SN74HCS16507 8-Bit Parallel-Load Shift Registers with Open-Drain Outputs

1 Features

- Wide operating voltage range: 2 V to 6 V
- Schmitt-trigger inputs allow for slow or noisy input signals
- Low power consumption
  - Typical I_{CC} of 100 nA
  - Typical input leakage current of ±100 nA
- 7.8-mA output drive at 6 V
- Extended ambient temperature range: –40°C to +125°C, T_A

2 Applications

- Increase the Number of Inputs on a Microcontroller

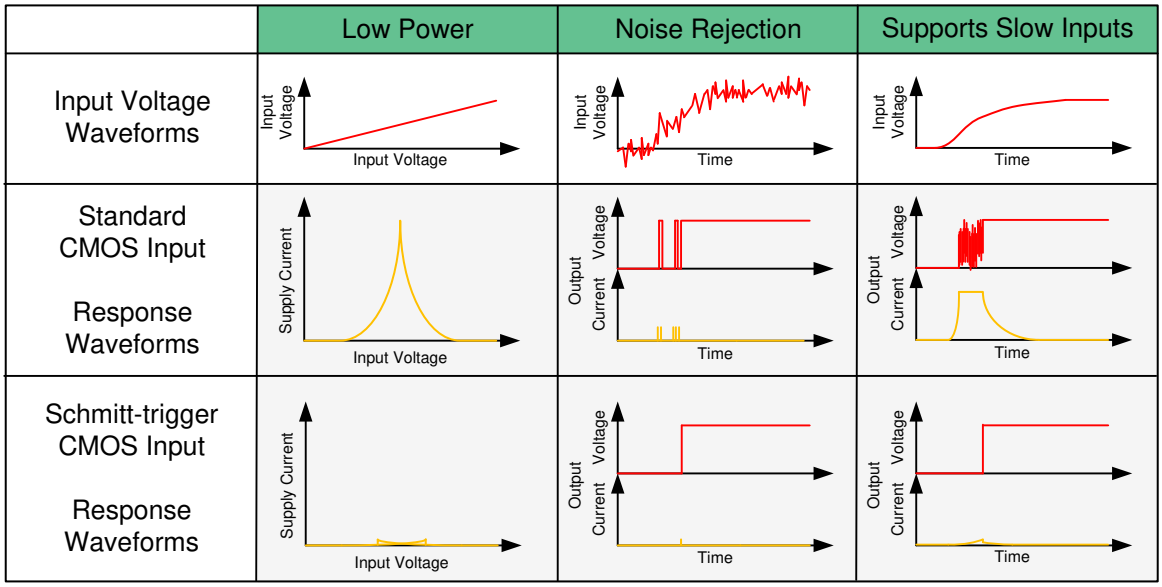
3 Description

The SN74HCS16507 is a parallel- or serial-in, serial-out 8-bit shift register with open-drain outputs and Schmitt-trigger inputs.

Device Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE(1)	BODY SIZE (NOM)
SN74HCS16507PW	TSSOP (16)	5.00 mm × 4.40 mm
SN74HCS16507D	SOIC (16)	9.90 mm × 3.90 mm

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



Benefits of Schmitt-trigger inputs

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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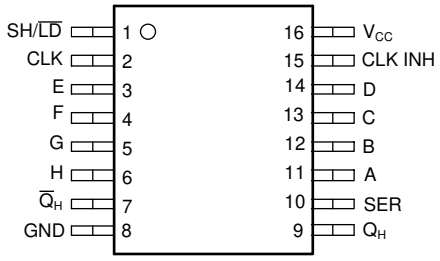
4 Revision History

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

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
August 2020	*	Initial Release

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5 Pin Configuration and Functions



D or PW Package 16-Pin SOIC or TSSOP Top View

Table 5-1. Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
SOIC or TSSOP NO.	NAME		
1	SH/$\overline{LD}$	I	Enable shifting when input is high, load data when input is low
2	CLK	I	Clock, rising edge triggered
3	E	I	Parallel input E
4	F	I	Parallel input F
5	G	I	Parallel input G
6	H	I	Parallel input H
7	$\overline{Q}_H$	O	Inverted serial output, open drain
8	GND	—	Ground
9	Q_H	O	Serial output, open drain
10	SER	I	Serial input
11	A	I	Parallel input A
12	B	I	Parallel input B
13	C	I	Parallel input C
14	D	I	Parallel input D
15	CLK INH	I	Clock inhibit input
16	V_{CC}	—	Positive supply

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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		–0.5	7	V
I_{IK}	Input clamp current(2)	$V_I < –0.5$ V or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5$ V		±20	mA
I_{OK}	Output clamp current(2)	$V_I < –0.5$ V or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5$ V		±20	mA
I_O	Continuous output current	V_O = 0 to V_{CC}		35	mA
	Continuous current through V_{CC} or GND			±70	mA
T_J	Junction temperature(3)			150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		–65	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Rating* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Condition*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
(3) Guaranteed by design.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)	±4000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101(2)	±1500	

(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)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	2	5	6	V
V_I	Input voltage	0		V_{CC}	V
V_O	Output voltage	0		V_{CC}	V
T_A	Ambient temperature	–40		125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC(1)		SN74HCS16507		UNIT
		PW (TSSOP)	D (SOIC)	
		16 PINS	16 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	141.2	122.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	78.8	80.9	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	85.8	80.6	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	27.7	40.4	°C/W
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	85.5	80.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	°C/W

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6.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{T+}	Positive switching threshold			2 V	0.7		1.5	V
				4.5 V	1.7		3.15	
				6 V	2.1		4.2	
V_{T-}	Negative switching threshold			2 V	0.3		1.0	V
				4.5 V	0.9		2.2	
				6 V	1.2		3.0	
ΔV_T	Hysteresis (V_{T+} - V_{T-})(1)			2 V	0.2		1.0	V
				4.5 V	0.4		1.4	
				6 V	0.6		1.6	
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_I = V_{IH} or V_{IL}	I_{OL} = 20 µA	2 V to 6 V		0.002	0.1	V
			I_{OL} = 6 mA	4.5 V		0.18	0.30	
			I_{OL} = 7.8 mA	6 V		0.22	0.33	
I_I	Input leakage current	V_I = V_{CC} or 0		6 V		±100	±1000	nA
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_I = V_{CC} or 0, I_O = 0		6 V		0.1	2	µA
C_i	Input capacitance			2 V to 6 V			5	pF

(1) Guaranteed by design.

6.6 Timing Characteristics

C_L = 50 pF; over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted). See Parameter Measurement Information.

PARAMETER			V_{CC}	Operating free-air temperature (T_A)				UNIT
				25°C		–40°C to 125°C		
				MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
f_{clock}	Clock frequency		2 V		49		43	MHz
			4.5 V		130		120	
			6 V		170		150	
t_w	Pulse duration	SH/$\overline{LD}$ low	2 V	6		7		ns
			4.5 V	6		7		
			6 V	6		7		
		CLK high or low	2 V	7		11		
			4.5 V	6		7		
			6 V	6		7		

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C_L = 50 pF; over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted). See Parameter Measurement Information.

PARAMETER			V_{CC}	Operating free-air temperature (T_A)				UNIT
				25°C		–40°C to 125°C		
				MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_{su}	Setup time	SH/$\overline{LD}$ high before CLK↑	2 V	13		21		ns
			4.5 V	5		7		
			6 V	4		6		
		SER before CLK↑	2 V	8		14		
			4.5 V	4		6		
			6 V	4		6		
		CLK INH low before CLK↑	2 V	6		9		
			4.5 V	4		5		
			6 V	4		5		
		CLK INH high before CLK↑	2 V	6		9		
			4.5 V	4		5		
			6 V	4		5		
		Data before SH/$\overline{LD}$↑	2 V	9		17		
			4.5 V	4		6		
			6 V	4		6		
t_h	Hold time	Ser data after CLK↑	2 V	0		0		ns
			4.5 V	0		0		
			6 V	0		0		
		PAR data after SH/$\overline{LD}$↑	2 V	5		6		
			4.5 V	4		5		
			6 V	3		4		
		SH/$\overline{LD}$ high after CLK↑	2 V	0		0		
			4.5 V	0		0		
			6 V	0		0		

6.7 Switching Characteristics

C_L = 50 pF; over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted). See Parameter Measurement Information.

PARAMETER		FROM	TO	V_{CC}	Operating free-air temperature (T_A)						UNIT
					25°C			–40°C to 125°C			
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
f_{max}	Max switching frequency			2 V	49			43			MHz
				4.5 V	130			120			
				6 V	170			150			
t_{pd}	Propagation delay	SH/$\overline{LD}$	Q_H or $\overline{Q}_H$	2 V			39			65	ns
				4.5 V			19			24	
				6 V			17			19	
		CLK	Q_H or $\overline{Q}_H$	2 V			32			45	
				4.5 V			16			18	
				6 V			14			16	
		H	Q_H or $\overline{Q}_H$	2 V			30			48	
				4.5 V			15			18	
				6 V			14			16	

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C_L = 50 pF; over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted). See Parameter Measurement Information.

PARAMETER		FROM	TO	V_{CC}	Operating free-air temperature (T_A)						UNIT
					25°C			–40°C to 125°C			
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_t	Transition-time		Any output	2 V			9			17	ns
				4.5 V			5			8	
				6 V			4			7	

6.8 Operating Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
C_{pd}	Power dissipation capacitance per gate	No load	2 V to 6 V		20		pF

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6.9 Typical Characteristics

T_A = 25°C

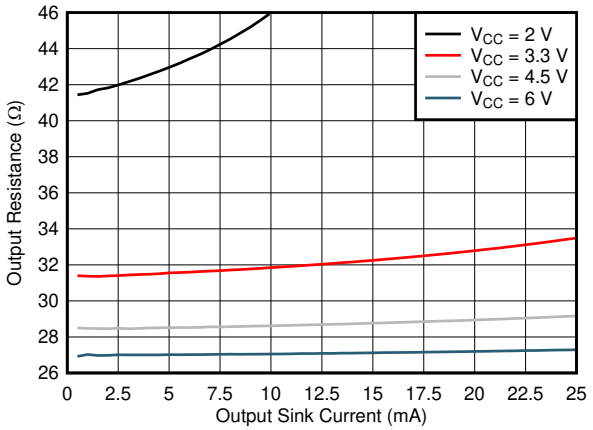


Figure 6-1. Output driver resistance in LOW state.

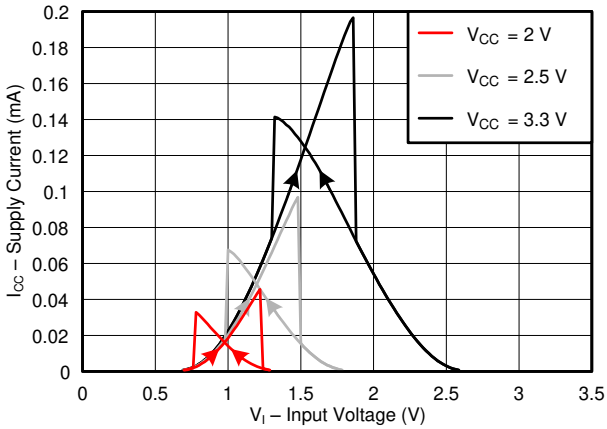


Figure 6-2. Supply current across input voltage, 2-, 2.5-, and 3.3-V supply

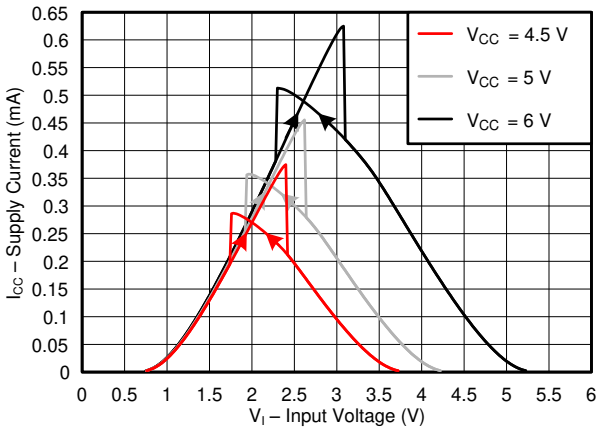


Figure 6-3. Supply current across input voltage, 4.5-, 5-, and 6-V supply

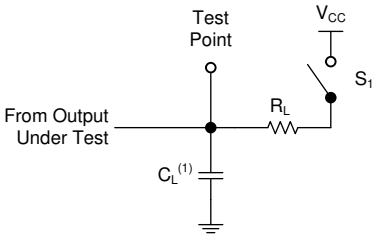
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7 Parameter Measurement Information

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

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

The outputs are measured one at a time with one input transition per measurement.



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

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

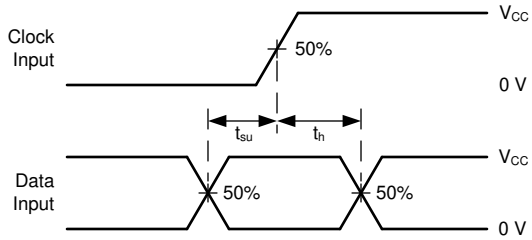


Figure 7-3. Voltage Waveforms, Setup and Hold Times

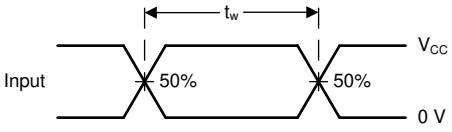
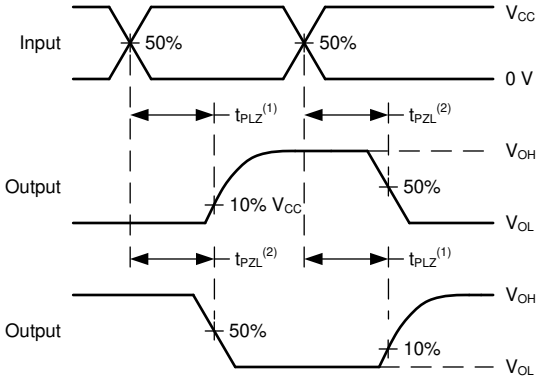


Figure 7-2. Voltage Waveforms, Pulse Duration



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

Figure 7-4. Voltage Waveforms Propagation Delays

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8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The SN74HCS16507 is a parallel- or serial-in, serial-out 8-bit shift register with Schmitt-trigger inputs and open-drain outputs.

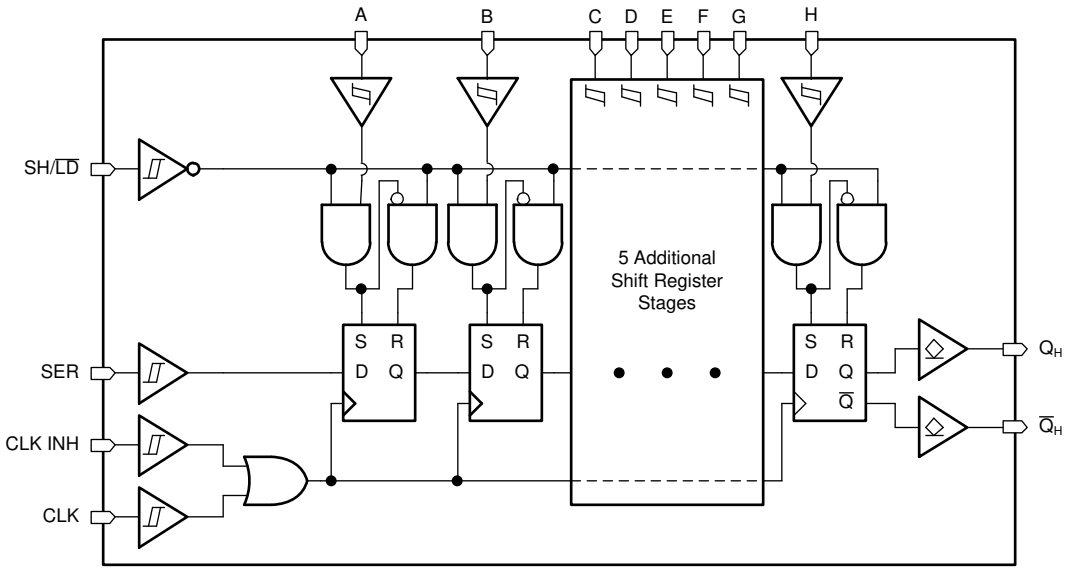
This device has two modes of operation: load data, and shift data.

When the shift or load (SH/$\overline{LD}$) input is held in the low state, the internal registers are loaded with data from the eight lettered inputs (A-H). This operation is asynchronous. In this state, the output (Q) will have the same state as the input H, while the inverted output ($\overline{Q}$) will have the opposite state.

When the shift or load (SH/$\overline{LD}$) input is held in the high state, the internal registers hold their current state until a clock pulse is received. On the rising edge of the clock (CLK) input, data from the serial input will be loaded into the first register, and the data in the internal registers will be shifted by one place. The last register will lose its value. The output (Q) will always be in the same state as the last register, and the inverted output ($\overline{Q}$) will have the opposite state. The clock inhibit (CLK INH) input can be held high to prevent clock pulses from being detected. CLK and CLK INH are interchangable inputs.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram

Figure 8-1. Logic Diagram (Positive Logic) for SN74HCS16507



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

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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 CMOS Schmitt-Trigger Inputs

This device includes inputs with the Schmitt-trigger architecture. These inputs are high impedance and are typically modeled as a resistor in parallel with the input capacitance given in the *Electrical Characteristics* table from the input to ground. The worst case resistance is calculated with the maximum input voltage, given in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table, and the maximum input leakage current, given in the *Electrical Characteristics* table, using Ohm's law (R = V ÷ I).

The Schmitt-trigger input architecture provides hysteresis as defined by ΔV_T in the *Electrical Characteristics* table, 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 with slow transitioning signals will increase dynamic current consumption of the device. For additional information regarding Schmitt-trigger inputs, please see Understanding Schmitt Triggers.

8.3.3 Latching Logic

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

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

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

8.3.4 Clamp Diode Structure

The inputs and outputs to this device have both positive and negative clamping diodes as depicted in Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output.

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.

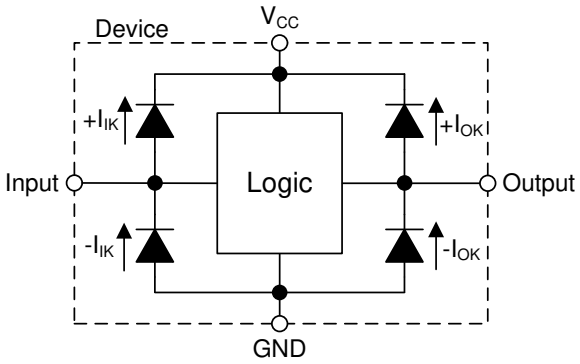


Figure 8-2. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output

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8.4 Device Functional Modes

The Operating Mode Table and the Output Function Table list the functional modes of the SN74HCS16507.

Table 8-1. Operating Mode Table

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

(1) H = High Voltage Level, L = Low Voltage Level, X = Don't Care, ↑ = Low to High transition

(2) Shift : Content of each internal register shifts towards serial output Q_H. Data at SER is shifted into the first register.

Table 8-2. Output Function Table

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

(1) Internal registers refer to the shift registers inside the device. These values are set by either loading data from the parallel inputs, or by clocking data in from the serial input.

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

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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. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

9.1 Reference

The SN74HCS16507 is a parallel-input shift register, which can be used to reduce the number of required inputs on a system controller very significantly in some applications. Parallel data is loaded into the shift register, then the stored data can be loaded into a serial input of the system controller by clocking the shift register.

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

An example block diagram is shown for using a single shift register in the *Typical application block diagram* below.

9.2 Typical Application

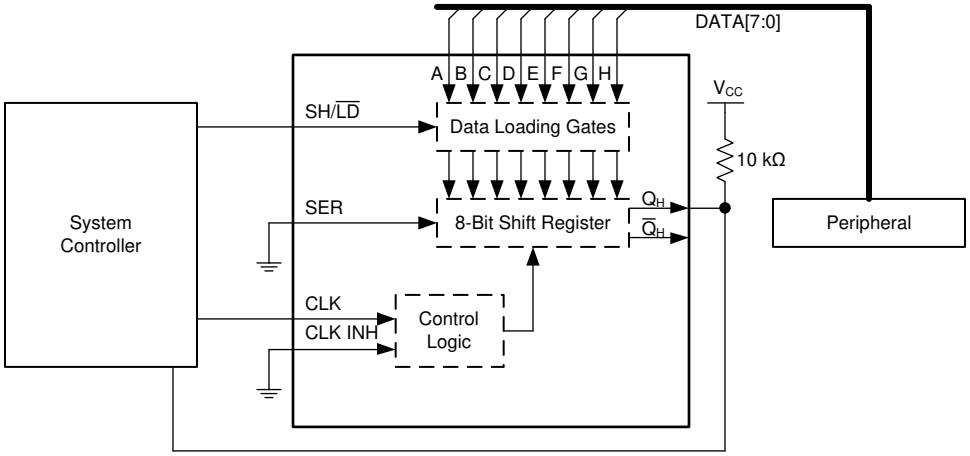


Figure 9-1. Typical application block diagram

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 device's electrical characteristics as described in the *Electrical Characteristics*.

The positive voltage supply must be capable of sourcing current equal to the maximum static supply current, I_{CC}, listed in *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 SN74HCS16507 plus the maximum supply current, I_{CC}, listed in *Electrical Characteristics*, and any transient current required for switching. The logic device can only sink as much current as can be sunk into its ground connection. Be sure not to exceed the maximum total current through GND listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

The SN74HCS16507 can drive a load with a total capacitance less than or equal to 50 pF while still meeting all of the datasheet specifications. Larger capacitive loads can be applied, however it is not recommended to exceed 50 pF.

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The SN74HCS16507 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.

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

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

CAUTION

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

9.2.1.2 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 SN74HCS16507, as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*, and the desired input transition rate. A 10-kΩ resistor value is often used due to these factors.

The SN74HCS16507 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 $\Delta V_{T(min)}$ 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 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}.

Refer to *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, however it will ensure optimal performance. This can be accomplished by providing short, appropriately sized traces from the SN74HCS16507 to the receiving device(s).

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3. Ensure the resistive load at the output is larger than (V_{CC} / $I_{O(max)}$) Ω. This will ensure that the maximum output current from the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* is not violated. 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.

9.2.3 Application Curve

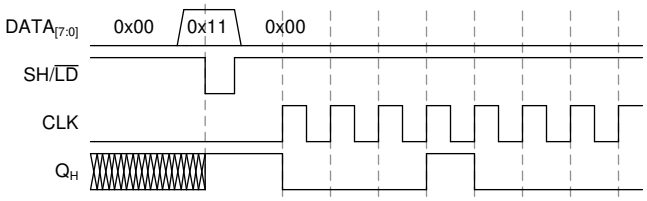


Figure 9-2. Application timing diagram

10 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 caps 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, as shown in given example layout image.

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

When using multiple-input and multiple-channel logic devices inputs must not ever 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.

11.2 Layout Example

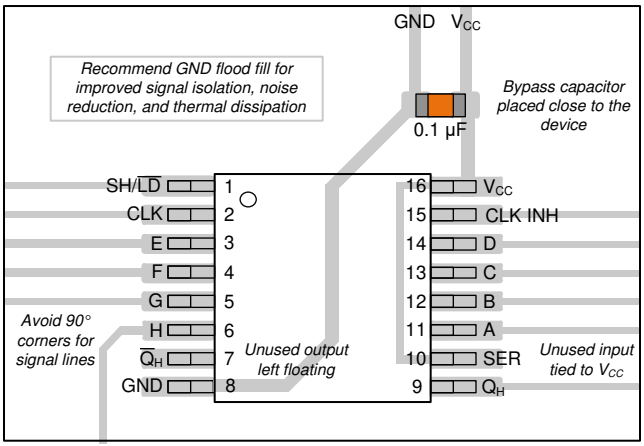


Figure 11-1. Example layout for the SN74HCS16507 in the PW package.

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12 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.

12.1 Documentation Support

12.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- Texas Instruments, *HCMOS Design Considerations* application report (SCLA007)
- Texas Instruments, *CMOS Power Consumption and C_{pd} Calculation* application report (SDYA009)
- Texas Instruments, *Designing With Logic* application report

12.2 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.

12.3 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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12.4 Trademarks

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12.5 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.

12.6 Glossary

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

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13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

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

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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
SN74HCS16507DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU | SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	H16507	Samples
SN74HCS16507PWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU | SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	H16507	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.

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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 SN74HCS16507 :

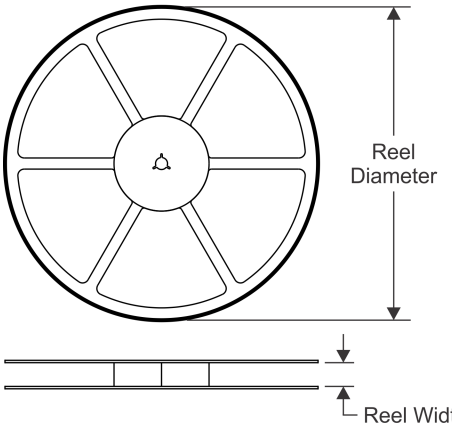
- Automotive: SN74HCS16507-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

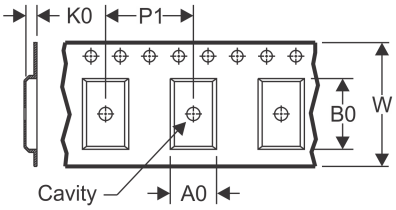
- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

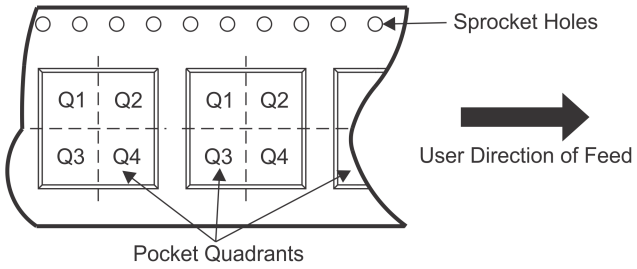


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

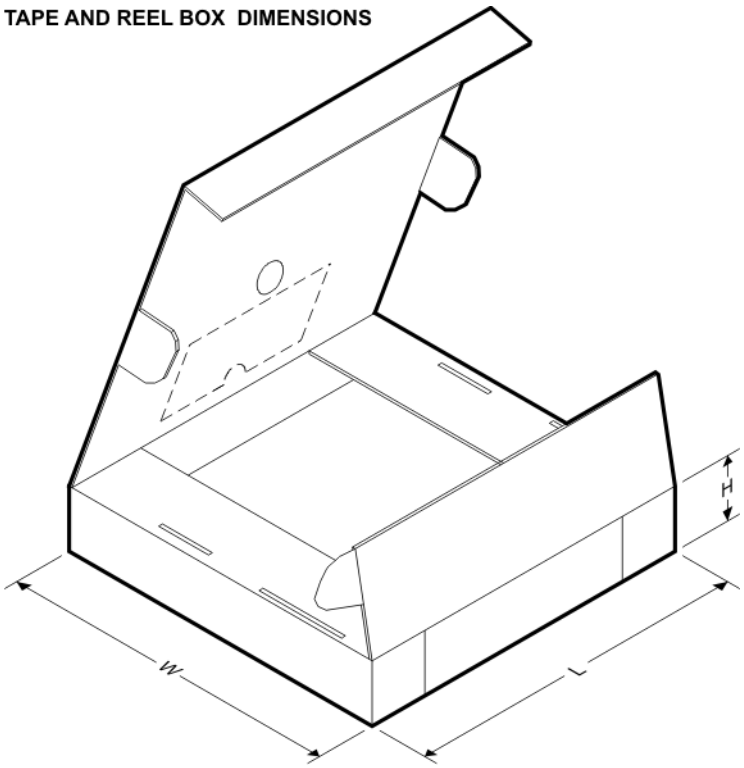
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
SN74HCS16507DR	SOIC	D	16	2500	330.0	16.4	6.6	9.3	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
SN74HCS16507DR	SOIC	D	16	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	10.3	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
SN74HCS16507PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.85	5.45	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74HCS16507PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

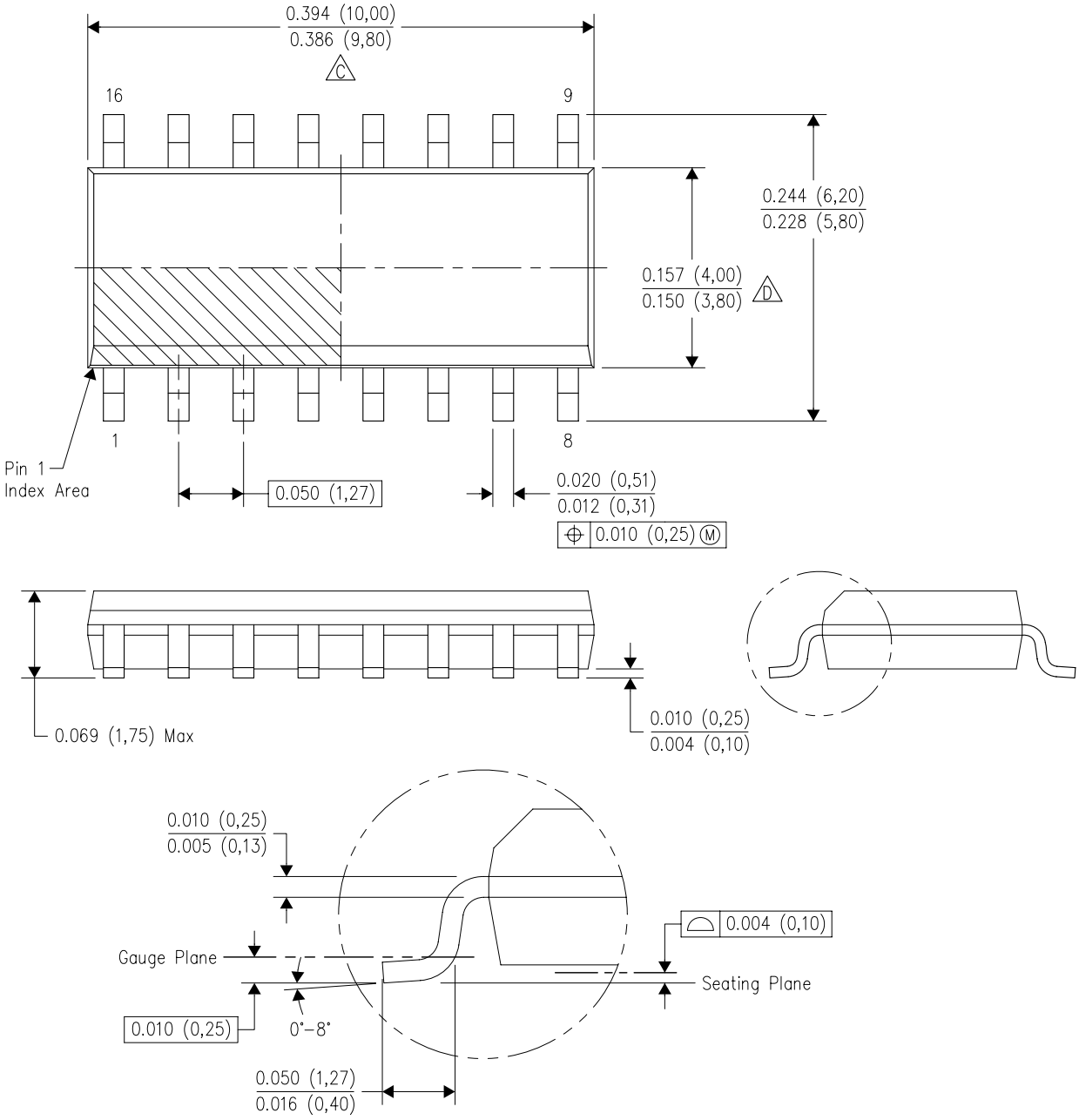
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74HCS16507DR	SOIC	D	16	2500	366.0	364.0	50.0
SN74HCS16507DR	SOIC	D	16	2500	853.0	449.0	35.0
SN74HCS16507PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	366.0	364.0	50.0
SN74HCS16507PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0

D (R–PDSO–G16) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



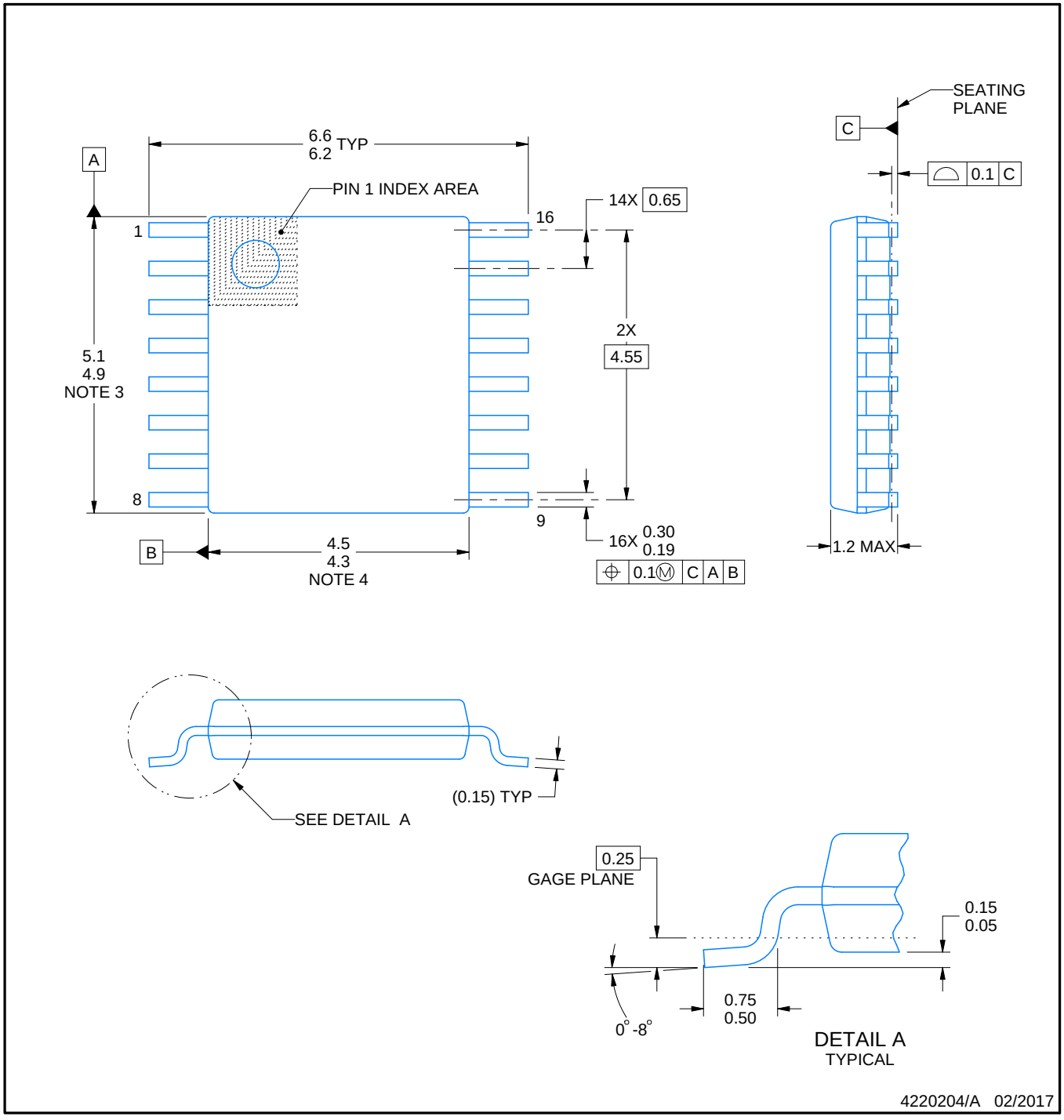
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
E. Reference JEDEC MS–012 variation AC.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

PW0016A

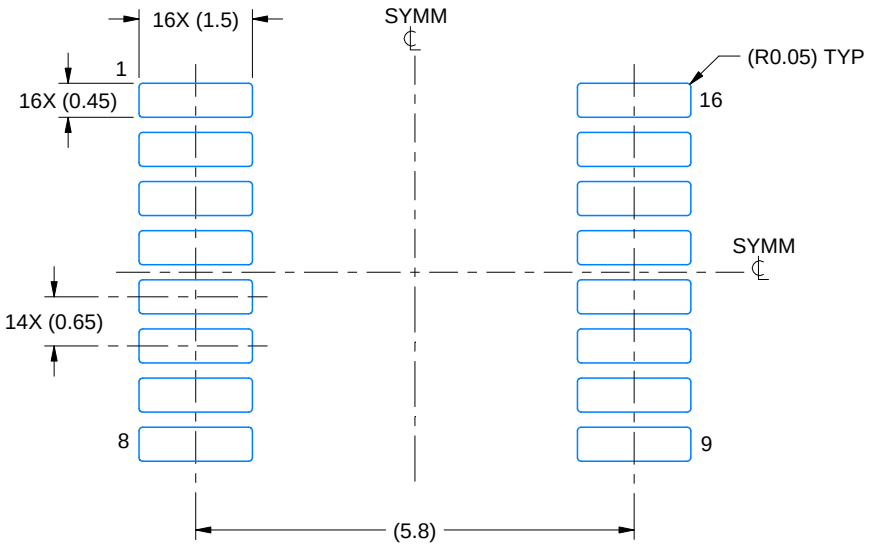
TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

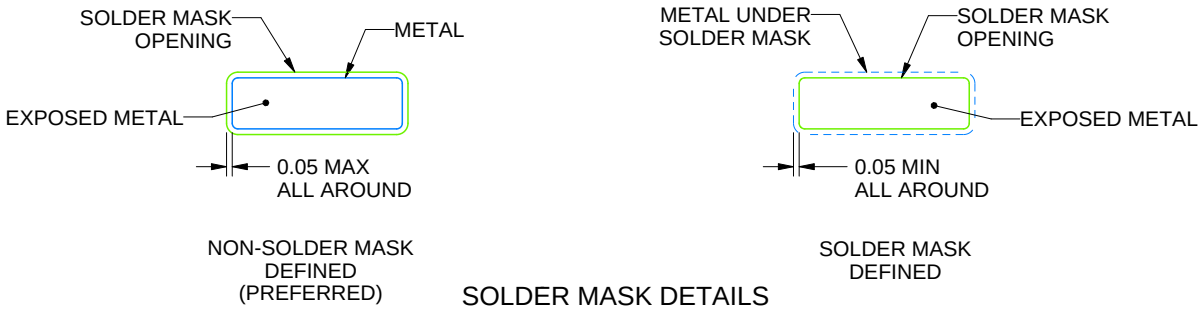


NOTES:

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

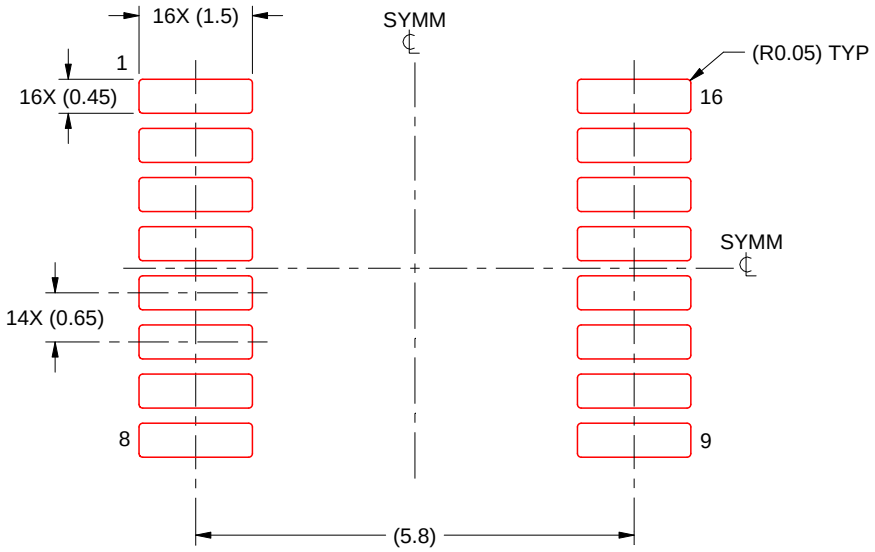


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220204/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

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



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

4220204/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

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

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