

## 1. General Description

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The 74HC138 and 74HCT138 decode three binary weighted address inputs (A0, A1 and A2) to eight mutually exclusive outputs ( $\bar{Y}0$  to  $\bar{Y}7$ ). The device features three enable inputs ( $\bar{E}1$ ,  $\bar{E}2$  and E3). Every output will be HIGH unless  $\bar{E}1$  and  $\bar{E}2$  are LOW and E3 is HIGH. This multiple enable function allows easy parallel expansion to a 1-of-32 (5 to 32 lines) decoder with just four '138 ICs and one inverter. The '138 can be used as an eight output demultiplexer by using one of the active LOW enable inputs as the data input and the remaining enable inputs as strobes. Inputs include clamp diodes. This enables the use of current limiting resistors to interface inputs to voltages in excess of  $V_{CC}$ .

## 2. Features and Benefits

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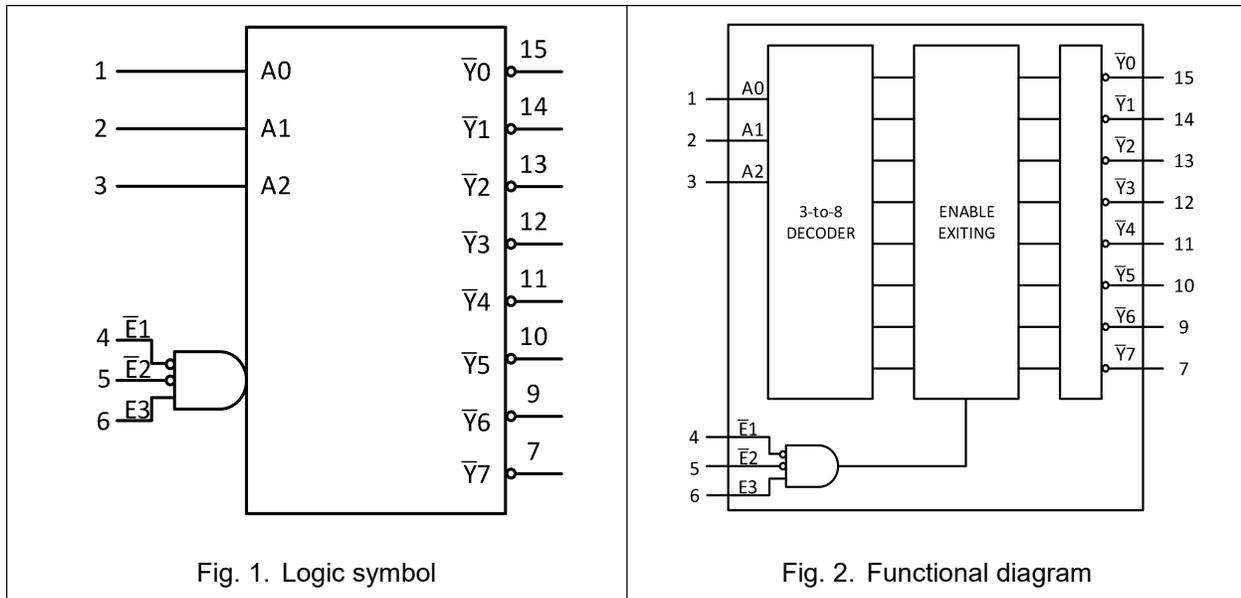
- Wide operating voltage 2.0 V to 6.0 V
- High noise immunity
- CMOS low power dissipation
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250 mA
- Demultiplexing capability
- Multiple input enable for easy expansion
- Ideal for memory chip select decoding
- Active LOW mutually exclusive outputs
- Input levels:
  - For 74HC138: CMOS level
  - For 74HCT138: TTL level
- ESD protection:
  - HBM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 class 2 exceeds 3500 V
  - CDM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 class C3 exceeds 2000 V
- Multiple package options
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and from -40 °C to +125 °C

### 3. Ordering Information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package		Quantity
	Name	Description	
74HC138D	SOP-16L	plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm	2500
74HCT138D			
74HC138PW	TSSOP-16L	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm	2500
74HCT138PW			

### 4. Functional diagram



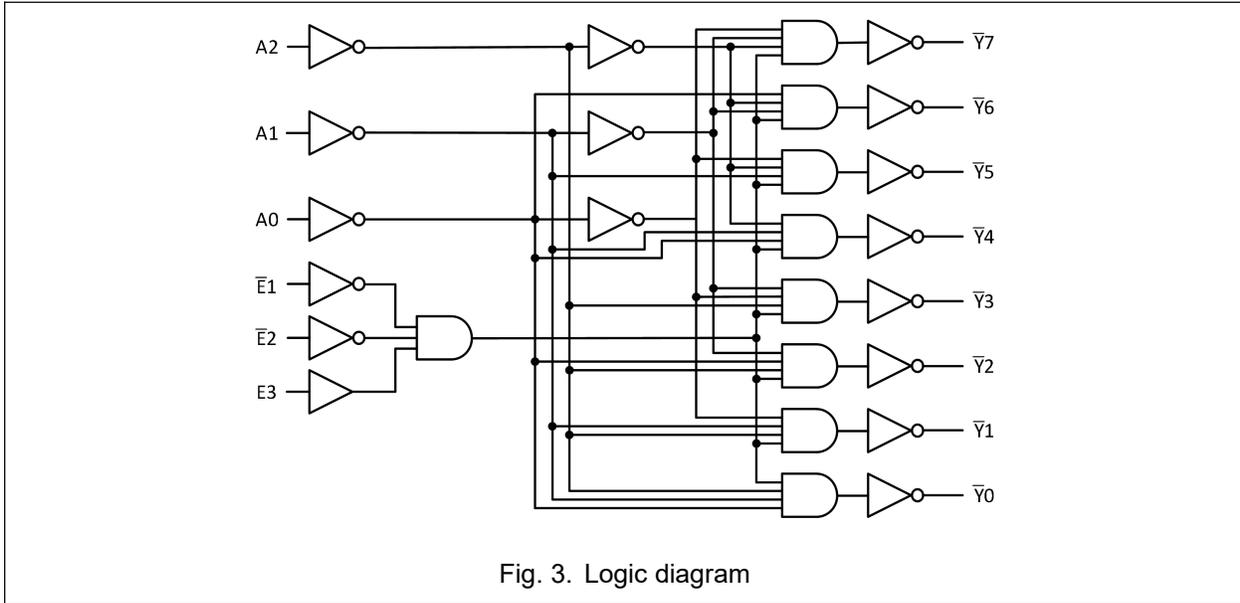


Fig. 3. Logic diagram

## 5. Pinning Information

### 5.1. Pinning

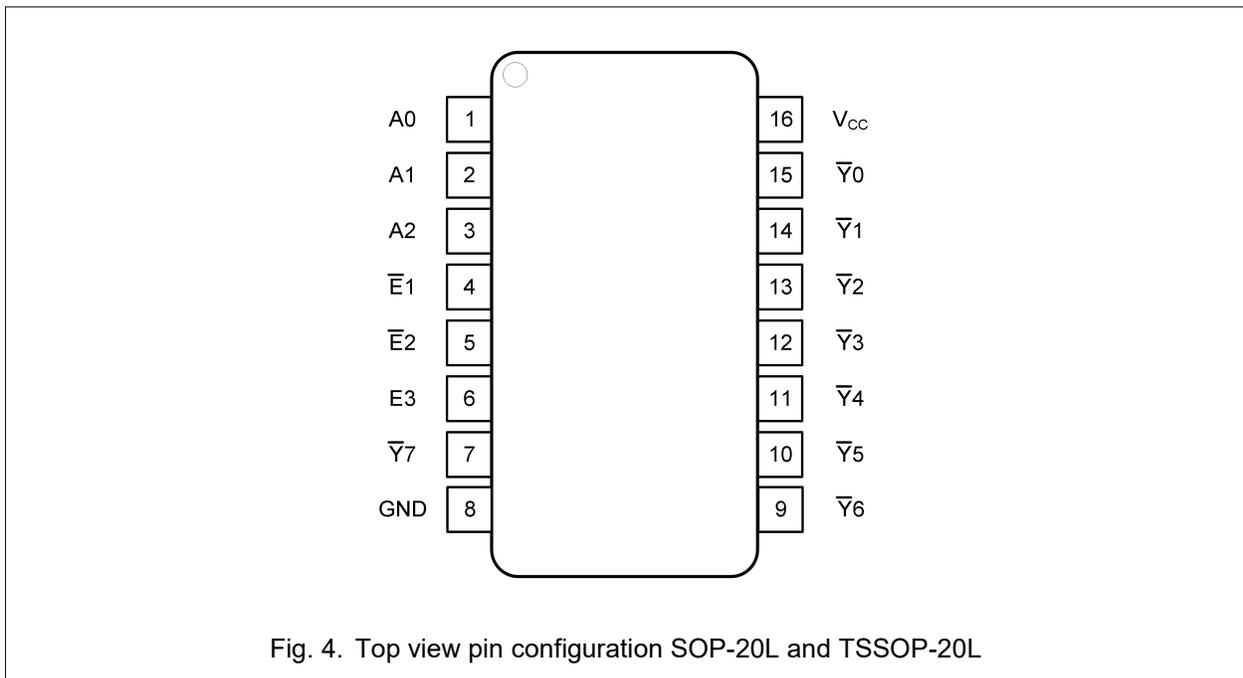


Fig. 4. Top view pin configuration SOP-20L and TSSOP-20L

## 5.2. Pin description

**Table 2. Pin description**

Symbol	Pin	Description
A0, A1, A2	1, 2, 3	address input
$\bar{E}1, \bar{E}2$	4, 5	enable input (active LOW)
E3	6	enable input (active HIGH)
$\bar{Y}0, \bar{Y}1, \bar{Y}2, \bar{Y}3, \bar{Y}4, \bar{Y}5, \bar{Y}6, \bar{Y}7$	15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 7	output
GND	8	ground (0 V)
V <sub>CC</sub>	16	supply voltage

## 6. Functional Description

**Table 3. Function table**

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care.

Control			Input			Output							
$\bar{E}1$	$\bar{E}2$	E3	A2	A1	A0	$\bar{Y}7$	$\bar{Y}6$	$\bar{Y}5$	$\bar{Y}4$	$\bar{Y}3$	$\bar{Y}2$	$\bar{Y}1$	$\bar{Y}0$
H	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
X	H	X											
X	X	L											
L	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L
			L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	
			L	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	H
			L	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	H
			H	L	L	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
			H	L	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H
			H	H	L	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H
			H	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H

## 7. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

**Table 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		-0.5	7	V
$I_{IK}$	input clamping current	$V_I < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$		$\pm 20$	mA
$I_{OK}$	output clamping current	$V_O < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_O > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$		$\pm 20$	mA
$I_O$	output current	$-0.5\text{ V} < V_O < V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$		$\pm 25$	mA
$I_{CC}$	supply current			50	mA
$I_{GND}$	ground current		-50		mA
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		500	mW
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	$^\circ\text{C}$

## 8. Recommended Operating Conditions

The Recommended Operating Conditions table defines the conditions for actual device operation. Recommended operating conditions are specified to ensure optimal performance to the datasheet specifications. EnergyMath does not recommend exceeding them or designing to Absolute Maximum Ratings.

**Table 5. Recommended Operating Conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	74HC138			74HCT138			Unit
			Min	Min	Typ	Min	Min	Typ	
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		2.0	5.0	6.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
$V_I$	input voltage		0		$V_{CC}$	0		$V_{CC}$	V
$V_O$	output voltage		0		$V_{CC}$	0		$V_{CC}$	V
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature		-40	+25	+125	-40	+25	+125	$^\circ\text{C}$
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$			625				ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$		1.67	139		1.67	139	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$			83				ns/V

## 9. Static Characteristics

**Table 6. Static characteristics**

At recommended operating conditions. Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V). Typical values measured at  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C			-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	
<b>74HC138</b>								
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	1.5			1.5		V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	3.15			3.15		V
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	4.2			4.2		V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$			0.5		0.5	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$			1.35		1.35	V
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$			1.8		1.8	V
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$						
		$I_O = -20\ \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	1.9			1.9		V
		$I_O = -20\ \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	4.4			4.4		V
		$I_O = -20\ \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	5.9			5.9		V
		$I_O = -4.0\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	3.84			3.7		V
		$I_O = -5.2\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	5.34			5.2		V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$						
		$I_O = 20\ \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$			0.1		0.1	V
		$I_O = 20\ \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$			0.1		0.1	V
		$I_O = 20\ \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$			0.1		0.1	V
		$I_O = 4.0\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$			0.33		0.4	V
		$I_O = 5.2\text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$			0.33		0.4	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND ; $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$			$\pm 1$		$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND ; $I_O = 0\text{ A}$ ; $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$			20		40	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_i$	input capacitance			4.0				pF

**74HC138; 74HCT138**
**3-to-8 line decoder/demultiplexer; inverting**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C			-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	
<b>74HCT138</b>								
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	2.0			2.0		V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$			0.8		0.8	V
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$						
		$I_O = -20 \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	4.4			4.4		V
		$I_O = -4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	3.84			3.7		V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$						
		$I_O = 20 \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$			0.1		0.1	V
		$I_O = 4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$			0.33		0.4	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or } \text{GND};$ $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$			$\pm 1$		$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or } \text{GND}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$			20		40	$\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	per pin ; $V_I = V_{CC} - 2.1 \text{ V}; I_O = 0$ A; other inputs at $V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$			400		490	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_i$	input capacitance			4.0				pF

## 10. Dynamic Characteristics

**Table 7. Dynamic characteristics**

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 7. Typical values measured at  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C			-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	
<b>74HC138</b>								
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	$A_n$ to $\bar{Y}_n$ ; see Fig. 5 [1]						
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$			120		130	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$			37		42	ns
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$			30		33	ns
		$E_3$ to $\bar{Y}_n$ ; see Fig. 5 [1]						
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$			120		130	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$			37		42	ns
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$			30		33	ns
		$\bar{E}_n$ to $\bar{Y}_n$ ; see Fig. 6 [1]						
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$			120		130	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$			37		42	ns
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$			30		33	ns
$t_t$	transition time	$\bar{Y}_n$ ; see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 [2]						
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$			9		11	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$			6		8	ns
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$			4		5	ns
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation capacitance	$C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ ; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ; $V_I = \text{GND}$ to $V_{CC}$ [3]		20				pF

## 74HC138; 74HCT138

### 3-to-8 line decoder/demultiplexer; inverting

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C			-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	
<b>74HCT138</b>								
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	An to $\bar{Y}_n$ ; $V_{CC} = 4.5V$ ; see Fig. 5 [1]			37		42	ns
		E3 to $\bar{Y}_n$ ; $V_{CC} = 4.5V$ ; see Fig. 5 [1]			37		42	ns
		$\bar{E}_n$ to $\bar{Y}_n$ ; $V_{CC} = 4.5V$ see Fig. 6 [1]			37		42	ns
$t_t$	transition time	$\bar{Y}_n$ ; $V_{CC} = 4.5V$ ; see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6; [2]			6		8	ns
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation capacitance	$C_L = 50pF$ ; $f = 1 MHz$ ; $V_i = GND$ to $V_{CC} - 1.5 V$ [3]		20				pF

[1]  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PHL}$  and  $t_{PLH}$ .

[2]  $t_t$  is the same as  $t_{THL}$  and  $t_{TLH}$ .

[3]  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu W$ ).

$$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \sum(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o) \text{ where:}$$

$f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

$f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

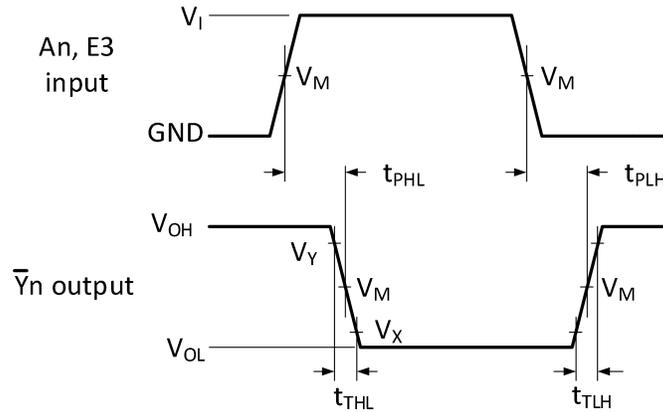
$C_L$  = output load capacitance in pF;

$V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in V;

$N$  = number of inputs switching;

$\sum(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  = sum of outputs.

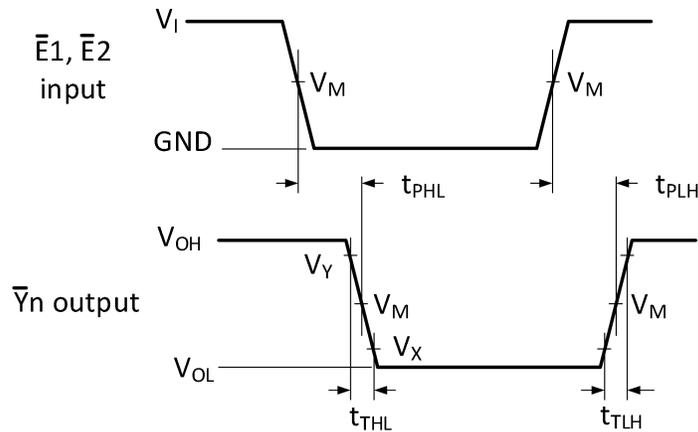
### 10.1. Waveforms and test circuit



Measurement points are given in Table 8.

$V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

Fig. 5. Propagation delay input (An) and enable input (E3) to output ( $\bar{Y}_n$ ) and transition time output ( $\bar{Y}_n$ )



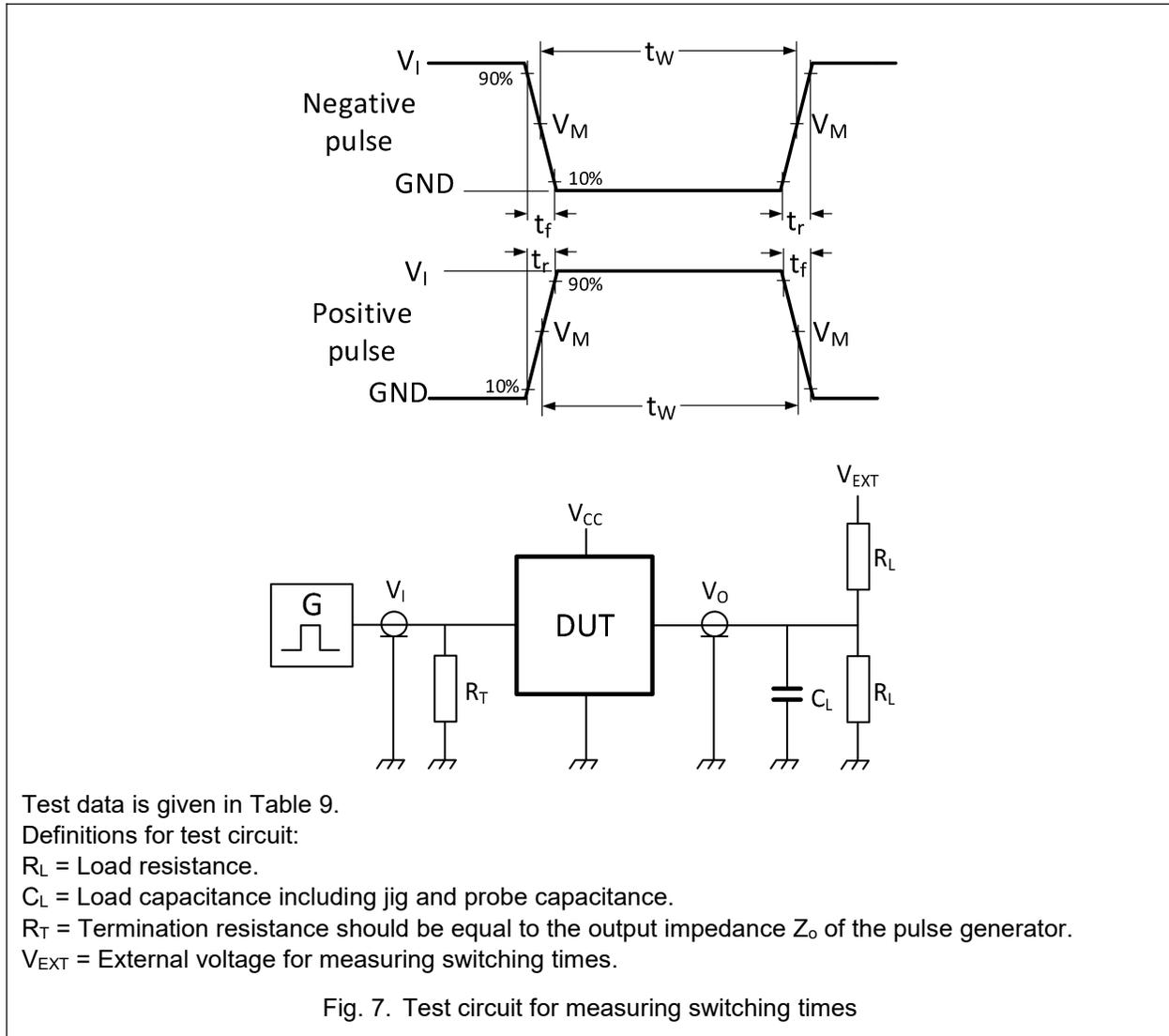
Measurement points are given in Table 8.

$V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

Fig. 6. Propagation delay enable input ( $\bar{E}_n$ ) to output ( $\bar{Y}_n$ ) and transition time output ( $\bar{Y}_n$ )

**Table 8. Measurement points**

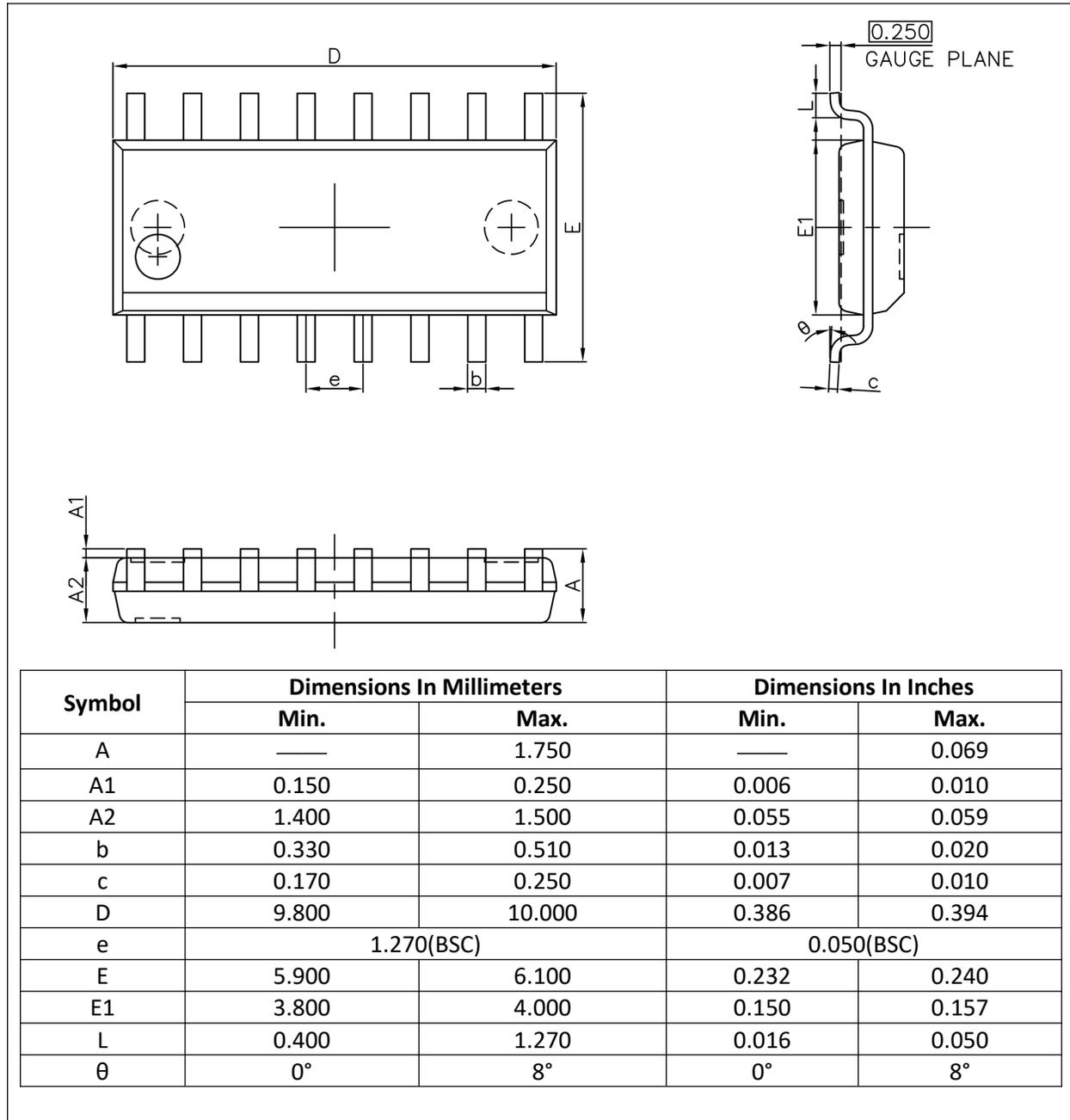
Type	Input	Output		
	$V_M$	$V_M$	$V_X$	$V_Y$
74HC138	$0.5V_{CC}$	$0.5V_{CC}$	$0.1V_{CC}$	$0.9V_{CC}$
74HCT138	1.3 V	1.3 V	$0.1V_{CC}$	$0.9V_{CC}$


**Table 9. Test data**

Type	Input		Load		$V_{EXT}$		
	$V_I$	$t_r = t_f$	$C_L$	$R_L$	$t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}$	$t_{PZH}, t_{PHZ}$	$t_{PZL}, t_{PLZ}$
74HC138	$V_{CC}$	$\leq 2.5$ ns	50 pF	500 $\Omega$	open	GND	$2V_{CC}$
74HCT138	3 V	$\leq 2.5$ ns	50 pF	500 $\Omega$	open	GND	$2V_{CC}$

# 11. Package Outline

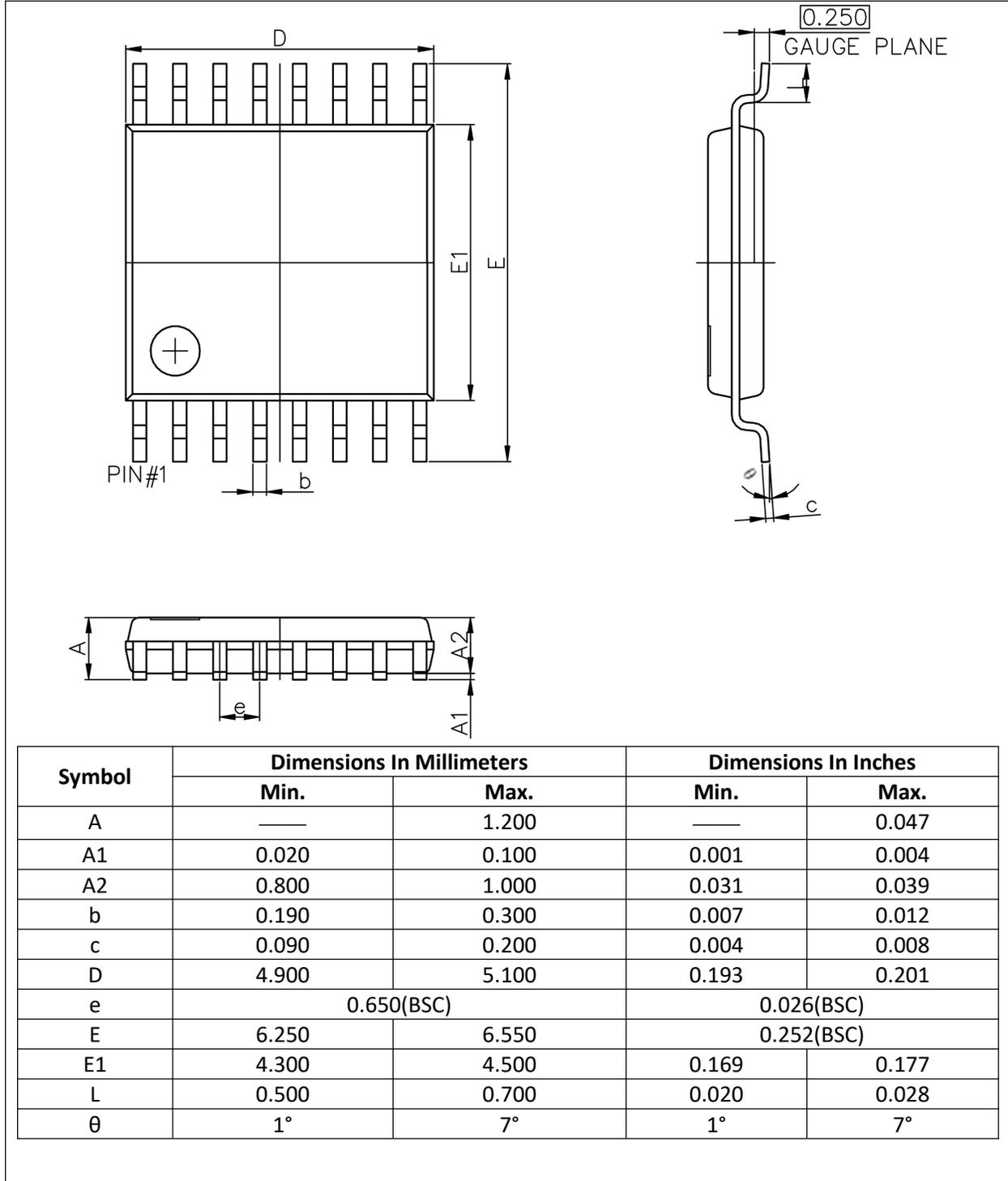
SOP-16L



74HC138; 74HCT138

3-to-8 line decoder/demultiplexer; inverting

TSSOP-16L



## 12. Abbreviations

Table 10. Abbreviations

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

## 13. Revision History

Table 11. Revision history

Document ID	Release Date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74HC_HCT138 Rev. 1.0	Aug 08, 2024	Product datasheet		