SN74LV6T06 Hex Open-Drain Inverters with Integrated Translation

1 Features

- Wide operating range of 1.65 V to 5.5 V
- 5.5-V tolerant input pins
- *LVxT enhanced inputs* combined with *open-drain outputs* provide maximum voltage translation flexibility:
  - Over 6.67-Mbps operation, (R_{PU} = 1 kΩ, C_L = 30 pF)
  - Up translation from 1.2 V to 5 V with 1.8-V supply
  - Down translation from 5 V to 0.8 V or even less with any valid supply
- 5.5-V tolerant input pins
- Supports standard function pinout
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250 mA per JESD 17

2 Applications

- Enable or disable a digital signal
- Controlling an indicator LED
- Translation between communication modules and system controllers

3 Description

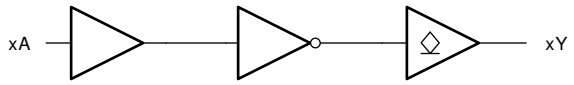
The SN74LV6T06 device contains six independent inverters with open-drain outputs. Each inverter performs the Boolean function Y = $\overline{A}$ in positive logic.

The input is designed with a lower threshold circuit to support up translation for lower voltage CMOS inputs (for example, 1.2 V input to 1.8 V output or 1.8 V input to 3.3 V output). In addition, the 5-V tolerant input pins enable down translation (for example, 3.3 V to 2.5 V output).

Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE(1)	PACKAGE SIZE(2)	BODY SIZE (NOM)(3)
SN74LV6T06	BQA (WQFN, 14)	3 mm × 2.5 mm	3 mm × 2.5 mm
	PW (TSSOP, 14)	5 mm × 6.4 mm	5 mm × 4.4 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.
(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)

An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

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4 Revision History

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
August 2023	*	Initial Release

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5 Pin Configuration and Functions

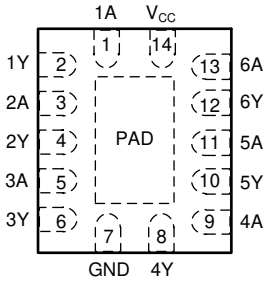

Figure 5-1. SN74LV6T06 BQA Package, 14-Pin WQFN (Top View)

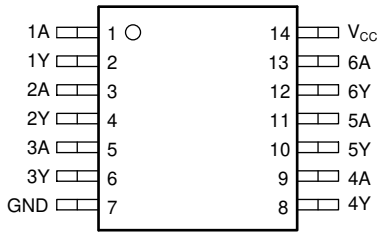

Figure 5-2. SN74LV6T06 PW Package, 14-Pin TSSOP (Top View)

Table 5-1. Pin Functions

PIN			TYPE[1]	DESCRIPTION
NAME	BQA	PW		
1A	1	1	I	Channel 1, Input A
1Y	2	2	O	Channel 1, Ouput Y
2A	3	3	I	Channel 2, Input A
2Y	4	4	O	Channel 2, Ouput Y
3A	5	5	I	Channel 3, Input A
3Y	6	6	O	Channel 3, Ouput Y
GND	7	7	G	Ground
4Y	8	8	O	Channel 4, Output Y
4A	9	9	I	Channel 4, Input A
5Y	10	10	O	Channel 5, Output Y
5A	11	11	I	Channel 5, Input A
6Y	12	12	O	Channel 6, Output Y
6A	13	13	I	Channel 6, Input A
V_{CC}	14	14	P	Positive Supply
Thermal Pad[2]			—	The thermal pad can be connected to GND or left floating. Do not connect to any other signal or supply.

(1) I = input, O = output, I/O = input or output, G = ground, P = power.
(2) BQA package only.

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6 Specifications

6.1 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	Output voltage range[2]		–0.5	7	V
I_{IK}	Input clamp current	V_I < –0.5 V		–20	mA
I_{OK}	Output clamp current	V_O < –0.5 V		–20	mA
I_O	Continuous output current	V_O = 0 to V_{CC}		25	mA
	Continuous current through V_{CC} or GND			±50	mA
T_J	Junction temperature			150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		–65	150	°C

(1) Operation outside the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent device damage. Absolute maximum ratings do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. If briefly operating outside the *Recommended Operating Conditions* but within the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, the device may not sustain damage, but it may not be fully functional. Operating the device in this manner may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.
(2) The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001[1]	±2000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002[2]	±1000	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 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 in the high-impedance state		0	5.5	V
V_O	Output voltage in the active state		0	V_{CC}	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 1.65 V to 2 V	1.1		V
		V_{CC} = 2.25 V to 2.75 V	1.28		
		V_{CC} = 3 V to 3.6 V	1.45		
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	2		
V_{IL}	Low-Level input voltage	V_{CC} = 1.65 V to 2 V		0.5	V
		V_{CC} = 2.25 V to 2.75 V		0.65	
		V_{CC} = 3 V to 3.6 V		0.75	
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		0.85	
I_O	Output current	V_{CC} = 1.65 V to 2 V		3	mA
		V_{CC} = 2.25 V to 2.75 V		7	
		V_{CC} = 3.3 V to 5.0 V		15	
Δt/Δv	Input transition rise or fall rate			20	ns/V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		–40	125	°C

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6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC[1]		BQA (WQFN) 14 PINS	PW (TSSOP) 14 PINS	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	88.3	151.0	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	90.9	80.0	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	56.8	94.2	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	9.9	28.0	°C/W
Y_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	56.7	93.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	33.4	N/A	°C/W

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

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	T_A = 25°C			–40°C to 125°C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{OL}	I_{OL} = 50 µA	1.65 V to 5.5 V			0.1			0.1	V
	I_{OL} = 2 mA	1.65 V to 2 V		0.1[1]	0.2			0.25	
	I_{OL} = 3 mA	2.25 V to 2.75 V		0.1[1]	0.15			0.2	
	I_{OL} = 5.5 mA	3 V to 3.6 V		0.2[1]	0.2			0.25	
	I_{OL} = 8 mA	4.5 V to 5.5 V		0.3[1]	0.3			0.35	
I_{OZ}	V_O = V_{CC} or GND and V_{CC} = 5.5 V	5.5 V			±0.25			±2.5	µA
I_I	V_I = 0 V or V_{CC}	0 V to 5.5 V			±0.1			±1	µA
I_{CC}	V_I = 0 V or V_{CC}, I_O = 0; open on loading	1.65 V to 5.5 V			2			20	µA
ΔI_{CC}	One input at 0.3 V or 3.4 V, other inputs at 0 or V_{CC}, I_O = 0	5.5 V			1.35			1.5	mA
	One input at 0.3 V or 1.1 V, other inputs at 0 or V_{CC}, I_O = 0	1.8 V			10			20	µA
C_I	V_I = V_{CC} or GND	5 V		4	10			10	pF
C_O	V_O = V_{CC} or GND	5 V		3					pF
C_{PD}	No load, F = 1 MHz	5 V		14					pF

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

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6.6 Switching Characteristics

C_L = 50 pF; 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}	T_A = 25°C			-40°C to 125°C			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{PZL}	A	Y	C_L = 15 pF	1.8 V		10.7	23	1		26.6	ns
t_{PLZ}	A	Y	C_L = 15 pF	1.8 V		10.7	23	1		26.6	ns
t_{PZL}	A	Y	C_L = 50 pF	1.8 V		15	28	1		32	ns
t_{PLZ}	A	Y	C_L = 50 pF	1.8 V		15	28	1		32	ns
t_{PZL}	A	Y	C_L = 15 pF	2.5 V		7.3	12.9	1		15.9	ns
t_{PLZ}	A	Y	C_L = 15 pF	2.5 V		7.3	12.9	1		15.9	ns
t_{PZL}	A	Y	C_L = 50 pF	2.5 V		9.9	16.3	1		18.8	ns
t_{PLZ}	A	Y	C_L = 50 pF	2.5 V		9.9	16.3	1		18.8	ns
t_{PZL}	A	Y	C_L = 15 pF	3.3 V		5.6	9.7	1		11.9	ns
t_{PLZ}	A	Y	C_L = 15 pF	3.3 V		5.6	9.7	1		11.9	ns
t_{PZL}	A	Y	C_L = 50 pF	3.3 V		7.7	12.3	1		14.8	ns
t_{PLZ}	A	Y	C_L = 50 pF	3.3 V		7.7	12.3	1		14.8	ns
t_{PZL}	A	Y	C_L = 15 pF	5 V		4.3	7.2	1		9.1	ns
t_{PLZ}	A	Y	C_L = 15 pF	5 V		4.3	7.2	1		9.1	ns
t_{PZL}	A	Y	C_L = 50 pF	5 V		5.9	9.4	1		11.5	ns
t_{PLZ}	A	Y	C_L = 50 pF	5 V		5.9	9.4	1		11.5	ns

6.7 Noise Characteristics

VCC = 5 V, CL = 50 pF, TA = 25°C

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{OL(P)}$	Quiet output, maximum dynamic V_{OL}		0.9	0.8	V
$V_{OL(V)}$	Quiet output, minimum dynamic V_{OL}	–0.8	–0.3		V
$V_{IH(D)}$	High-level dynamic input voltage	2.1			V
$V_{IL(D)}$	Low-level dynamic input voltage			0.5	V

6.8 Typical Characteristics

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

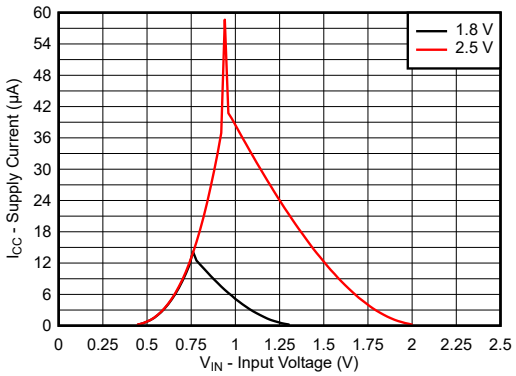

Figure 6-1. Supply Current Across Input Voltage 1.8-V and 2.5-V Supply

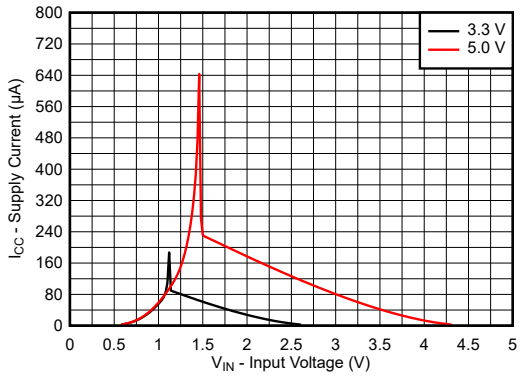

Figure 6-2. Supply Current Across Input Voltage 3.3-V and 5.0-V Supply

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6.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

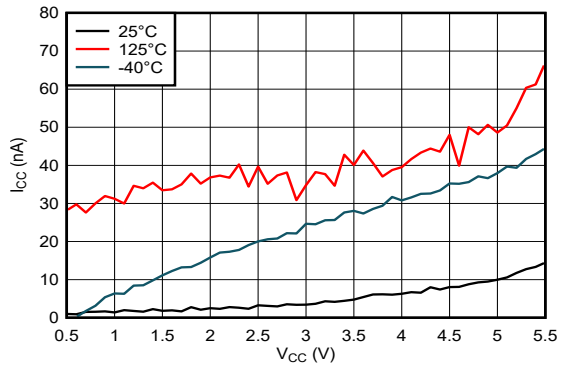


Figure 6-3. Supply Current Across Supply Voltage

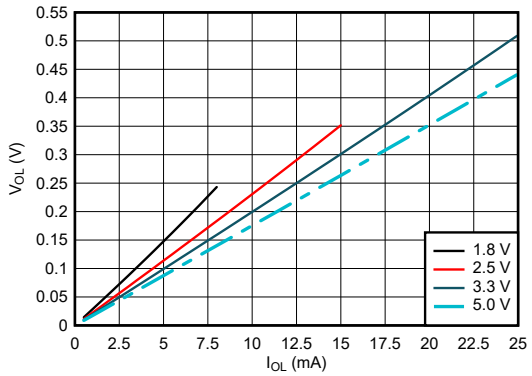


Figure 6-4. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State

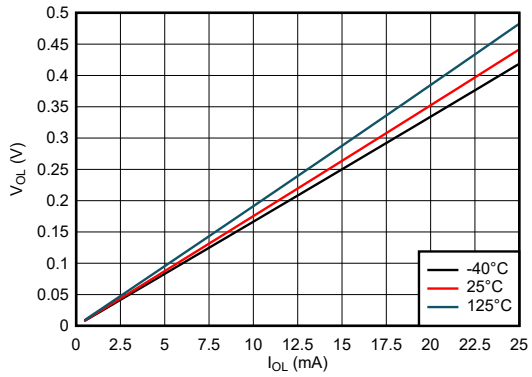


Figure 6-5. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 5-V Supply

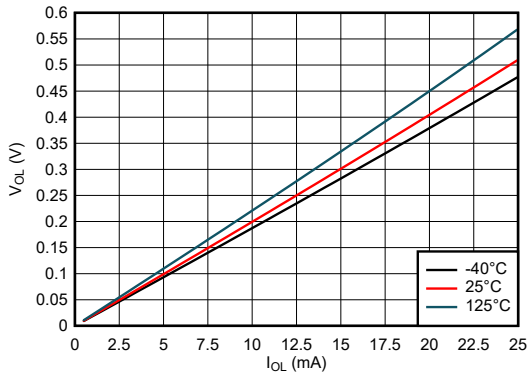


Figure 6-6. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 3.3-V Supply

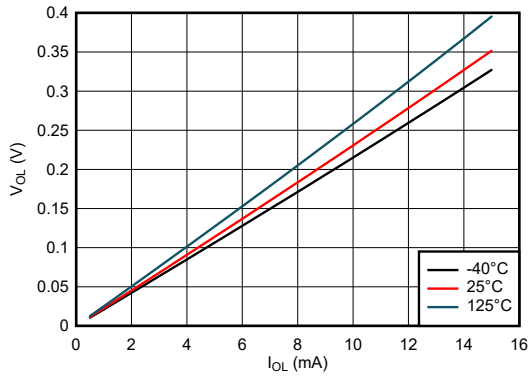


Figure 6-7. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 2.5-V Supply

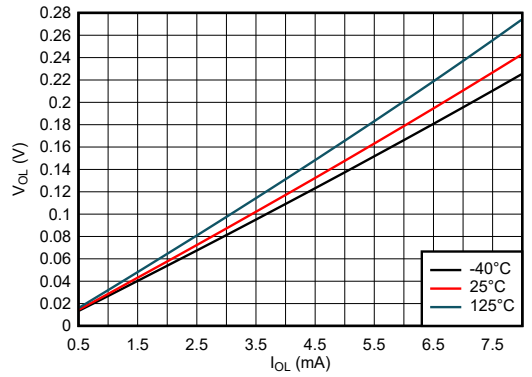


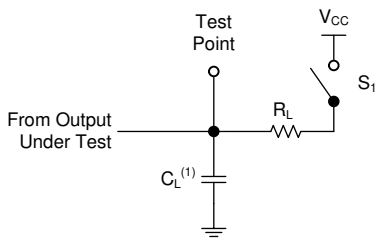
Figure 6-8. Output Voltage vs Current in LOW State; 1.8-V Supply

7 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 ≤ 1 MHz, Z_O = 50 Ω, t_t < 2.5 ns.

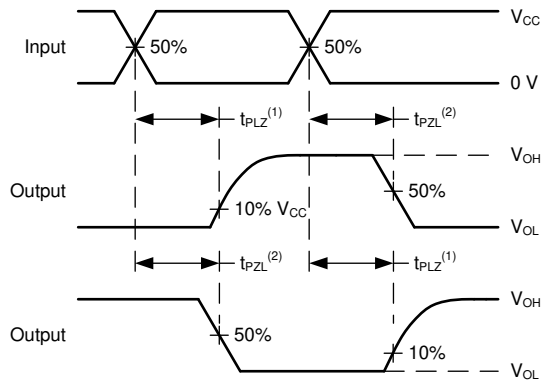
The outputs are measured individually with one input transition per measurement.

TEST	S1	R_L	C_L	ΔV	V_{CC}
t_{PLZ}, t_{PZL}	CLOSED	1 kΩ	15 pF, 50 pF	0.15 V	≤ 2.5 V
t_{PLZ}, t_{PZL}	CLOSED	1 kΩ	15 pF, 50 pF	0.3 V	> 2.5 V



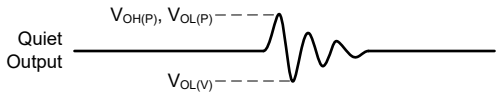
(1) C_L includes probe and test-fixture capacitance.

Figure 7-1. Load Circuit for Open-Drain Outputs



(1) t_{PLZ} is the same as t_{dis}.
(2) t_{PZL} is the same as t_{en}.

Figure 7-2. Voltage Waveforms Propagation Delays



Noise values measured with all other outputs simultaneously switching.

Figure 7-3. Voltage Waveforms, Noise

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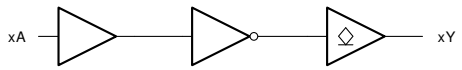
8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The SN74LV6T06 device contains six independent inverters with open-drain outputs. Each inverter performs the Boolean function Y = $\overline{A}$ in positive logic.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram



One of six identical channels

8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 Open-Drain CMOS Outputs

This device includes open-drain CMOS outputs. Open-drain outputs can only drive the output low. When in the high logical state, open-drain outputs will be in a high-impedance state. 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 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 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 10 kΩ resistor can be used to meet these requirements.

Unused open-drain CMOS outputs should be left disconnected.

8.3.2 LVxT Enhanced Input Voltage

The SN74LV6T06 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 5.5 V 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 ÷ 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 10-kΩ resistor is recommended and will typically meet all requirements.

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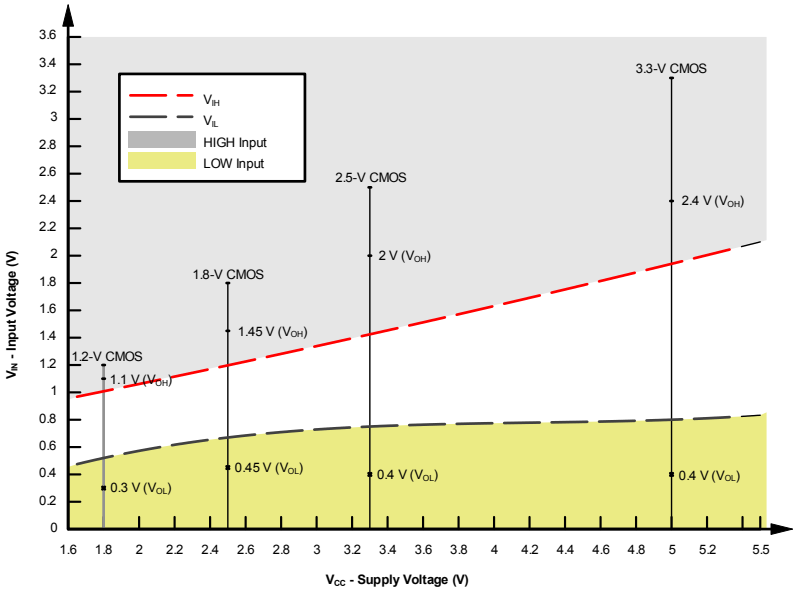

Figure 8-1. LVxT Input Voltage Levels

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8.3.3 Clamp Diode Structure

Figure 8-2 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.

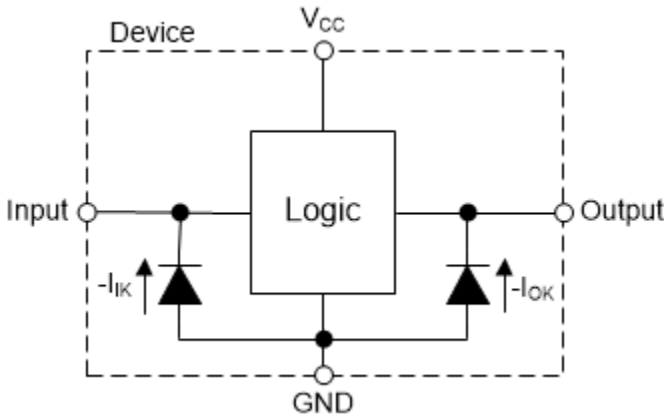

Figure 8-2. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output

8.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 8-1 lists the functional modes of the SN74LV6T06.

Table 8-1. Function Table

INPUT A(1)	OUTPUT Y(2)
H	L
L	Z

(1) H = high voltage level, L = low voltage level, X = do not care
(2) H = driving high, L = driving low, Z = high impedance

9 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.

9.1 Application Information

The SN74LV6T06 can be used to drive LEDs with control from very low voltage sources. The supply voltage of the SN74LV6T06 can be set as low as 1.8 V (±0.15 V), which allows for controlling an LED powered by up to 5 V with an input voltage as low as 1.2 V. As an example, with a 1.8 V SN74LV6T06 supply voltage, the output of the SN74LV6T06 is expected to have an equivalent low-state resistance of 30 Ω (R_{OL} = V_{OL} / I_{OL} = 0.15 V / 5 mA, from the *Typical Characteristics*). Therefore the calculation of the current limiting resistor is:

$$R_1 = \frac{V_{PU} - V_F}{I_D} - 30 \quad (1)$$

with V_{PU} shown in Equation 1 as the diode pull-up voltage (separate from the device supply voltage, V_{CC}), V_F as the diode forward voltage, and I_D as the desired diode current.

9.2 Typical Application

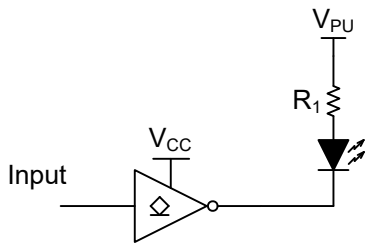

Figure 9-1. Typical Application Block Diagram

9.2.1 Design Requirements

9.2.1.1 Power Considerations

Ensure the desired supply voltage is within the range specified in the *Recommended Operating Conditions*. The supply voltage sets the electrical characteristics of the device as described in the *Electrical Characteristics* section.

The positive voltage supply must be capable of sourcing current equal to the maximum static supply current, I_{CC}, listed in the *Electrical Characteristics*, and any transient current required for switching.

The ground must be capable of sinking current equal to the total current to be sunk by all outputs of the SN74LV6T06 plus the maximum supply current, I_{CC}, listed in the *Electrical Characteristics*, and any transient current required for switching. The logic device can only sink as much current that can be sunk into its ground connection. Be sure to not exceed the maximum total current through GND listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

The SN74LV6T06 can drive a load with a total capacitance less than or equal to 50 pF while still meeting all of the data sheet specifications. Larger capacitive loads can be applied; however, it is not recommended to exceed 50 pF.

The SN74LV6T06 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_{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.

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Total power consumption can be calculated using the information provided in the *CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation* application note.

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

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.

9.2.1.2 Input Considerations

Input signals must cross to be considered a logic LOW, and to be considered a logic HIGH. Do not exceed the maximum input voltage range found in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

Unused inputs must be terminated to either V_{CC} or ground. The unused inputs can be directly terminated if the input is completely unused, or they can be connected with a pull-up or pull-down resistor if the input will be used sometimes, but not always. A pull-up resistor is used for a default state of HIGH, and a pull-down resistor is used for a default state of LOW. The drive current of the controller, leakage current into the SN74LV6T06 (as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*), and the desired input transition rate limits the resistor size. A 10-kΩ resistor value is often used due to these factors.

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

9.2.1.3 Output Considerations

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*.

Open-drain outputs can be connected together directly to produce a wired-AND configuration or for additional output drive strength.

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

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

9.2.2 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 SN74LV6T06 to one or more of the receiving devices.
3. Ensure the resistive load at the output is larger than (V_{CC} / $I_{O(max)}$) Ω. Doing this will prevent the maximum output current from the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* from being violated. Most CMOS inputs have a resistive load measured in MΩ; much larger than the minimum calculated previously.
4. Thermal issues are rarely a concern for logic gates; the power consumption and thermal increase, however, can be calculated using the steps provided in the application report, *CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation*.

9.2.3 Application Curves

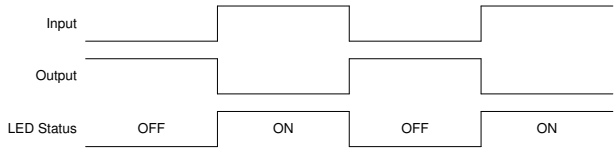

Figure 9-2. Application Timing Diagram

9.3 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-µF capacitor is recommended for this device. It is acceptable to parallel multiple bypass capacitors to reject different frequencies of noise. The 0.1-µF and 1-µF capacitors are commonly used in parallel. The bypass capacitor should be installed as close to the power terminal as possible for best results.

9.4 Layout

9.4.1 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.

9.4.2 Layout Example

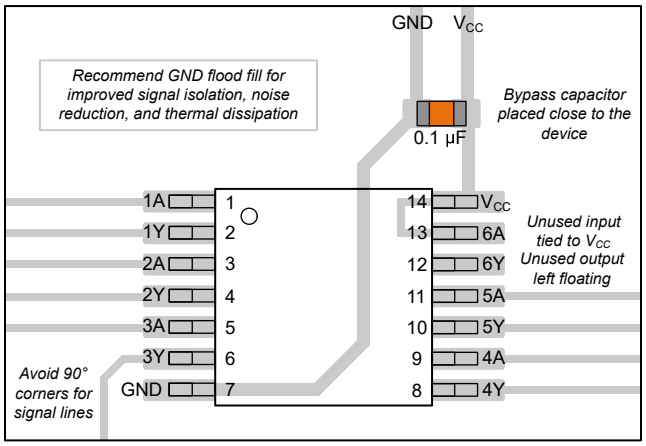

Figure 9-3. Example Layout for the SN74LV6T06

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10 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.

10.1 Documentation Support

10.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- Texas Instruments, *CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Designing With Logic* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Thermal Characteristics of Standard Linear and Logic (SLL) Packages and Devices* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs* application note

10.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Subscribe to updates* 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.

10.3 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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10.4 Trademarks

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10.5 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.

10.6 Glossary

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

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.

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package | Pins	Package qty | Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
SN74LV6T06BQAR	Active	Production	WQFN (BQA) | 14	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LV6T06
SN74LV6T06BQAR.A	Active	Production	WQFN (BQA) | 14	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LV6T06
SN74LV6T06PWR	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 14	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU | SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LV6T06
SN74LV6T06PWR.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 14	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LV6T06

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

(4) **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts 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.

(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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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 SN74LV6T06 :

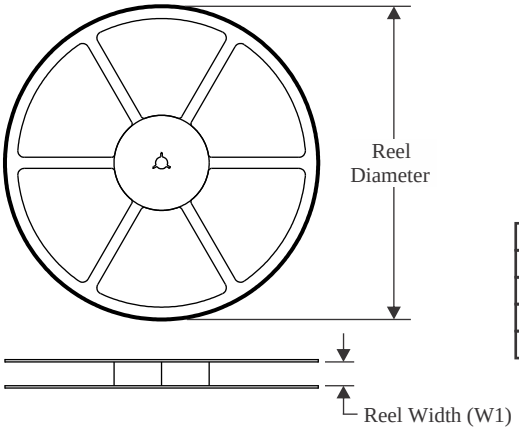
- Automotive : SN74LV6T06-Q1
- Enhanced Product : SN74LV6T06-EP

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

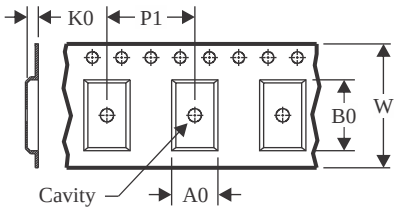
- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects
- Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

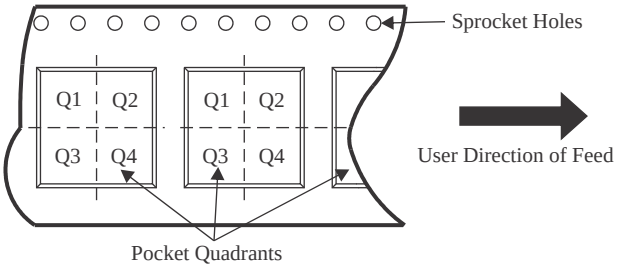


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

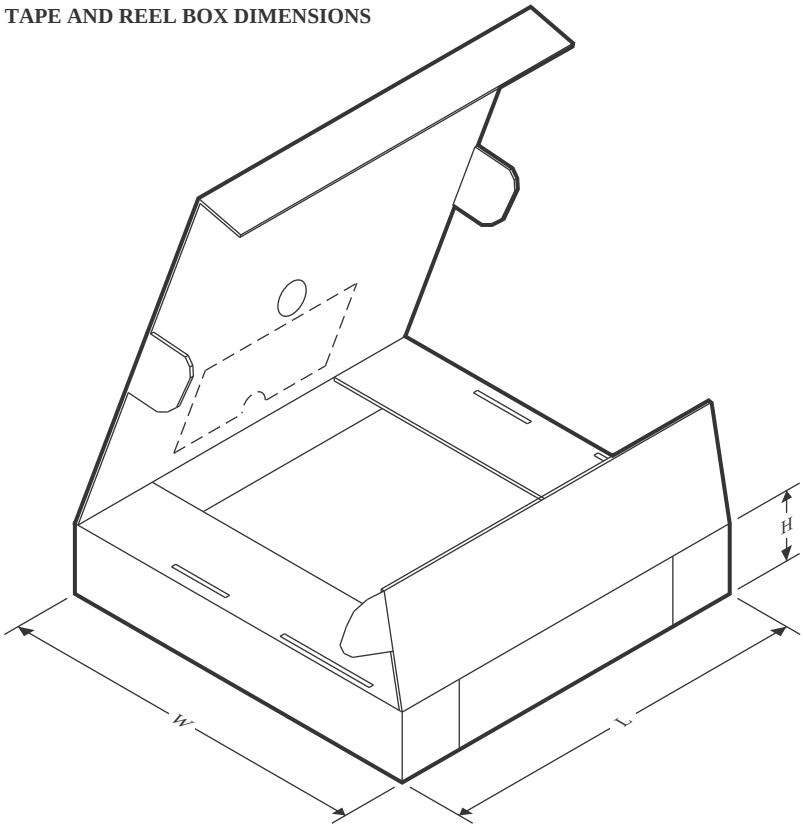
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
SN74LV6T06BQAR	WQFN	BQA	14	3000	180.0	12.4	2.8	3.3	1.1	4.0	12.0	Q1
SN74LV6T06PWR	TSSOP	PW	14	3000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	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)
SN74LV6T06BQAR	WQFN	BQA	14	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
SN74LV6T06PWR	TSSOP	PW	14	3000	356.0	356.0	35.0

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

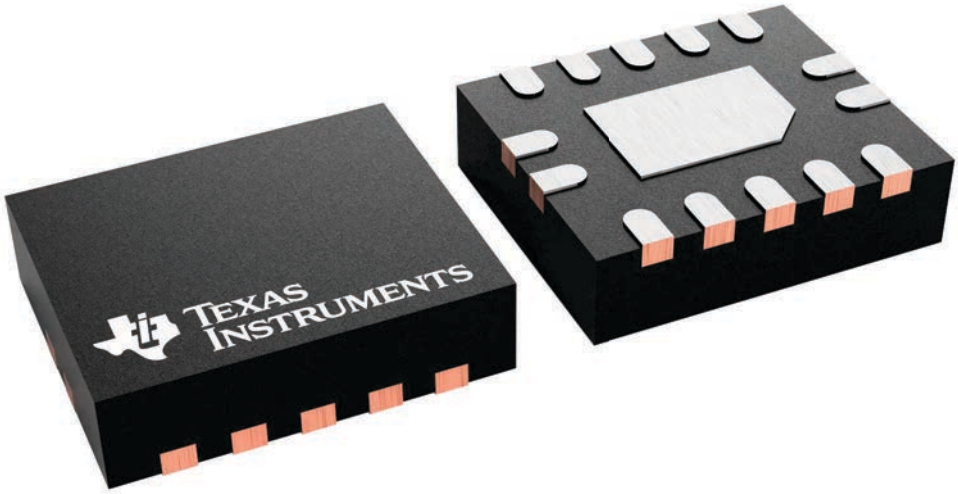
BQA 14

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

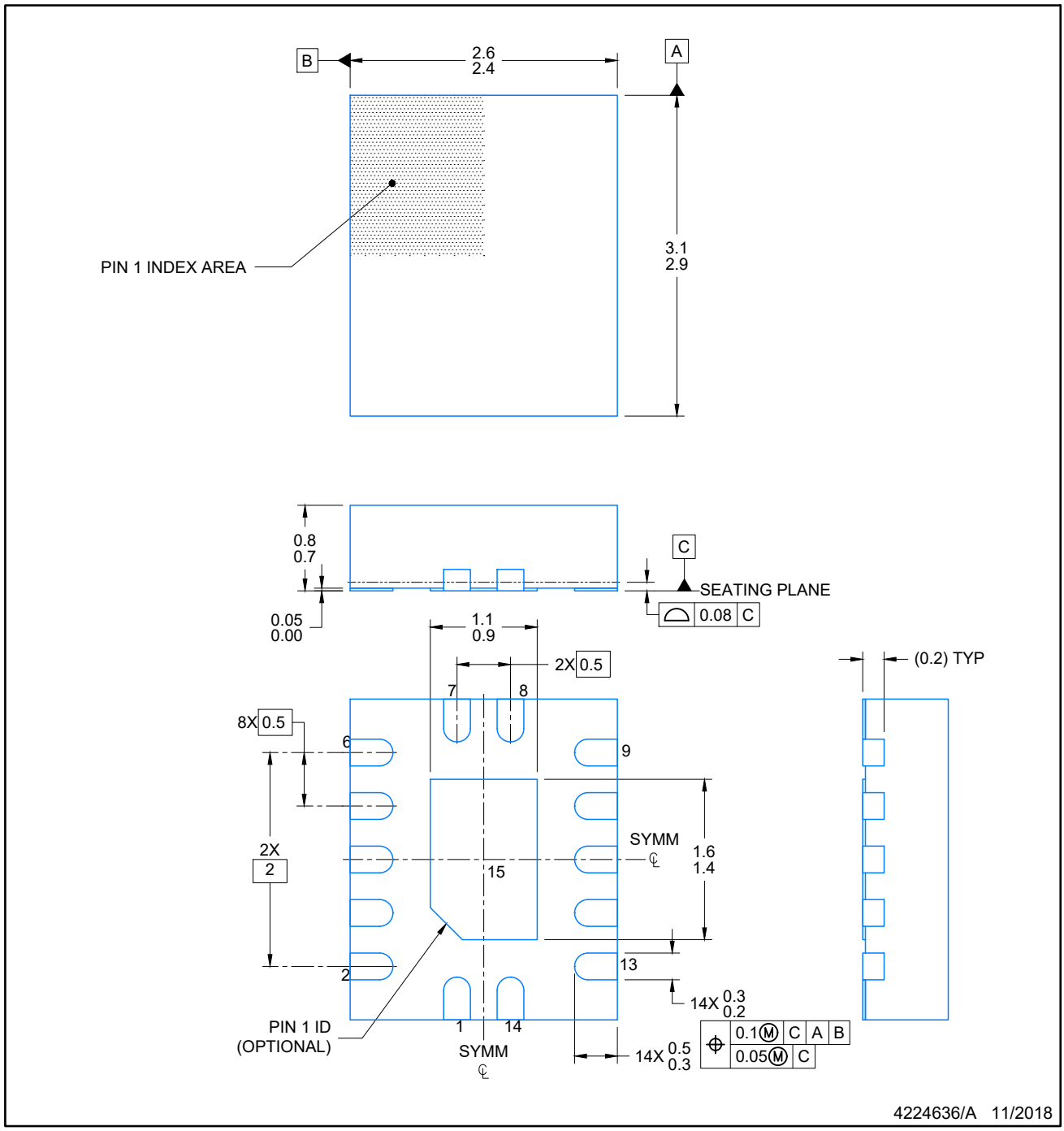
2.5 x 3, 0.5 mm pitch

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.

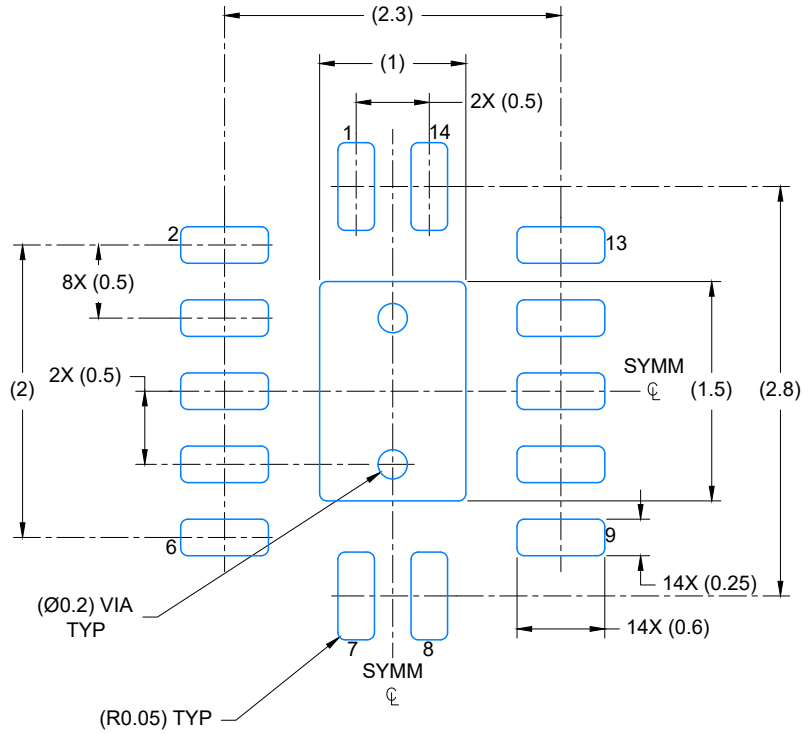


4227145/A

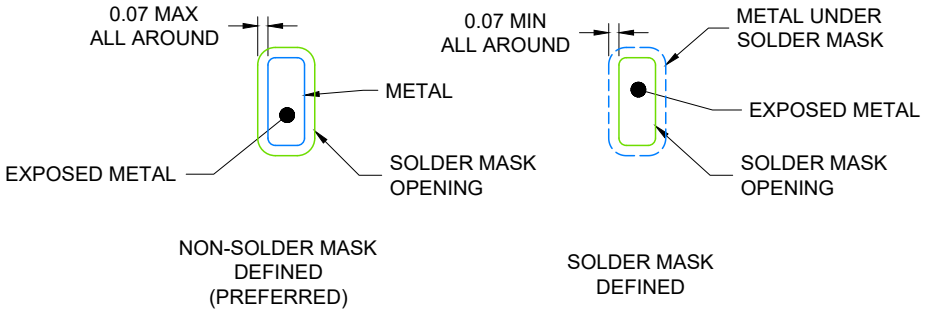


NOTES:

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



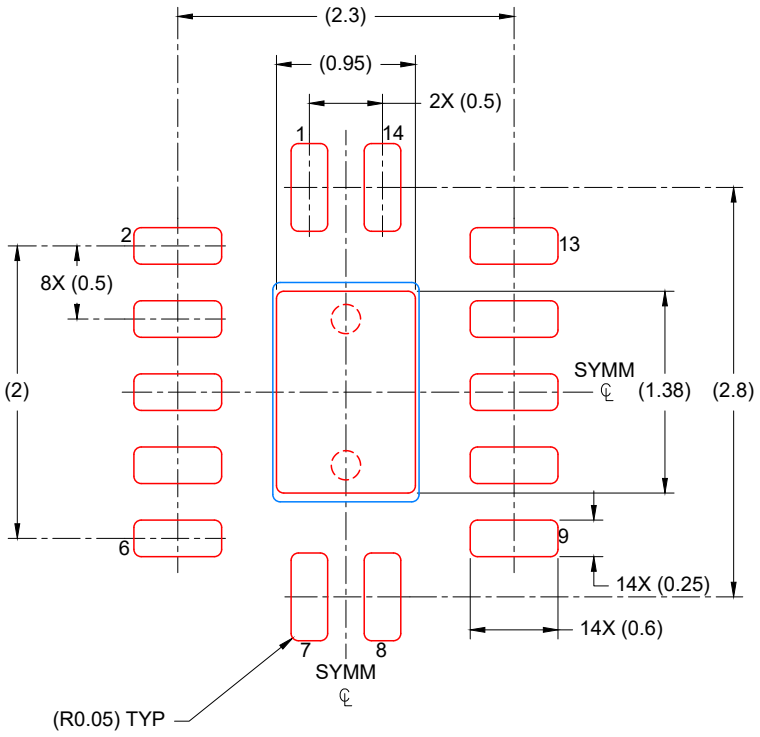
LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 20X



4224636/A 11/2018

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

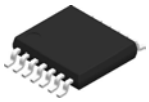
EXPOSED PAD
88% PRINTED COVERAGE BY AREA
SCALE: 20X

4224636/A 11/2018

NOTES: (continued)

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

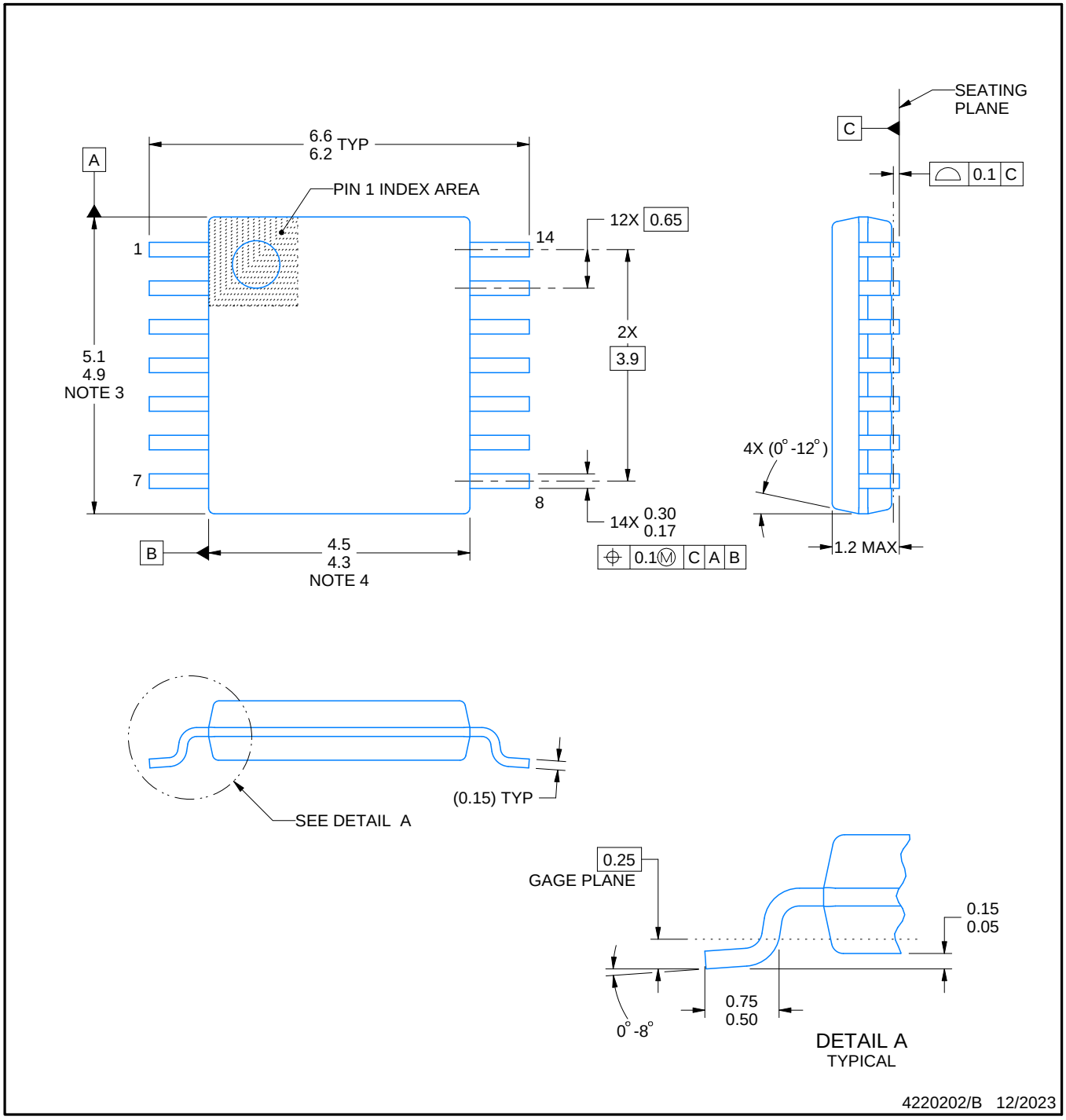
PW0014A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

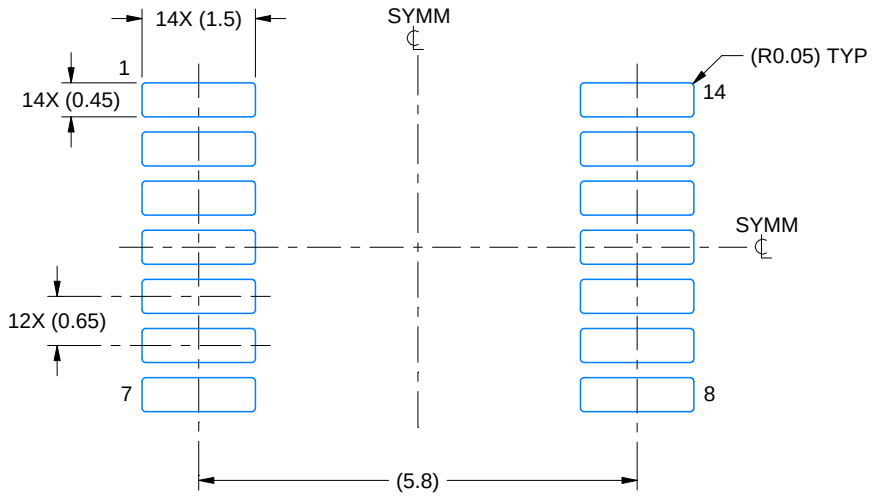
TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

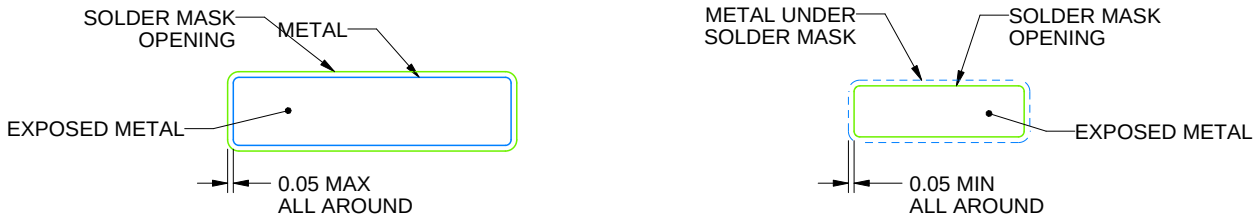


NOTES:

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



NON-SOLDER MASK DEFINED (PREFERRED)

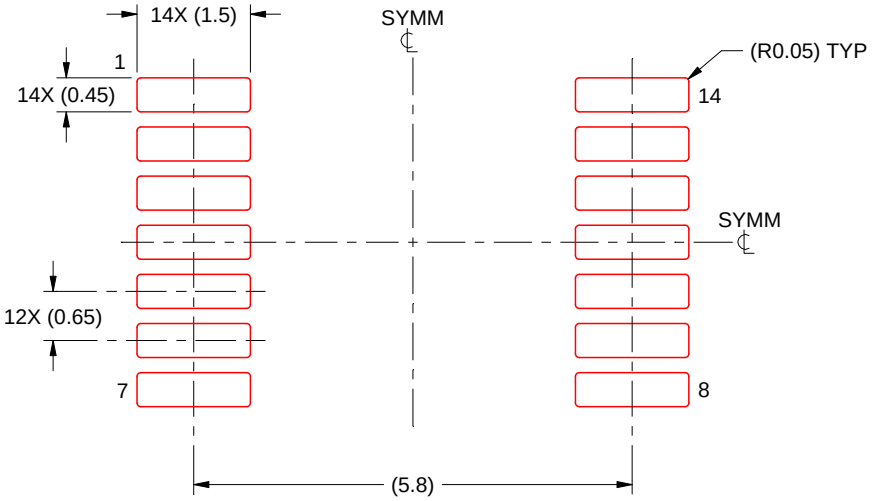
SOLDER MASK DEFINED

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.

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