characteristics*.

Refer to *Feature Description* 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*. Similarly, 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*.

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

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

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 Figure 8-3.
2. Ensure the capacitive load at the output is ≤ 70pF. This is not a hard limit; however, it will optimize performance. This can be accomplished by providing short, appropriately sized traces from the SN74LVC132A-Q1 to the receiving device.
3. Ensure the resistive load at the output is larger than (V_{CC} / I_O(max)) Ω. This will not violate the maximum output current from the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*. Most CMOS inputs have a resistive load measured in megaohms; much larger than the minimum calculated above.
4. Thermal issues are rarely a concern for logic gates, however the power consumption and thermal increase can be calculated using the steps provided in the application report, CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation

8.2.3 Application Curves

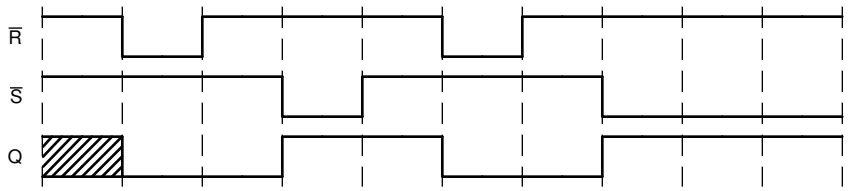


Figure 8-2. Application Timing Diagram

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 bypass capacitor to prevent power disturbance. A 0.1µF capacitor is recommended for this device. It is acceptable to parallel multiple bypass caps 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, as shown in Figure 8-3.

8.4 Layout

8.4.1 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. Such unused input pins must not be left unconnected because the undefined voltages at the outside connections result in undefined operational states. All unused inputs of digital logic devices must be connected to a logic high or logic low voltage, as defined by the input voltage specifications, to prevent them from floating. The logic level that must be applied to any particular unused input depends on the function of the device. Generally, the inputs are tied to GND or V_{CC}, whichever makes more sense for the logic function or is more convenient.

8.4.2 Layout Example

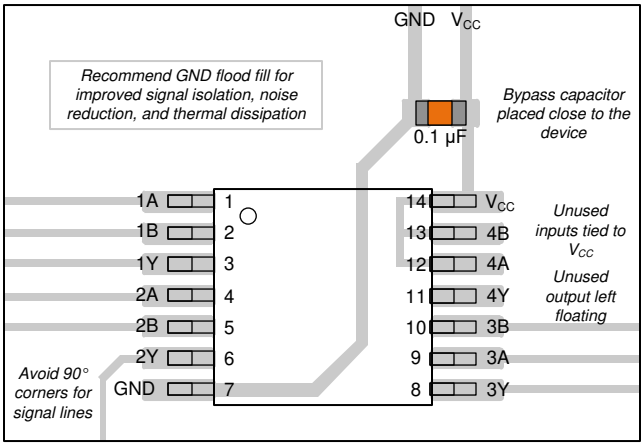


Figure 8-3. Example Layout for the SN74LVC132A-Q1

9 Device and Documentation Support

9.1 Documentation Support

9.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- Texas Instruments, *Introduction to Logic* application report
- Texas Instruments, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs* application note

9.2 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.

9.3 Support Resources

TI E2E™ support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

9.4 Trademarks

TI E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

9.5 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.

9.6 Glossary

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

10 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
May 2024	*	Initial Release

11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable 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
SN74LVC132ADRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LVC132AQ	Samples
SN74LVC132APWRQ1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LVC132Q	Samples
SN74LVC132AWBQARQ1	ACTIVE	WQFN	BQA	14	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LC132Q	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.

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

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SN74LVC132A-Q1 :

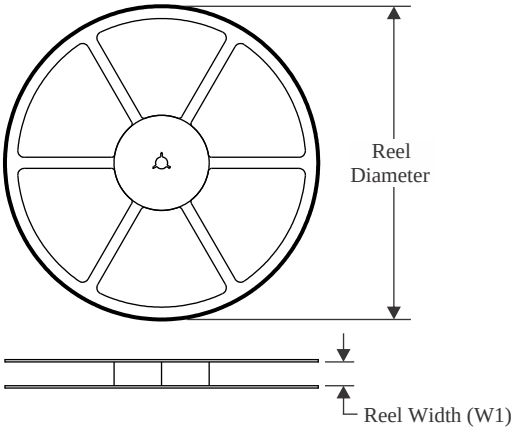
- Catalog : SN74LVC132A

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

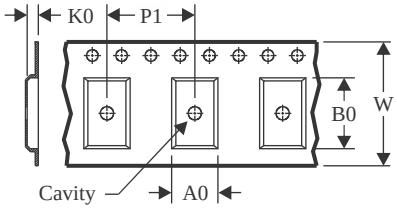
- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

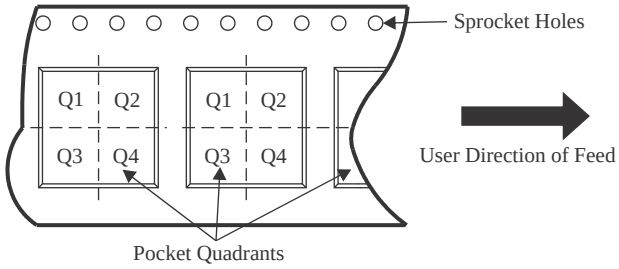


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

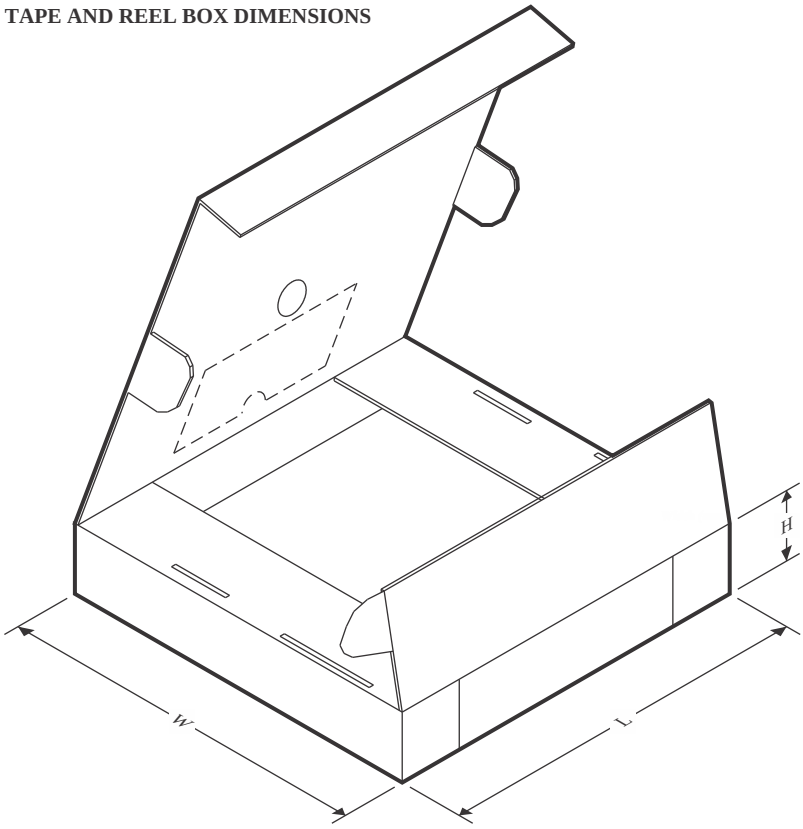
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

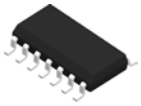
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN74LVC132ADRQ1	SOIC	D	14	3000	330.0	12.4	3.75	3.75	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74LVC132APWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	3000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74LVC132AWBQARQ1	WQFN	BQA	14	3000	180.0	12.4	2.8	3.3	1.1	4.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74LVC132ADRQ1	SOIC	D	14	3000	340.5	336.1	32.0
SN74LVC132APWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	3000	356.0	356.0	35.0
SN74LVC132AWBQARQ1	WQFN	BQA	14	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0

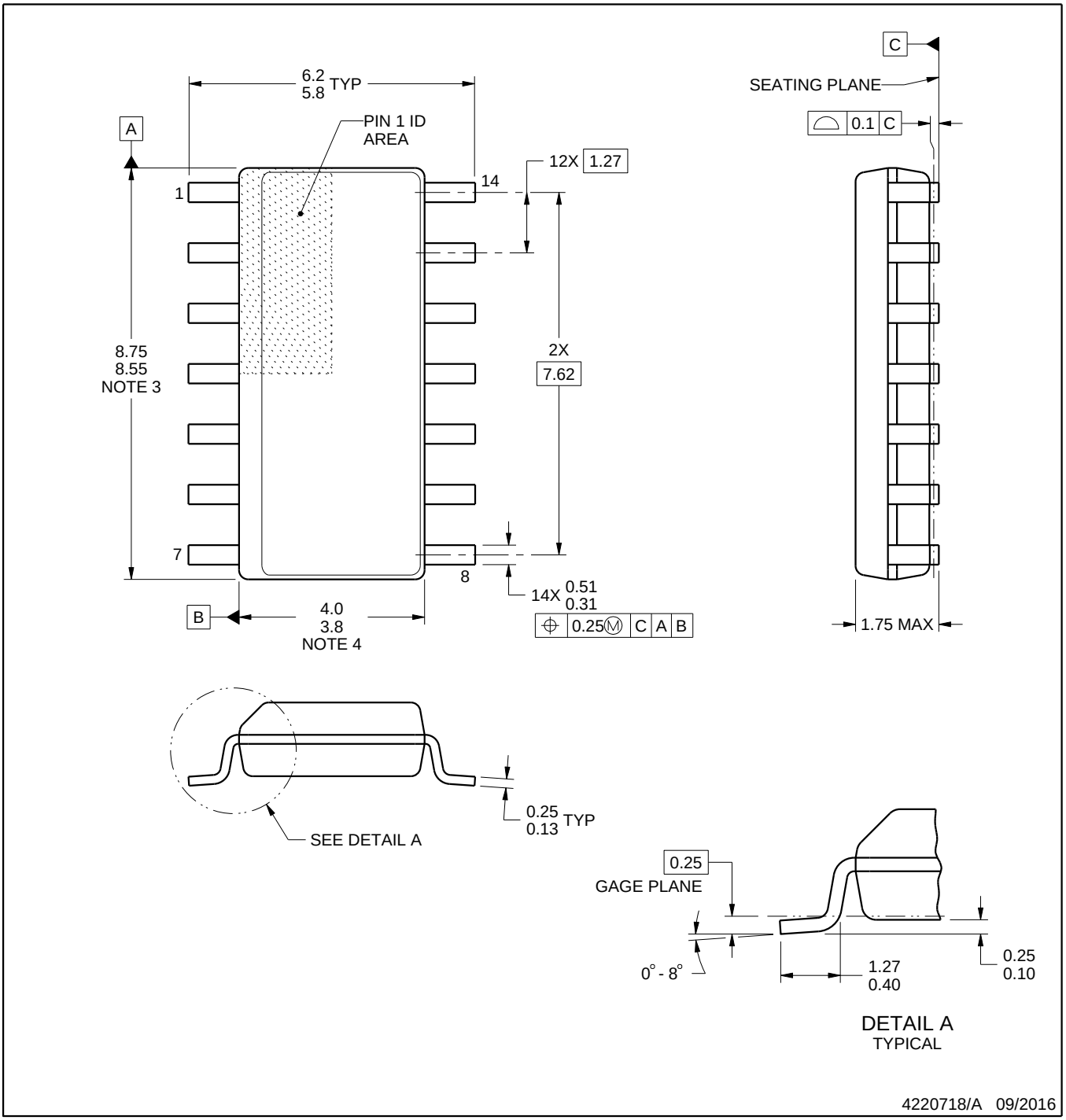


PACKAGE OUTLINE

D0014A

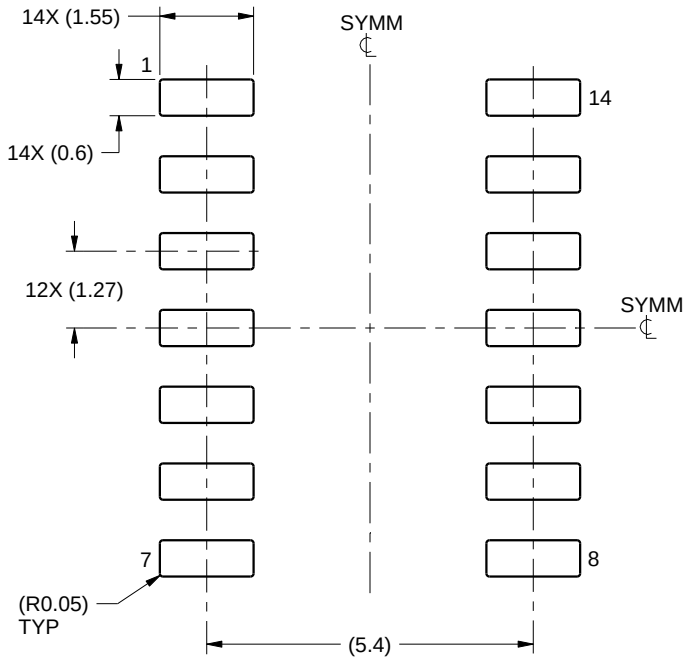
SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

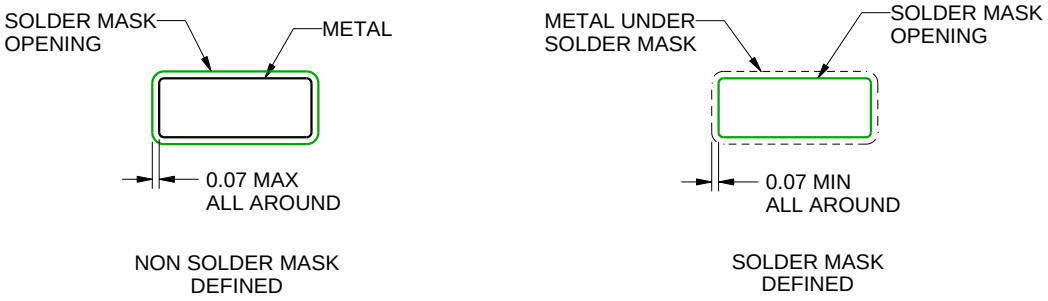


NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm, per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.43 mm, per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AB.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220718/A 09/2016

NOTES: (continued)

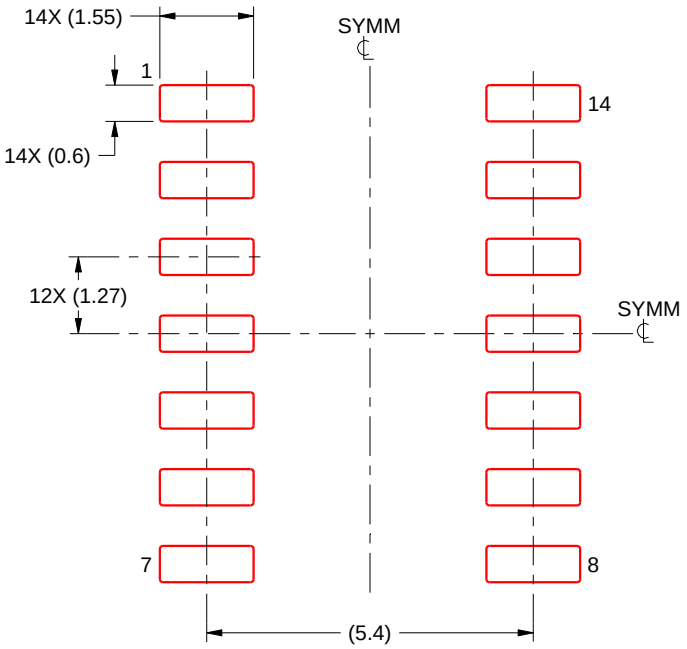
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0014A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

4220718/A 09/2016

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.

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

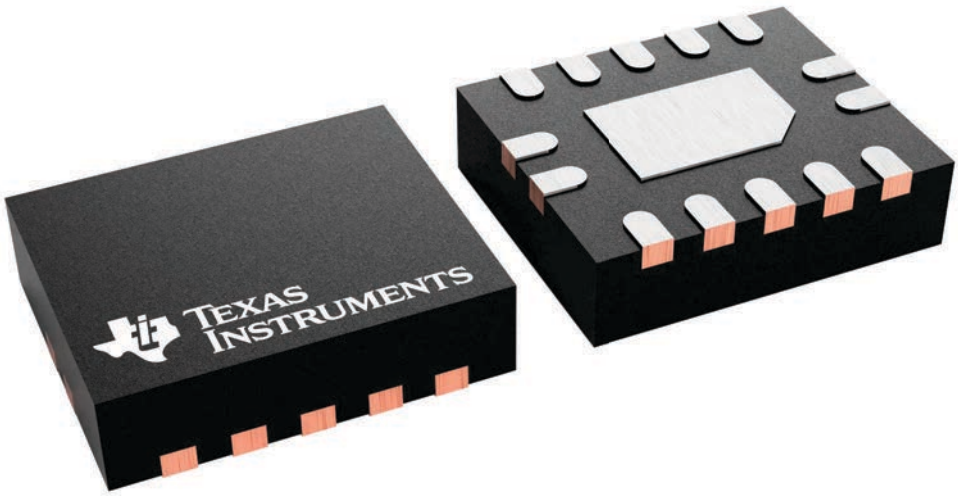
BQA 14

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

2.5 x 3, 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.

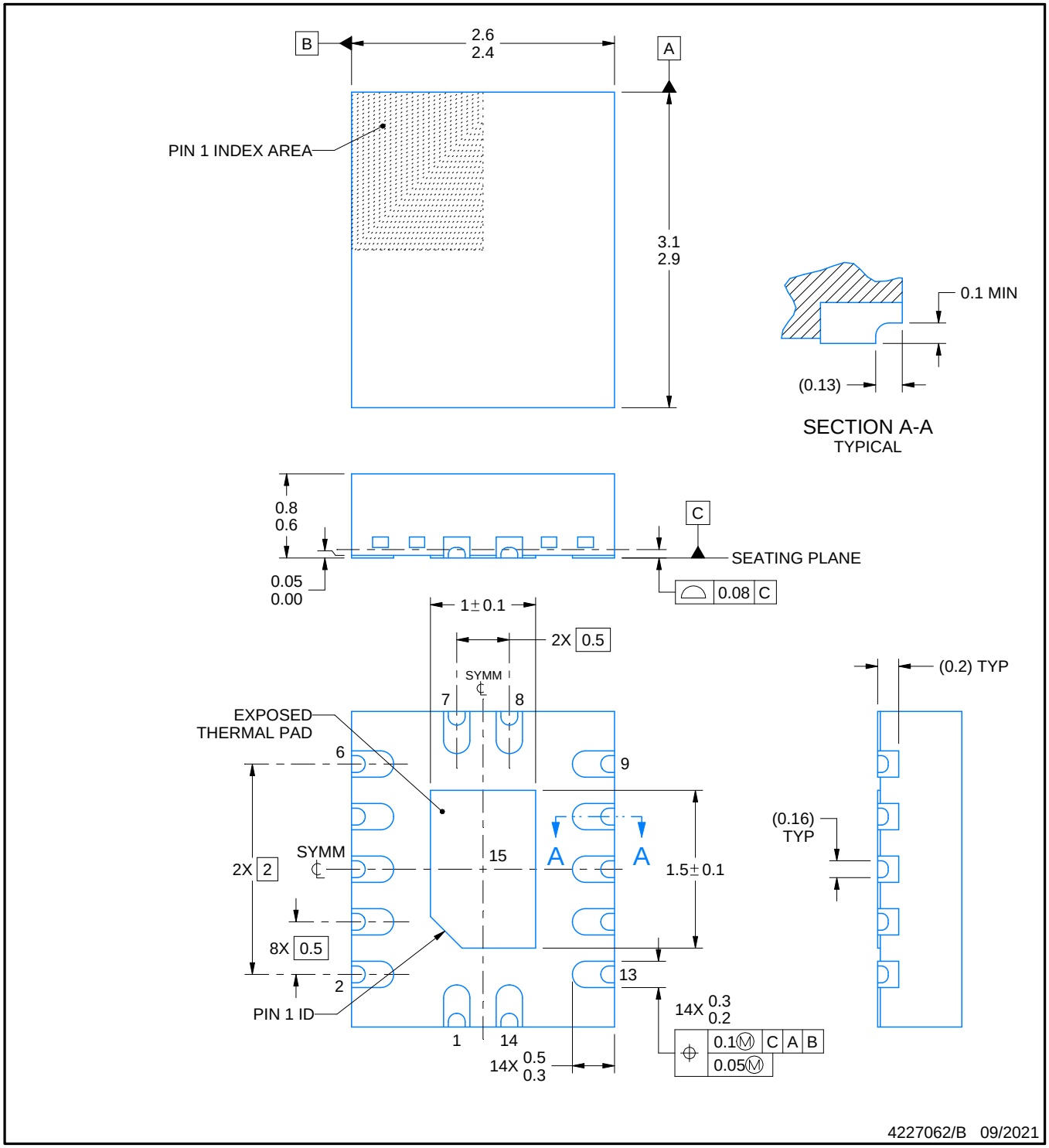


BQA0014B

PACKAGE OUTLINE

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES:

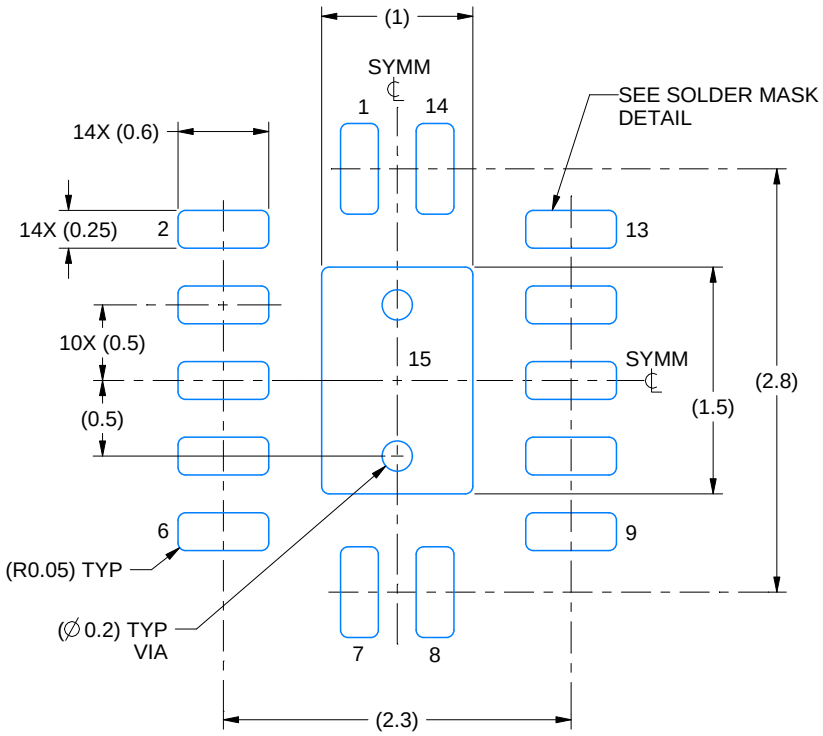
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

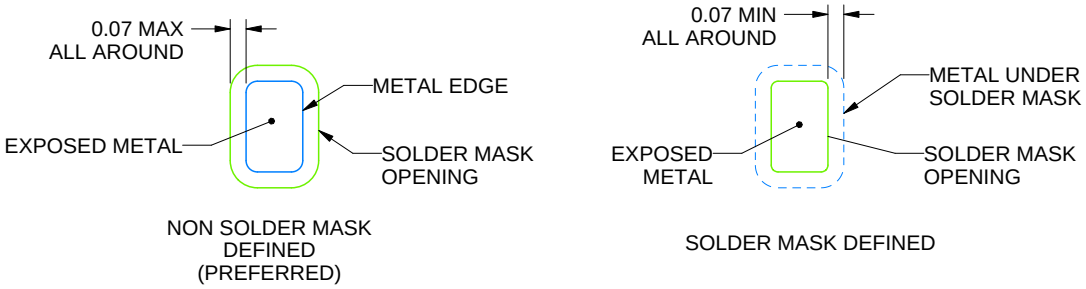
BQA0014B

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 20X

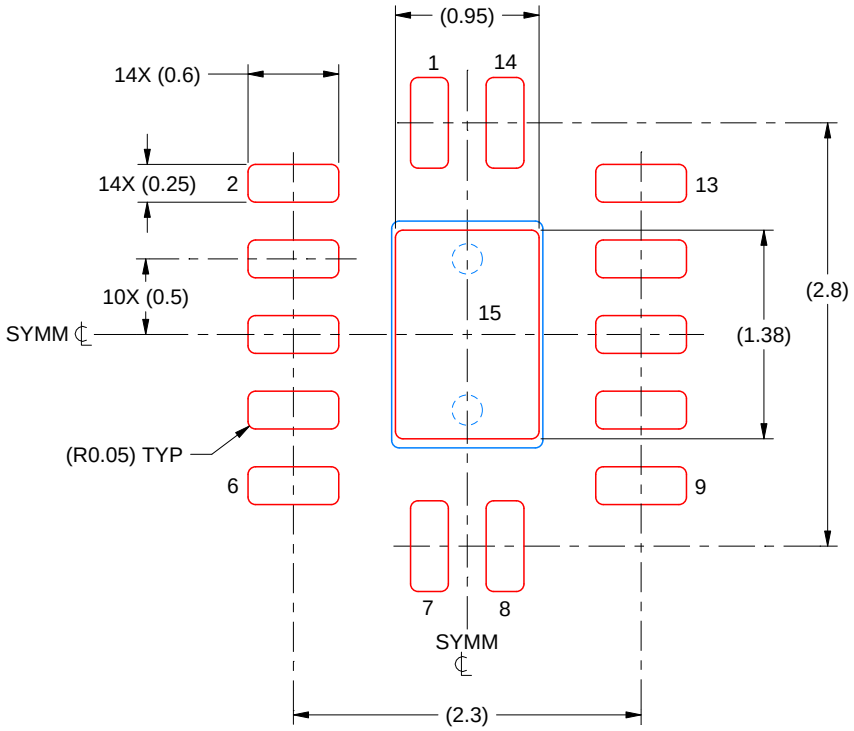


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4227062/B 09/2021

NOTES: (continued)

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



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 MM THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 20X

EXPOSED PAD 15
87% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE

4227062/B 09/2021

NOTES: (continued)

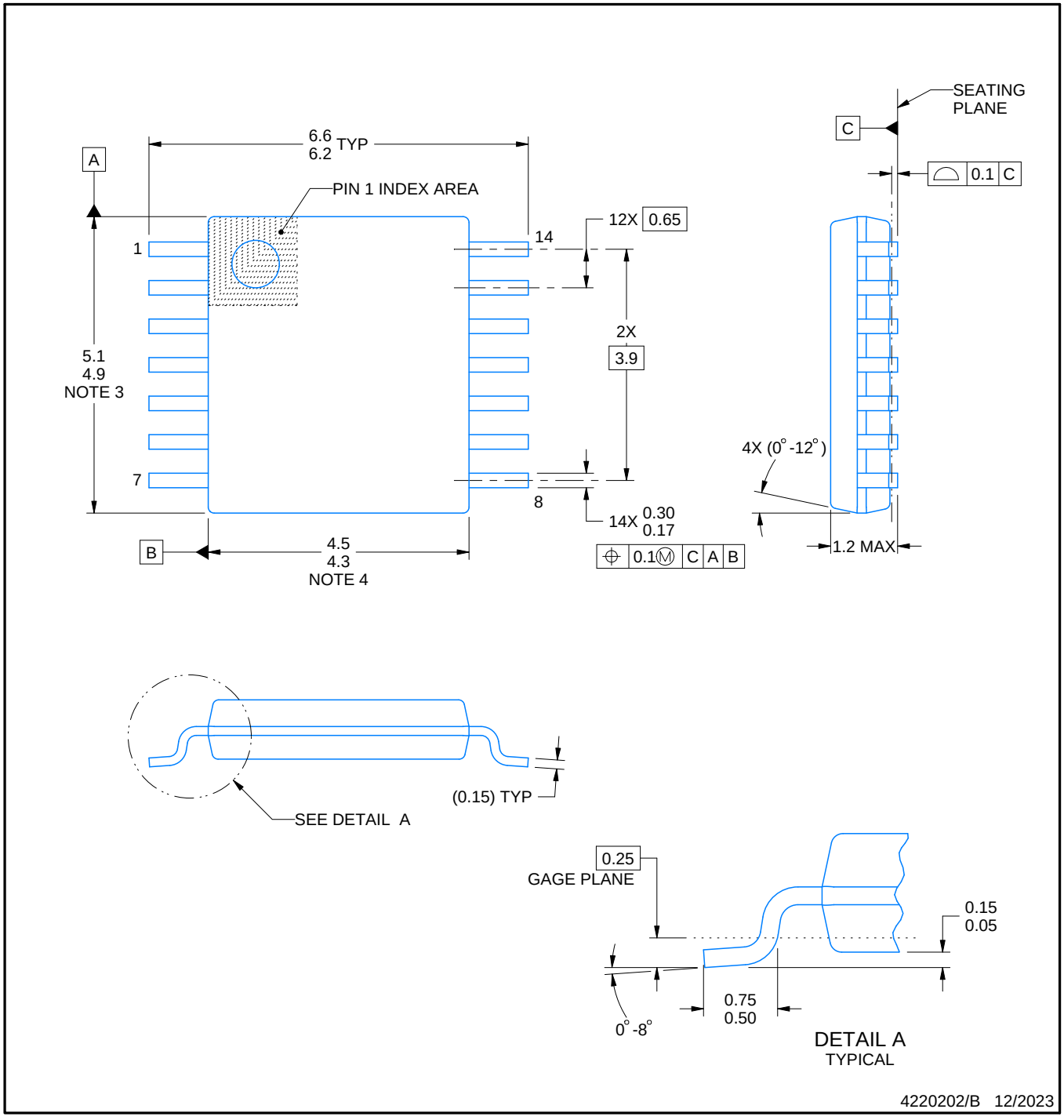
6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

PW0014A

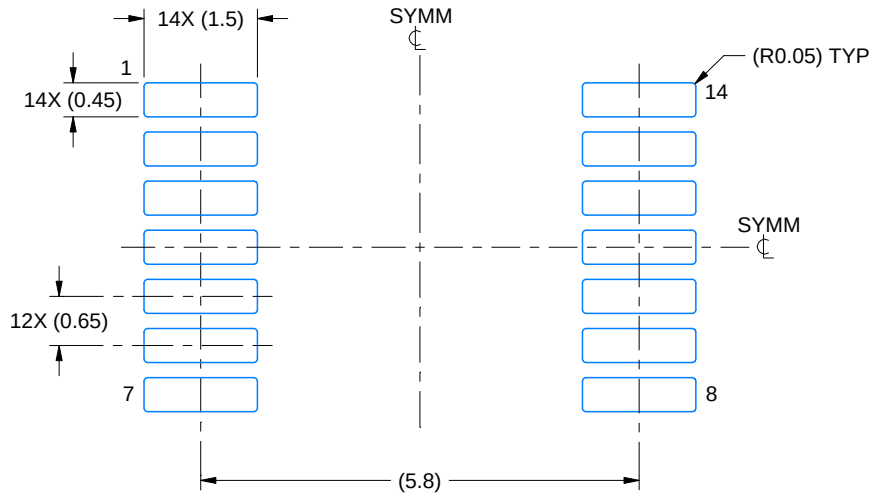
TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

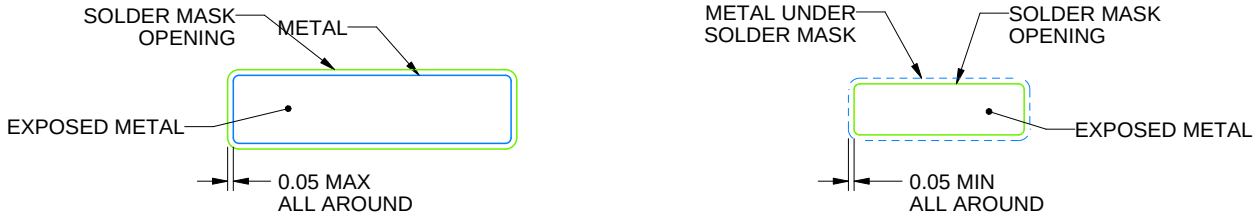


NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 10X

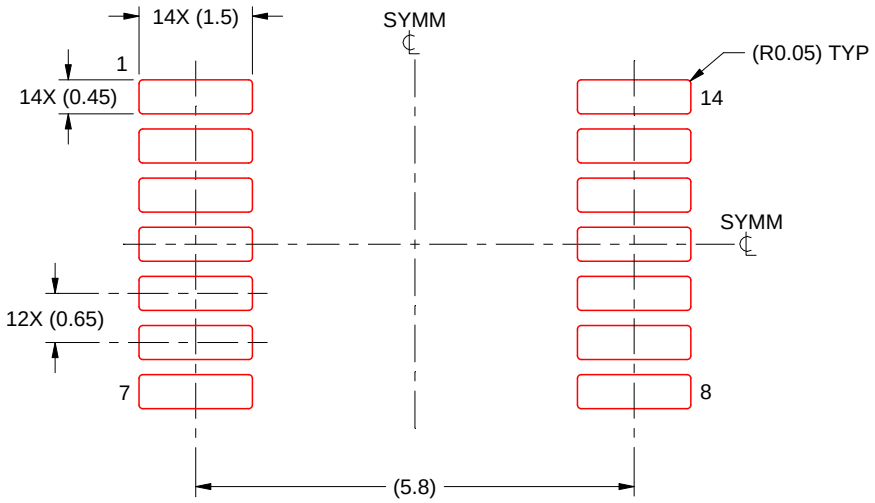


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220202/B 12/2023

NOTES: (continued)

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



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

4220202/B 12/2023

NOTES: (continued)

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND DISCLAIMER

TI PROVIDES TECHNICAL AND RELIABILITY DATA (INCLUDING DATA SHEETS), DESIGN RESOURCES (INCLUDING REFERENCE DESIGNS), APPLICATION OR OTHER DESIGN ADVICE, WEB TOOLS, SAFETY INFORMATION, AND OTHER RESOURCES “AS IS” AND WITH ALL FAULTS, AND DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS AND IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THIRD PARTY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.

These resources are intended for skilled developers designing with TI products. You are solely responsible for (1) selecting the appropriate TI products for your application, (2) designing, validating and testing your application, and (3) ensuring your application meets applicable standards, and any other safety, security, regulatory or other requirements.

These resources are subject to change without notice. TI grants you permission to use these resources only for development of an application that uses the TI products described in the resource. Other reproduction and display of these resources is prohibited. No license is granted to any other TI intellectual property right or to any third party intellectual property right. TI disclaims responsibility for, and you will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against, any claims, damages, costs, losses, and liabilities arising out of your use of these resources.

TI’s products are provided subject to TI’s Terms of Sale or other applicable terms available either on ti.com or provided in conjunction with such TI products. TI’s provision of these resources does not expand or otherwise alter TI’s applicable warranties or warranty disclaimers for TI products.

TI objects to and rejects any additional or different terms you may have proposed.

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265