

# 74LV165A-Q100

## 8-bit parallel-in/serial-out shift register

Rev. 1 — 21 October 2013

Product data sheet

### 1. General description

The 74LV165A-Q100 is an 8-bit parallel-load or serial-in shift register with complementary serial outputs ( $Q_7$  and  $\overline{Q_7}$ ) available from the last stage. When the parallel-load input ( $\overline{PL}$ ) is LOW, parallel data from the inputs D0 to D7 are loaded into the register asynchronously. When input  $\overline{PL}$  is HIGH, data enters the register serially at the input DS. It shifts one place to the right ( $Q_0 \rightarrow Q_1 \rightarrow Q_2$ , etc.) with each positive-going clock transition. This feature allows parallel-to-serial converter expansion by tying the output  $Q_7$  to the input DS of the succeeding stage. The clock input is a gate-OR structure which allows one input to be used as an active LOW clock enable input ( $\overline{CE}$ ) input. The pin assignment for the inputs CP and  $\overline{CE}$  is arbitrary and can be reversed for layout convenience. The LOW-to-HIGH transition of the input  $\overline{CE}$  should only take place while CP HIGH for predictable operation.

Schmitt-trigger action at all inputs, makes the circuit tolerant for slower input rise and fall times. It is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using  $I_{OFF}$ . The  $I_{OFF}$  circuitry disables the output, preventing the damaging current backflow through the device when it is powered down.

This product has been qualified to the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 (Grade 3) and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

### 2. Features and benefits

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 3)
  - ◆ Specified from  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Wide supply voltage range from 2.0 V to 5.5 V
- Synchronous parallel-to-serial applications
- Synchronous serial input for easy expansion
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250 mA
- CMOS LOW power consumption
- 5.5 V tolerant inputs/outputs
- Direct interface with TTL levels (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
- Power-down mode
- Complies with JEDEC standards:
  - ◆ JESD8-5 (2.3 V to 2.7 V)
  - ◆ JESD8B/JESD36 (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
  - ◆ JESD8-1A (4.5 V to 5.5 V)
- ESD protection:
  - ◆ MIL-STD-883C, method 3015 exceeds 2000 V
  - ◆ HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
  - ◆ MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V ( $C = 200\text{ pF}$ ,  $R = 0\text{ }\Omega$ )

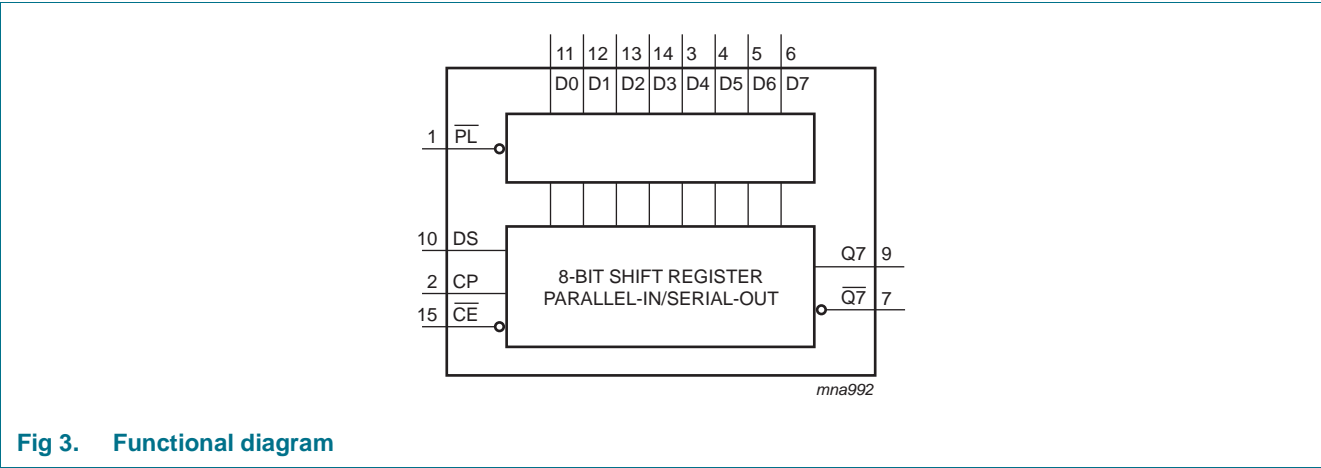
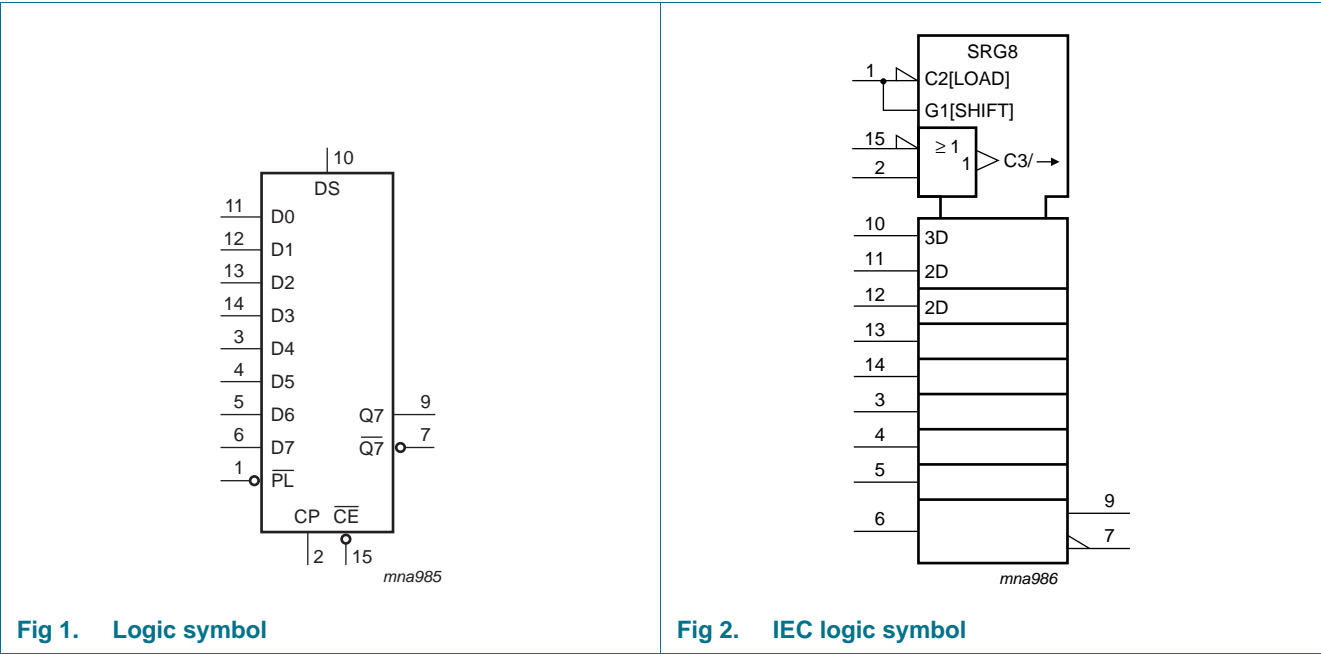


3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74LV165AD-Q100	−40 °C to +85 °C	SO16	plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT109-1
74LV165APW-Q100	−40 °C to +85 °C	TSSOP16	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT403-1

4. Functional diagram



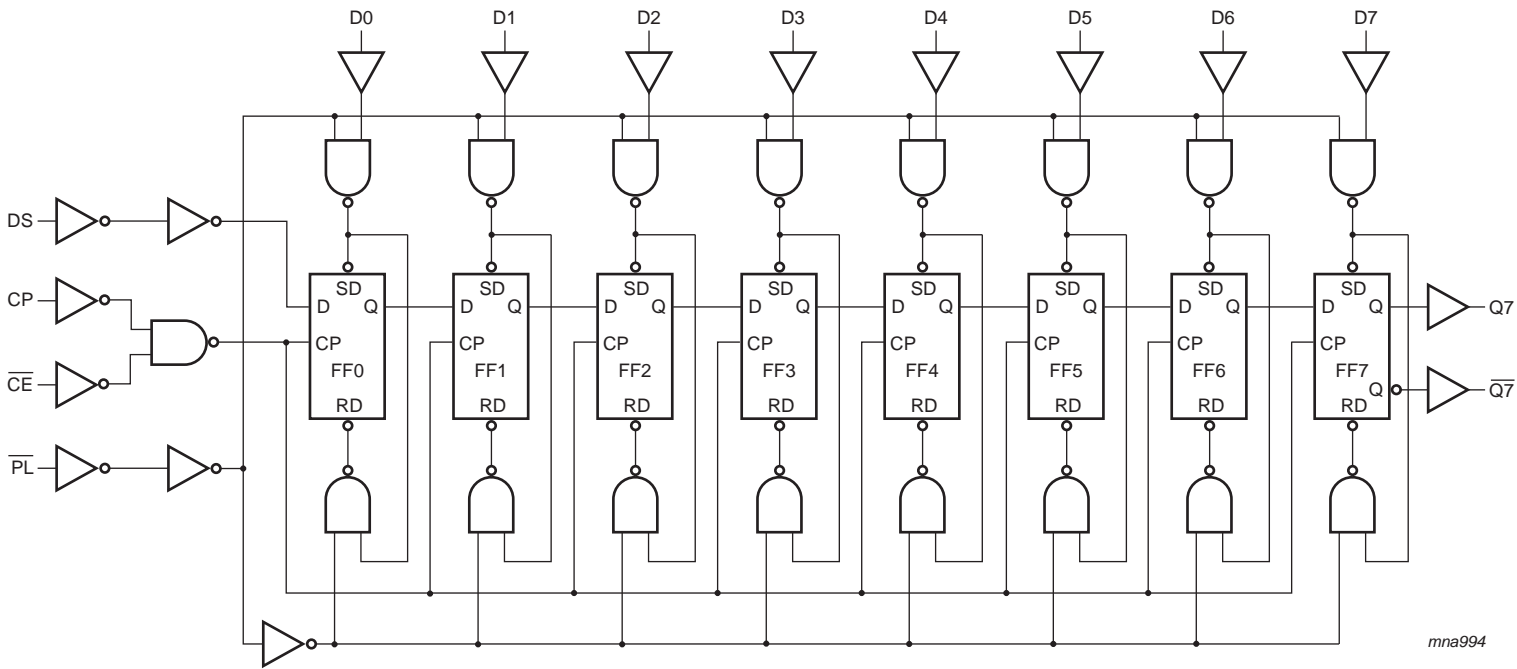


Fig 4. Logic diagram

5. Pinning information

5.1 Pinning

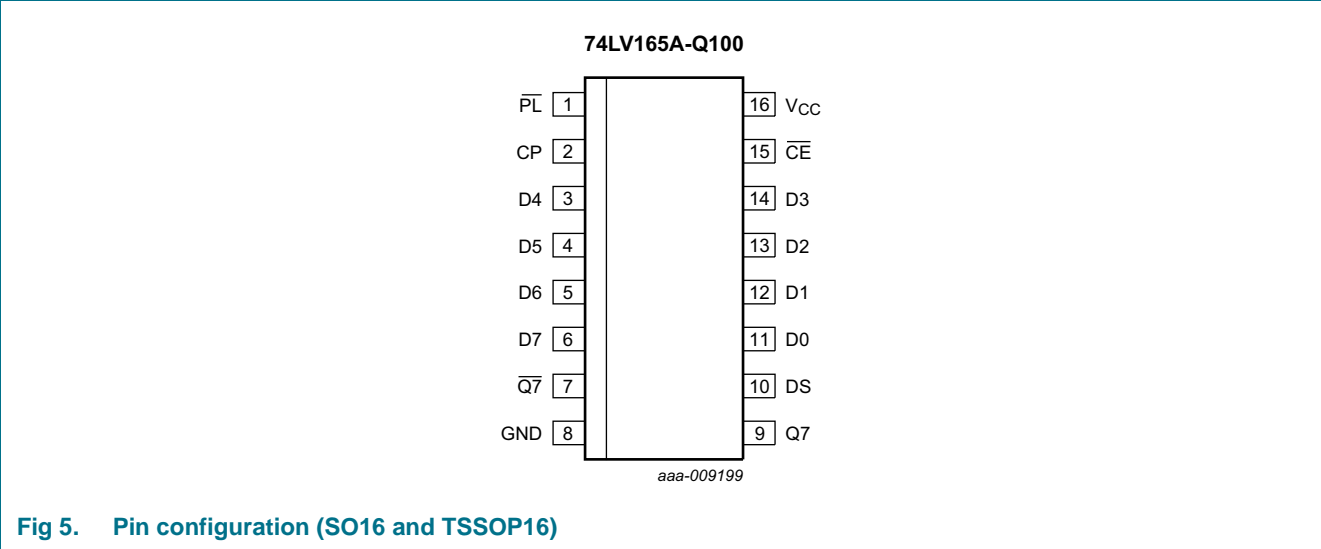


Fig 5. Pin configuration (SO16 and TSSOP16)

5.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
$\overline{PL}$	1	parallel enable input (active LOW)
CP	2	clock input (LOW-to-HIGH edge-triggered)
$\overline{Q7}$	7	serial output from the last stage
GND	8	ground (0 V)
Q7	9	asynchronous master reset (active LOW)
DS	10	serial data input
D0 to D7	11, 12, 13, 14, 3, 4, 5, 6	parallel data inputs
$\overline{CE}$	15	clock enable input (active LOW)
V <sub>CC</sub>	16	positive supply voltage

## 6. Functional description

Table 3. Function table<sup>[1]</sup>

Operating modes	Inputs					Qn registers		Output	
	PL	CE	CP	DS	D0 to D7	Q0	Q1 to Q6	Q7	Q7
parallel load	L	X	X	X	L	L	L to L	L	H
	L	X	X	X	H	H	H to H	H	L
serial shift	H	L	↑	l	X	L	q0 to q5	q6	q6
	H	L	↑	h	X	H	q0 to q5	q6	q6
	H	↑	L	l	X	L	q0 to q5	q6	q6
	H	↑	L	h	X	H	q0 to q5	q6	q6
hold "do nothing"	H	H	X	X	X	q0	q1 to q6	q7	q7
	H	X	H	X	X	q0	q1 to q6	q7	q7

- [1] H = HIGH voltage level;  
 h = HIGH voltage level one set-up time prior to the LOW-to-HIGH clock transition;  
 L = LOW voltage level;  
 l = LOW voltage level one set-up time prior to the LOW-to-HIGH clock transition;  
 q = state of the referenced output one set-up time prior to the LOW-to-HIGH clock transition;  
 X = don't care;  
 ↑ = LOW-to-HIGH clock transition.

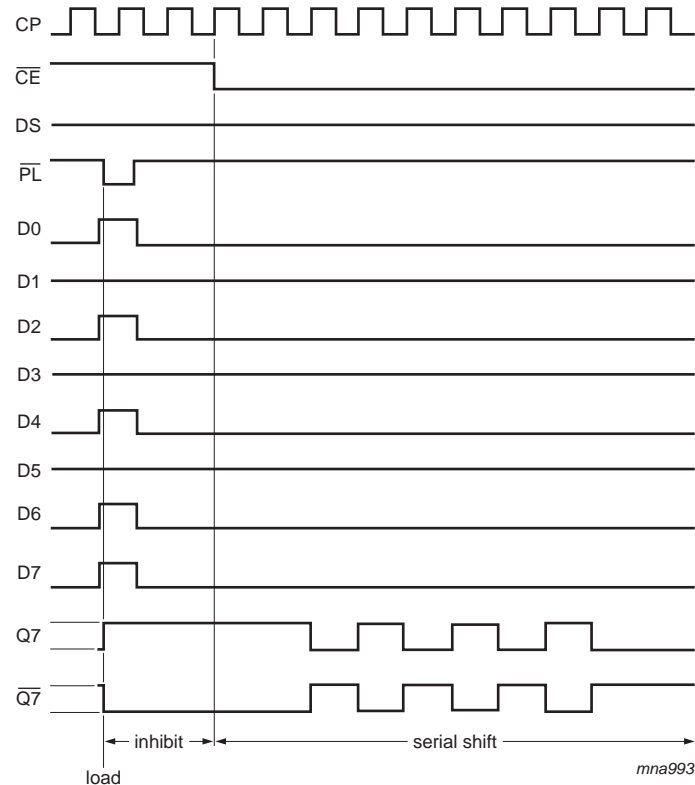


Fig 6. Timing diagram

## 7. Limiting values

**Table 4. Limiting values**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V)<sup>[1]</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		-0.5	+7	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V	-	-20	mA
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage		-0.5	+7	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	V <sub>O</sub> > V <sub>CC</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> < 0	-	±50	mA
V <sub>O</sub>	output voltage		-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
		power-down mode	-0.5	+7	V
I <sub>O</sub>	output current	0 V < V <sub>O</sub> < V <sub>CC</sub>	-	±25	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current		-	+50	mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	ground current		-50	-	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C			
		SO16 package	<sup>[2]</sup> -	500	mW
		TSSOP16 package	<sup>[3]</sup> -	500	mW

[1] The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

[2] P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 8 mW/K above 70 °C.

[3] P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 5.5 mW/K above 60 °C.

## 8. Recommended operating conditions

**Table 5. Recommended operating conditions**

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		2.0	-	5.5	V
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage		0	-	5.5	V
V <sub>O</sub>	output voltage		0	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	-	+85	°C
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and fall rate	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	0	-	200	ns/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	0	-	100	ns/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	0	-	20	ns/V

## 9. Static characteristics

**Table 6. Static characteristics**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C to }+85\text{ °C}$			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	1.5	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	$0.7V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	$0.7V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	$0.7V_{CC}$	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	-	-	0.5	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	-	-	$0.3V_{CC}$	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	$0.3V_{CC}$	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	-	$0.3V_{CC}$	V
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}\text{ or }V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = -50\text{ }\mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	$V_{CC} - 0.1$	-	-	V
		$I_O = -2.0\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V}$	2.0	-	-	V
		$I_O = -6.0\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$	2.48	-	-	V
		$I_O = -12\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	3.0	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}\text{ or }V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	-	0.10	V
		$I_O = 2.0\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V}$	-	-	0.40	V
		$I_O = 6.0\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$	-	-	0.44	V
		$I_O = 12\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	-	-	0.55	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC}\text{ or GND}; V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$	-	$\pm 0.01$	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OFF}$	power-off leakage current	$V_I\text{ or }V_O = 5.5\text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0.0\text{ V}$	-	$\pm 0.05$	$\pm 5$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}\text{ or GND}; I_O = 0\text{ A}; V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$	-	0.2	20	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_I$	input capacitance		-	3.0	-	pF

## 10. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 7. Dynamic characteristics**

GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit, see [Figure 12](#)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C			Unit
			Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	$\overline{CE}$ , CP to Q7, $\overline{Q7}$ ; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF; see <a href="#">Figure 7</a> and <a href="#">Figure 8</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	<a href="#">[3]</a>	1.0	11.0	22.0 ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	<a href="#">[4]</a>	1.0	7.5	18.0 ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	<a href="#">[5]</a>	1.0	5.5	11.5 ns
		$\overline{PL}$ to Q7, $\overline{Q7}$ ; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	<a href="#">[3]</a>	1.0	11.5	23.5 ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	<a href="#">[4]</a>	1.0	8.0	18.5 ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	<a href="#">[5]</a>	1.0	5.5	11.5 ns
		D7 to Q7, $\overline{Q7}$ ; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF; see <a href="#">Figure 9</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	<a href="#">[3]</a>	1.0	12.0	24.0 ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	<a href="#">[4]</a>	1.0	8.5	16.5 ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	<a href="#">[5]</a>	1.0	6.0	10.5 ns
		$\overline{CE}$ , CP to Q7, $\overline{Q7}$ ; see <a href="#">Figure 7</a> and <a href="#">Figure 8</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	<a href="#">[3]</a>	1.0	13.0	26.0 ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	<a href="#">[4]</a>	1.0	9.0	21.5 ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	<a href="#">[5]</a>	1.0	6.1	13.5 ns
		$\overline{PL}$ to Q7, $\overline{Q7}$ ; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	<a href="#">[3]</a>	1.0	14.0	28.0 ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	<a href="#">[4]</a>	1.0	10.0	22.0 ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	<a href="#">[5]</a>	1.0	6.5	13.5 ns
		D7 to Q7, $\overline{Q7}$ ; see <a href="#">Figure 9</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	<a href="#">[3]</a>	1.0	14.0	28.0 ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	<a href="#">[4]</a>	1.0	10.0	20 ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	<a href="#">[5]</a>	1.0	6.5	12.5 ns
t <sub>w</sub>	pulse width	CP input HIGH to LOW; see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	<a href="#">[3]</a>	9.0	-	- ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	<a href="#">[4]</a>	7.0	-	- ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	<a href="#">[5]</a>	4.0	-	- ns
		$\overline{PL}$ input LOW; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	<a href="#">[3]</a>	13.0	-	- ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	<a href="#">[4]</a>	9.0	-	- ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	<a href="#">[5]</a>	6.0	-	- ns
t <sub>rec</sub>	recovery time	$\overline{PL}$ to CP, $\overline{CE}$ ; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	<a href="#">[3]</a>	8.5	-	- ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	<a href="#">[4]</a>	6.0	-	- ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	<a href="#">[5]</a>	4.0	-	- ns



**Table 7. Dynamic characteristics ...continued**GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit, see [Figure 12](#)

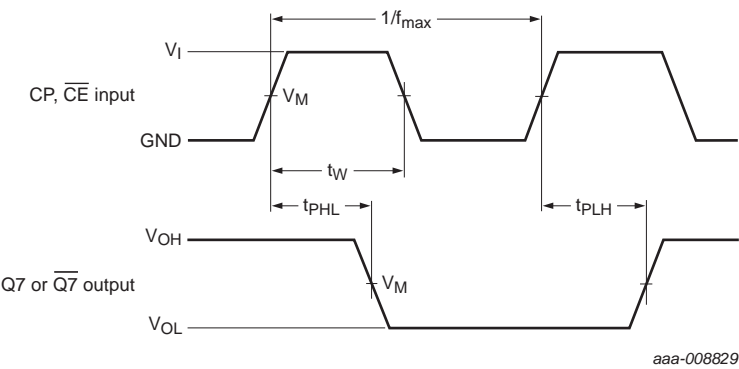
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C			Unit
			Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	
t <sub>su</sub>	set-up time	DS to CP, $\overline{\text{CE}}$ ; see <a href="#">Figure 10</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V <sup>[3]</sup>	6.0	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V <sup>[4]</sup>	4.0	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V <sup>[5]</sup>	7.0	-	-	ns
		$\overline{\text{CE}}$ to CP, CP to $\overline{\text{CE}}$ ; see <a href="#">Figure 10</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V <sup>[3]</sup>	7.0	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V <sup>[4]</sup>	5.0	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V <sup>[5]</sup>	3.5	-	-	ns
		D7 to $\overline{\text{PL}}$ ; see <a href="#">Figure 11</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V <sup>[3]</sup>	12	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V <sup>[4]</sup>	8.5	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V <sup>[5]</sup>	5.0	-	-	ns
t <sub>h</sub>	hold time	DS to CP, $\overline{\text{CE}}$ ; $\overline{\text{PL}}$ to CP, $\overline{\text{CE}}$ ; see <a href="#">Figure 10</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V <sup>[3]</sup>	0	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V <sup>[4]</sup>	0	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V <sup>[5]</sup>	0.5	-	-	ns
		Dn to $\overline{\text{PL}}$ ; see <a href="#">Figure 11</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V <sup>[3]</sup>	0.5	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V <sup>[4]</sup>	0.5	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V <sup>[5]</sup>	1.0	-	-	ns
f <sub>max</sub>	maximum frequency	CP input; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF; see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V <sup>[3]</sup>	45	80	-	MHz
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V <sup>[4]</sup>	50	115	-	MHz
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V <sup>[5]</sup>	90	165	-	MHz
		CP input; see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V <sup>[3]</sup>	35	65	-	MHz
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V <sup>[4]</sup>	50	90	-	MHz
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V <sup>[5]</sup>	85	125	-	MHz

**Table 7. Dynamic characteristics ...continued**  
GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit, see [Figure 12](#)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C			Unit
			Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V	-	24	-	pF

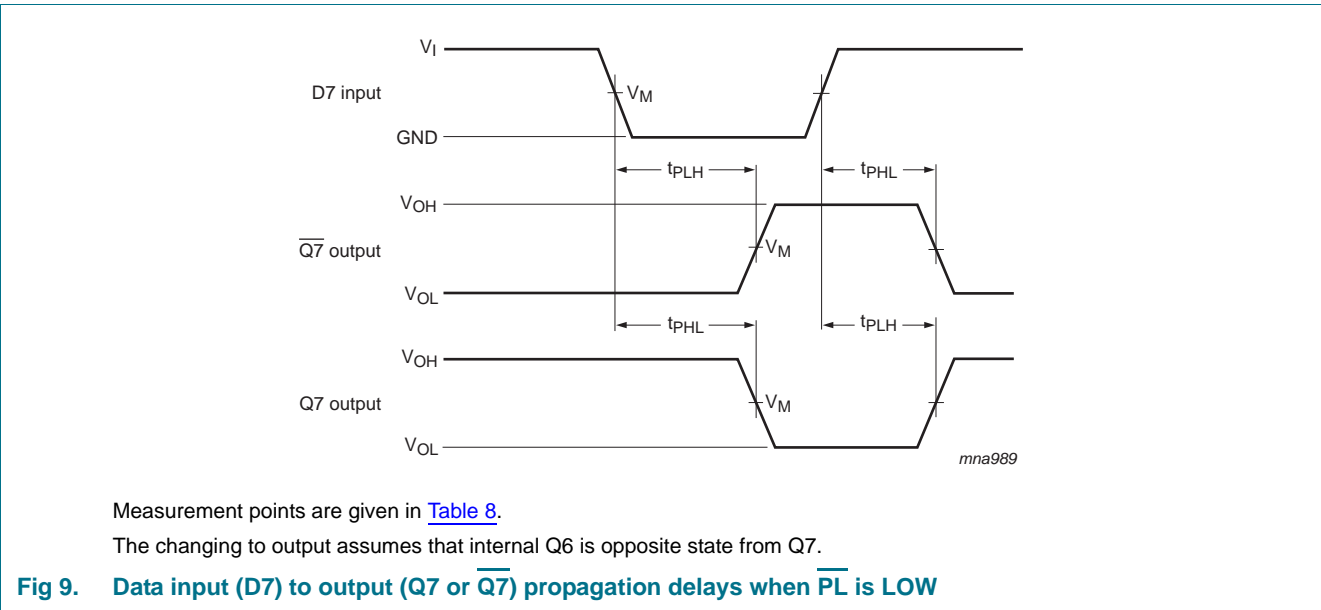
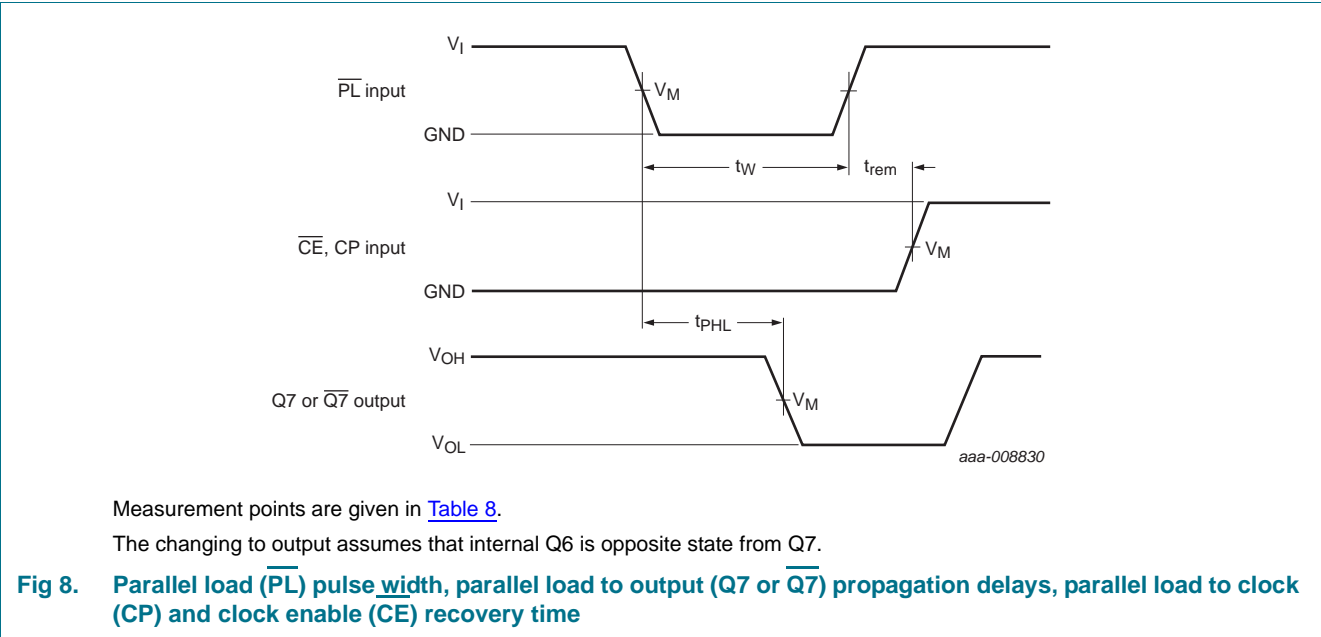
- [1] Typical values are measured at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C and nominal V<sub>CC</sub>.
- [2] t<sub>pd</sub> is the same as t<sub>PHL</sub> and t<sub>PLH</sub>.
- [3] Typical values are measured at V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V.
- [4] Typical values are measured at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V.
- [5] Typical values are measured at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V.
- [6] C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation P<sub>D</sub> = C<sub>PD</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub><sup>2</sup> × f<sub>i</sub> + Σ (C<sub>L</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub><sup>2</sup> × f<sub>o</sub>) (P<sub>D</sub> in μW), where:
- f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz;
  - f<sub>o</sub> = output frequency in MHz;
  - Σ (C<sub>L</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub><sup>2</sup> × f<sub>o</sub>) = sum of outputs;
  - C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF;
  - V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V.

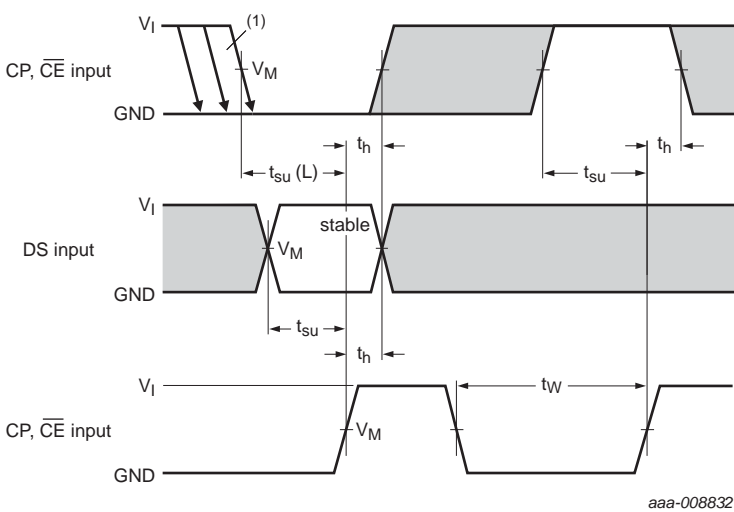
11. Waveforms



Measurement points are given in [Table 8](#).  
The changing to output assumes that internal Q6 is opposite state from Q7.

**Fig 7. Clock pulse (CP) and clock enable ( $\overline{CE}$ ) to output (Q7 or  $\overline{Q7}$ ) propagation delays, clock pulse width and maximum clock frequency**

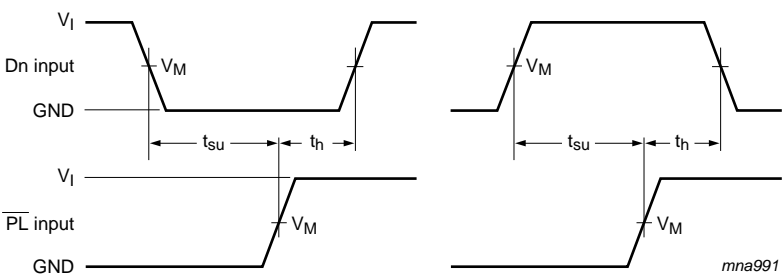




Measurement points are given in [Table 8](#).

- (1) CE may change only from HIGH-to-LOW while CP is LOW. The shaded areas indicate when the input is permitted to change for predictable output performance.

Fig 10. Set-up and hold times

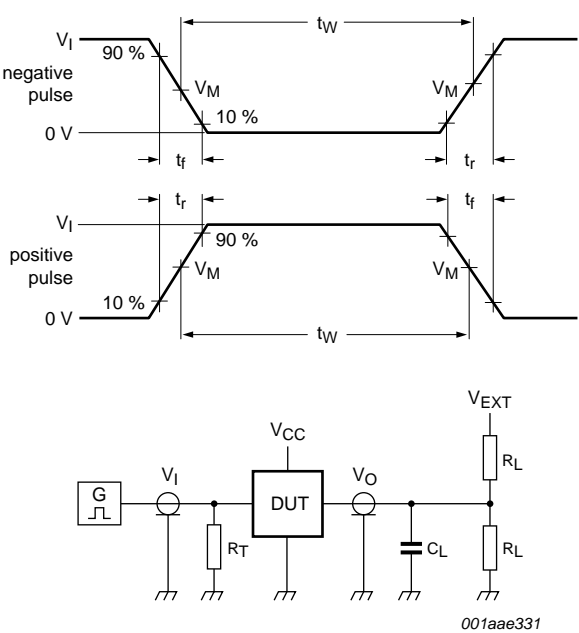


Measurement points are given in [Table 8](#).

Fig 11. Set-up and hold times from the data inputs (Dn) to the parallel load input ( $\overline{PL}$ )

Table 8. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input	Output
$V_{CC}$	$V_M$	$V_M$
2.0 V to 5.5 V	$0.5V_{CC}$	$0.5V_{CC}$



Test data is given in [Table 9](#).  
Definitions for test circuit:  
 $R_L$  = Load resistance.  
 $C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.  
 $R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance  $Z_o$  of the pulse generator.  
 $V_{EXT}$  = External voltage for measuring switching times.

Fig 12. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 9. Test data

Supply voltage	Input		Load		$V_{EXT}$
	$V_I$	$t_r, t_f$	$C_L$	$R_L$	$t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}$
2.0 V to 5.5 V	$V_{CC}$	3.0 ns	50 pF, 15 pF	1 k $\Omega$	open

12. Package outline

SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm

SOT109-1

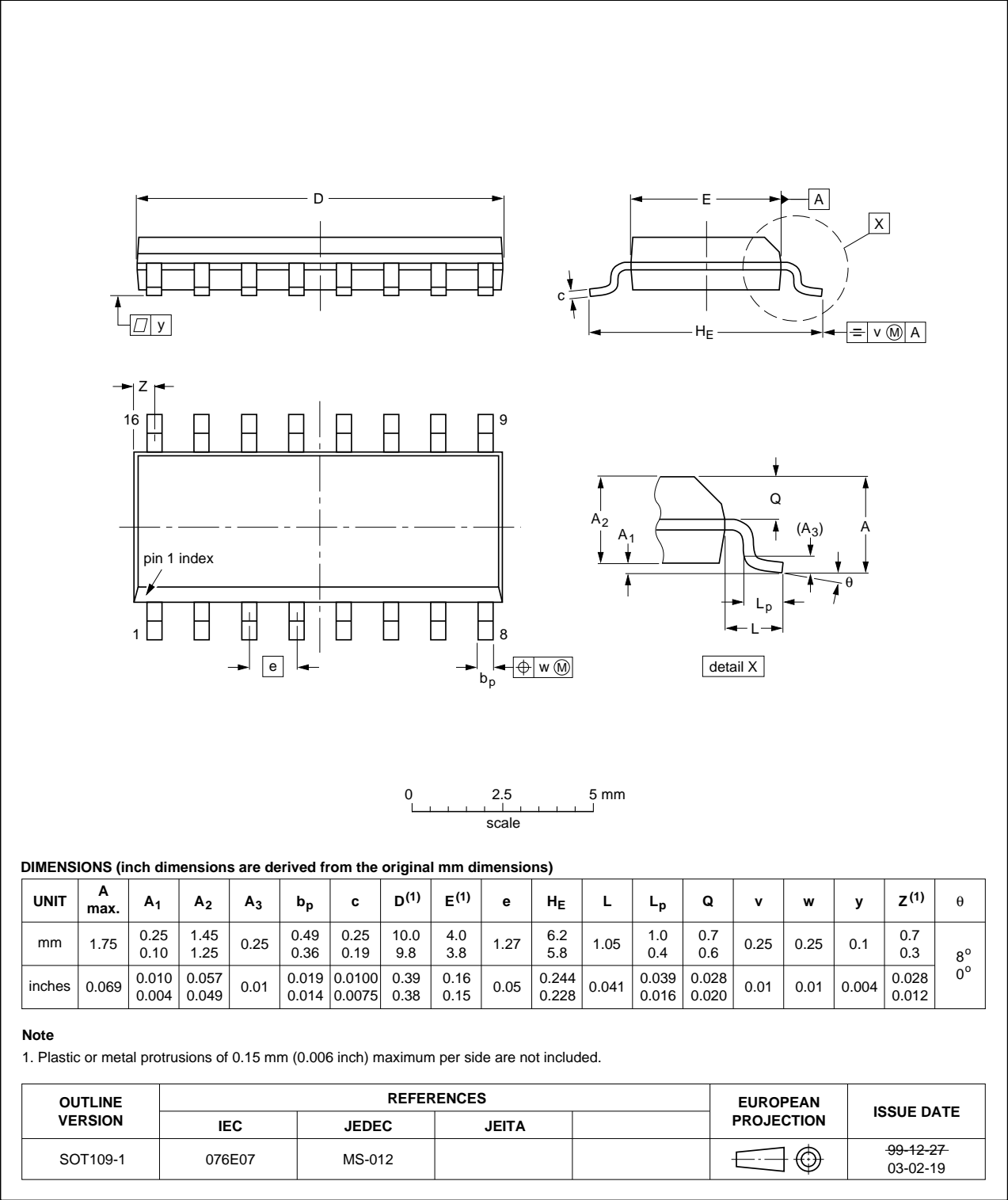


Fig 13. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

TSSOP16: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT403-1

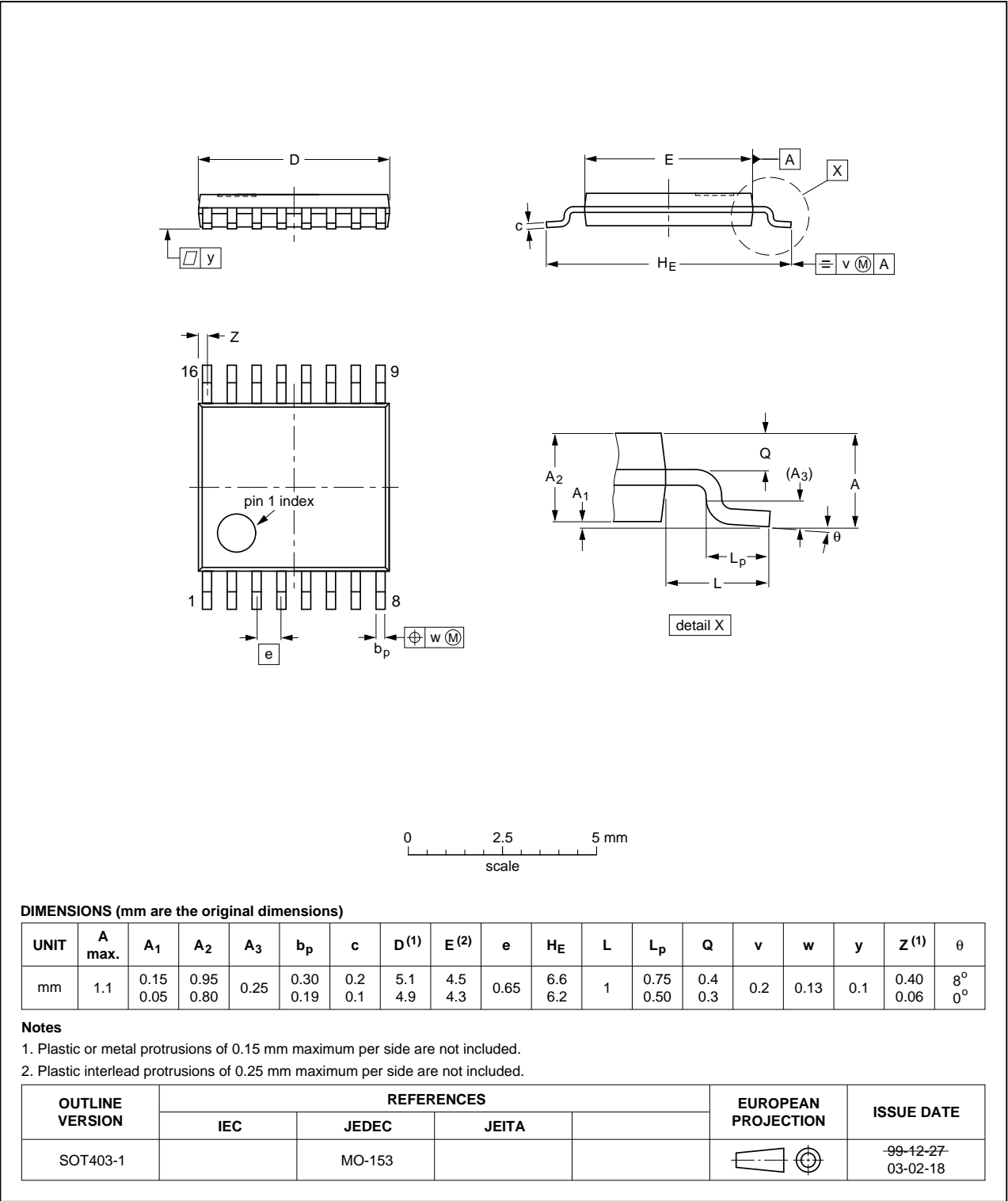


Fig 14. Package outline SOT403-1 (TSSOP16)

## 13. Abbreviations

Table 10. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CMOS	Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
MM	Machine Model
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

## 14. Revision history

Table 11. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74LV165A_Q100 v.1	20131021	Product data sheet	-	-



## 15. Legal information

### 15.1 Data sheet status

Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup>	Product status <sup>[3]</sup>	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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Date of release: 21 October 2013

Document identifier: 74LV165A\_Q100