# **74AVC2T245**

2-bit dual supply translating transceiver with configurable voltage translation; 3-state

Rev. 2 — 6 April 2017

**Product data sheet** 

### 1 General description

The 74AVC2T245 is a 2-bit, dual supply transceiver that enables bidirectional level translation. The device can be used as two 1-bit transceivers or as a 2-bit transceiver. It features two 2-bit input-output ports (An and Bn) and direction control inputs (DIRn), an output enable input  $(\overline{OE})$  and dual supply pins  $(V_{CC(A)}$  and  $V_{CC(B)})$ . Both  $V_{CC(A)}$  and  $V_{CC(B)}$  can be supplied at any voltage between 0.8 V and 3.6 V making the device suitable for translating between any of the low voltage nodes (0.8 V, 1.2 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V and 3.3 V). Pins An,  $\overline{OE}$  and DIRn are referenced to  $V_{CC(A)}$  and pins Bn are referenced to  $V_{CC(B)}$ . A HIGH on DIRn allows transmission from An to Bn and a LOW on DIRn allows transmission from Bn to An. The output enable input  $(\overline{OE})$  can be used to disable the outputs so the buses are effectively isolated.

The device is fully specified for partial power-down applications using  $I_{OFF}$ . The  $I_{OFF}$  circuitry disables the output, preventing any damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down. In suspend mode when either  $V_{CC(A)}$  or  $V_{CC(B)}$  are at GND level, both An and Bn are in the high-impedance OFF-state.

#### 2 Features and benefits

- Wide supply voltage range:
  - V<sub>CC(A)</sub>: 0.8 V to 3.6 V
  - V<sub>CC(B)</sub>: 0.8 V to 3.6 V
- Complies with JEDEC standards:
  - JESD8-12 (0.8 V to 1.3 V)
  - JESD8-11 (0.9 V to 1.65 V)
  - JESD8-7 (1.2 V to 1.95 V)
  - JESD8-5 (1.8 V to 2.7 V)
  - JESD8-B (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
- ESD protection:
  - HBM JESD22-A114E Class 3B exceeds 8000 V
  - CDM JESD22-C101C exceeds 1000 V
- · Maximum data rates:
  - 380 Mbit/s (≥ 1.8 V to 3.3 V translation)
  - 200 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 3.3 V translation)
  - 200 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 2.5 V translation)
  - 200 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 1.8 V translation)
  - 150 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 1.5 V translation)
  - 100 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 1.2 V translation)
- Suspend mode
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II
- Inputs accept voltages up to 3.6 V



- I<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C

## 3 Ordering information

#### **Table 1. Ordering information**

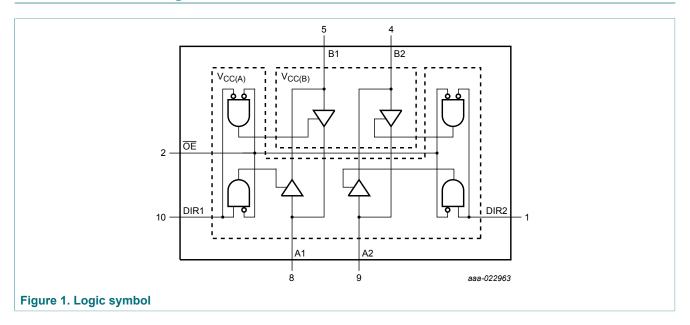
Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74AVC2T245GU	-40 °C to +125 °C	XQFN10	plastic, extremely thin quad flat package; no leads; 10 terminals; body 1.40 x 1.80 x 0.50 mm	SOT1160-1

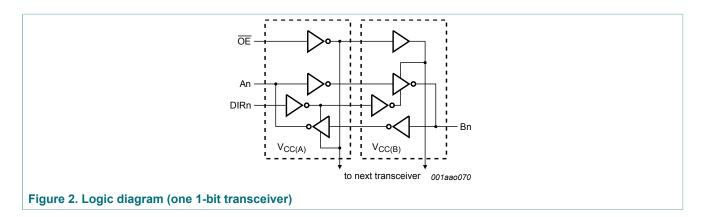
## 4 Marking

### Table 2. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
74AVC2T245GU	B3

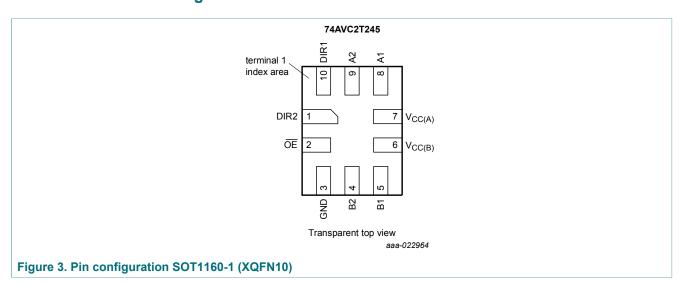
# 5 Functional diagram





## 6 Pinning information

## 6.1 Pinning



### 6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
DIR1, DIR2	10, 1	direction control
OE	2	output enable input (active LOW)
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	6	supply voltage B (Bn inputs are referenced to $V_{\text{CC}(B)}$ )
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	7	supply voltage A (An, $\overline{\text{OE}}$ and DIRn inputs are referenced to $V_{\text{CC(A)}}$ )
A1, A2	8, 9	data input or output
B1, B2	5, 4	data input or output
GND	3	ground (0 V)

## **Functional description**

Table 4. Function table [1]

Supply voltage	Input		Input/output			
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	OE [2]	DIRn [2]	An <sup>[2]</sup>	Bn <sup>[2]</sup>		
0.8 V to 3.6 V	L	L	An = Bn	input		
0.8 V to 3.6 V	L	Н	input	Bn = An		
0.8 V to 3.6 V	Н	X	Z	Z		
GND [3]	Х	X	Z	Z		

- H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care; Z = high-impedance OFF-state. The An, DIRn and  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  input circuit is referenced to  $V_{\text{CC(A)}}$ ; The Bn input circuit is referenced to  $V_{\text{CC(B)}}$ . If at least one of  $V_{\text{CC(A)}}$  or  $V_{\text{CC(B)}}$  is at GND level, the device goes into suspend mode.

#### **Limiting values** 8

#### **Table 5. Limiting values**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	supply voltage A			-0.5	+4.6	V
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	supply voltage B			-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V		-50	-	mA
VI	input voltage		[1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0 V		-50	-	mA
Vo	output voltage	Active mode	[1] [2] [3]	-0.5	V <sub>CCO</sub> + 0.5	V
		Suspend or 3-state mode	[1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
Io	output current	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to V <sub>CCO</sub>	[2]	-	±50	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	I <sub>CC(A)</sub> or I <sub>CC(B)</sub>		-	100	mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	ground current			-100	-	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature			-65	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C		-	250	mW

- The minimum input voltage ratings and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
- $V_{\rm CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.  $V_{\rm CCO}$  + 0.5 V should not exceed 4.6 V.

## **Recommended operating conditions**

#### Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC(A)}$	supply voltage A		0.8	3.6	V
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	supply voltage B		0.8	3.6	V
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage		0	3.6	V
V <sub>O</sub>	output voltage	Active mode [1]	0	V <sub>cco</sub>	V
		Suspend or 3-state mode	0	3.6	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	+125	°C
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and fall rate	V <sub>CCI</sub> =0.8 V to 3.6 V [2]	-	5	ns/V

 $V_{\text{CCO}}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.  $V_{\text{CCI}}$  is the supply voltage associated with the input port.

# 10 Static characteristics

Table 7. Typical static characteristics at  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C <sup>[1] [2]</sup>

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
	output voltage	$I_{O}$ = -1.5 mA; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V	-	0.69	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
	output voltage	$I_{O} = 1.5 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	0.07	-	V
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	DIRn, $\overline{OE}$ input; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	±0.025	±0.25	μΑ
02	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [3] $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±0.5	±2.5	μA
		suspend mode A port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	±0.5	±2.5	μA
		suspend mode B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 0 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±0.5	±2.5	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V	-	±0.1	±1	μΑ
	leakage current	A port; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	±0.1	±1	μΑ
		B port; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	±0.1	±1	μΑ
Cı	input capacitance	DIRn, $\overline{OE}$ input; $V_1 = 0 \text{ V or } 3.3 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	2.0	-	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output capacitance	A and B port; $V_O = 3.3 \text{ V or } 0 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	4.0	-	pF

 $<sup>\</sup>ensuremath{V_{\text{CCO}}}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

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 $V_{\text{CCI}}$  is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.

[3] For I/O ports, the parameter  $I_{OZ}$  includes the input leakage current.

Table 8. Static characteristics [1] [2]

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to	o +85 °C	-40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level	data input					
	input voltage	V <sub>CCI</sub> = 0.8 V	0.70V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.70V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	٧
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	0.65V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.65V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	٧
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	1.6	-	٧
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2	-	2	-	٧
		DIRn, OE input					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0.8 V	0.70V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.70V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	٧
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	٧
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	1.6	-	٧
	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2	-	2	-	V	
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level	data input					
	input voltage	V <sub>CCI</sub> = 0.8 V	-	0.30V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.30V <sub>CCI</sub>	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	-	0.35V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.35V <sub>CCI</sub>	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.7	-	0.7	٧
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.8	-	0.8	٧
		DIRn, OE input					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0.8 V	-	0.30V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.30V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	٧
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.8	-	0.8	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>					
	output voltage	$I_{O}$ = -100 µA; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -3 mA; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.1 V	0.85	-	0.85	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -6 mA; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.4 V	1.05	-	1.05	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -8 mA; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.65 V	1.2	-	1.2	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -9 mA; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.3 V	1.75	-	1.75	-	V
		$I_O = -12 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.3	-	2.3	-	V

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## 2-bit dual supply translating transceiver with configurable voltage translation; 3-state

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C t	o +85 °C	-40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$					
	output voltage	$I_O = 100 \mu A;$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
		$I_{O} = 3 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	-	0.25	-	0.25	V
		$I_{O} = 6 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	0.35	-	0.35	V
		$I_{O}$ = 8 mA; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.65 V	-	0.45	-	0.45	V
		$I_{O} = 9 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	0.55	-	0.55	V
		$I_O = 12 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	DIRn, $\overline{OE}$ input; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±1	-	±5	μA
l <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [3] $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±5	-	±30	μA
		suspend mode A port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [3] $V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	±5	-	±30	μΑ
		suspend mode B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [3] $V_{CC(A)} = 0 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±5	-	±30	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage	A port; $V_1$ or $V_0 = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(A)} = 0$ V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	±5	-	±30	μA
	current	B port; $V_1$ or $V_0$ = 0 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	±5	-	±30	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	A port; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	10	-	55	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	8	-	50	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	8	-	50	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.6 V	-2	-	-12	-	μΑ
		B port; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	10	-	55	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	8	-	50	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V	-2	-	-12	-	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.6 V	-	8	-	50	μA

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to	+85 °C	-40 °C to	Unit	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
		A plus B port ( $I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)}$ ); $I_O = 0$ A; $V_I = 0$ V or $V_{CCI}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	20	-	70	μA
		A plus B port ( $I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)}$ ); $I_O = 0$ A; $V_I = 0$ V or $V_{CCI}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.1$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.1$ V to 3.6 V	-	16	-	65	μA
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	$V_I = 3.0 \text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	500	-	650	μΑ

Table 9. Typical total supply current  $(I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)})$ 

V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>								
	0 V	0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V			
0 V	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	μΑ		
0.8 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	μΑ		
1.2 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	μΑ		
1.5 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	μA		
1.8 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	μΑ		
2.5 V	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	μΑ		
3.3 V	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	μA		

 $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the data input port. For I/O ports, the parameter  $I_{OZ}$  includes the input leakage current.

## 11 Dynamic characteristics

Table 10. Typical power dissipation capacitance at  $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C^{[1][2]}$ Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$						Unit
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	A port: (direction An to Bn); output enabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	pF
		A port: (direction An to Bn); output disabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	pF
		A port: (direction Bn to An); output enabled	9	9	9	10	12	14	pF
		A port: (direction Bn to An); output disabled	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	pF
		B port: (direction An to Bn); output enabled	9	9	9	10	12	14	pF
		B port: (direction An to Bn); output disabled	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	pF
		B port: (direction Bn to An); output enabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	pF
		B port: (direction Bn to An); output disabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	pF

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

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

f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz;

 $f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

C<sub>L</sub> = load capacitance in pF;

V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

 $\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_0) = \text{sum of the outputs.}$ [2]  $f_i = 10 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$ ;  $t_r = t_f = 1 \text{ ns}$ ;  $C_L = 0 \text{ pF}$ ;  $R_L = \infty \Omega$ .

Table 11. Typical dynamic characteristics at  $V_{CC(A)}$  = 0.8 V and  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C <sup>[1]</sup>

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 6; for waveforms see Figure 4 and Figure 5

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>							
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V		
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	An to Bn	17.5	8.0	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	ns	
		Bn to An	17.6	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.8	ns	
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to An	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	ns	
		OE to Bn	19.7	10.9	9.8	10.0	9.3	9.9	ns	
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to An	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1	ns	
		OE to Bn	34.3	22.7	21.5	21.0	21.1	21.5	ns	

<sup>[1]</sup>  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ ;  $t_{dis}$  is the same as  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$ ;  $t_{en}$  is the same as  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$ .

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Table 12. Typical dynamic characteristics at  $V_{CC(B)}$  = 0.8 V and  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C  $^{[1]}$ 

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 6; for waveforms see Figure 4 and Figure 5

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>							
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V		
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	An to Bn	17.5	14.8	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.8	ns	
		Bn to An	17.6	8.0	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.7	ns	
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to An	17.0	5.8	4.1	4.0	2.9	3.4	ns	
		OE to Bn	19.7	15.6	15.0	14.7	14.4	14.1	ns	
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to An	30.3	6.2	4.1	3.1	2.2	1.8	ns	
		OE to Bn	34.3	18.1	17.2	16.8	16.5	16.3	ns	

<sup>[1]</sup>  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ ;  $t_{dis}$  is the same as  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$ ;  $t_{en}$  is the same as  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$ .

Table 13. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +85 °C [1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 6; for waveforms see Figure 4 and Figure 5

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions					Vc	C(B)					Unit
			1.2 V	£0.1 V	1.5 V:	±0.1 V	1.8 V±	0.15 V	2.5 V:	±0.2 V	3.3 V:	±0.3 V	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{CC(A)} = 1$	I.1 V to 1.3 V							ı					
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	An to Bn	1.1	9.2	1.1	6.9	0.9	5.9	0.9	5.3	0.8	5.2	ns
	delay	Bn to An	1.1	9.2	1	8.5	1	8.2	0.9	8.2	0.8	8	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to An	2.4	10	2.4	10	2.4	10	2.4	10	2.4	10	ns
		OE to Bn	2.7	10.8	2.3	8.4	2.5	8	2.1	7	2.6	7.8	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to An	1.5	12.4	1.5	12.4	1.5	12.4	1.5	12.4	1.5	12.4	ns
		OE to Bn	1.9	12.6	1.7	9.3	1.6	8	1.5	6.9	1.4	6.7	ns
$V_{CC(A)} = 1$	1.4 V to 1.6 V			•	•	'			'	'	•		
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation An	An to Bn	1	8.5	1	5.5	0.9	4.7	0.9	3.8	8.0	3.5	ns
	delay	Bn to An	1.1	6.9	1	5.5	1	5.3	0.9	5	0.8	4.8	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to An	2	6.3	2	6.3	2	6.3	2	6.3	2	6.3	ns
		OE to Bn	2.6	9.8	2.2	6.7	2.5	6.5	2	5.4	2.5	6	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to An	1.2	6.8	1.2	6.8	1.2	6.8	1.2	6.8	1.2	6.8	ns
		OE to Bn	1.7	11	1.5	6.8	1.4	5.8	1.3	4.8	1.3	4.4	ns
$V_{CC(A)} = 1$	1.65 V to 1.95 V	V				'			<b>'</b>	<b>'</b>		·	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	An to Bn	1	8.2	1	5.3	0.9	4.4	8.0	3.4	0.7	3.2	ns
	delay	Bn to An	0.9	5.9	0.9	4.7	0.9	4.4	0.8	4.1	0.7	3.9	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to An	2.1	5.9	2.1	5.9	2.1	5.9	2.1	5.9	2.1	5.9	ns
		OE to Bn	2.4	9.5	2.1	6.4	2.3	6.2	1.8	5	2.3	5.6	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to An	1.1	5.3	1.1	5.3	1.1	5.3	1.1	5.3	1.1	5.3	ns
		OE to Bn	1.6	10.5	1.4	6.3	1.3	5.3	1.2	4.3	1.1	3.9	ns

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions					Vc	C(B)					Unit
			1.2 V	£0.1 V	1.5 V	£0.1 V	1.8 V±	0.15 V	2.5 V±0.2 V		3.3 V±0.3 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{CC(A)} = 2$	2.3 V to 2.7 V				-					1	1		-
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	An to Bn	0.9	8.2	0.9	5	0.8	4.1	0.7	3.1	0.6	2.7	ns
	delay	Bn to An	0.9	5.3	0.9	3.8	0.8	3.4	0.7	3.1	0.6	3	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to An	1.5	4.3	1.5	4.3	1.5	4.3	1.5	4.3	1.5	4.3	ns
	OE to Bn	2.3	9	1.9	6	2.2	5.8	1.6	4.6	2.1	5.1	ns	
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to An	0.9	3.6	0.9	3.6	0.9	3.6	0.9	3.6	0.9	3.6	ns
		OE to Bn	1.3	10	1.3	5.8	1.2	4.8	1.1	3.7	1.1	3.3	ns
$V_{CC(A)} = 3$	3.0 V to 3.6 V		'						-	'			,
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	An to Bn	0.8	8	0.8	4.8	0.7	3.9	0.6	3	0.5	2.6	ns
	delay	Bn to An	0.8	5.2	0.8	3.5	0.7	3.2	0.6	2.7	0.5	2.6	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to An	1.9	4.7	1.9	4.7	1.9	4.7	1.9	4.7	1.9	4.7	ns
		OE to Bn	2.2	8.6	1.9	5.8	2	5.6	1.5	4.4	2	5	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to An	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.9	ns
		OE to Bn	1.5	9.8	1.4	5.6	1.2	4.6	1.1	3.5	1.1	3.1	ns

<sup>[1]</sup>  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ ;  $t_{dis}$  is the same as  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$ ;  $t_{en}$  is the same as  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$ .

Table 14. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +125 °C [1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 6; for waveforms see Figure 4 and Figure 5

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions					Vc	C(B)					Unit
			1.2 V	£0.1 V	1.5 V	£0.1 V	1.8 V±	0.15 V	2.5 V	±0.2 V	3.3 V	£0.3 V	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{CC(A)} = 1$	I.1 V to 1.3 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	An to Bn	1.1	9.7	1.1	7.3	0.9	6.3	0.9	5.6	0.8	5.5	ns
	delay	Bn to An	1.1	9.7	1	8.9	1	8.6	0.9	8.6	0.8	8.4	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to An	2.4	10.5	2.4	10.5	2.4	10.5	2.4	10.5	2.4	10.5	ns
	OE to Bn	2.7	11.6	2.3	9.1	2.5	8.6	2.1	7.5	2.6	8.4	ns	
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to An	1.5	13	1.5	13	1.5	13	1.5	13	1.5	13	ns
		OE to Bn	1.9	13	1.7	9.6	1.6	8.4	1.5	7.2	1.4	7	ns
$V_{CC(A)} = 1$	1.4 V to 1.6 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	An to Bn	1	8.9	1	5.7	0.9	4.9	0.9	4	8.0	3.7	ns
	delay	Bn to An	1.1	7.3	1	5.7	1	5.5	0.9	5.2	8.0	5.1	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to An	2	6.7	2	6.7	2	6.7	2	6.7	2	6.7	ns
		OE to Bn	2.6	10.2	2.2	7.1	2.5	6.9	2	5.7	2.5	6.3	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to An	1.2	7.3	1.2	7.3	1.2	7.3	1.2	7.3	1.2	7.3	ns

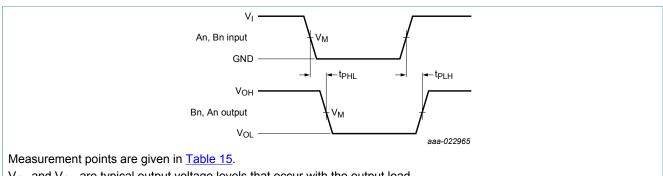
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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions					Vc	C(B)					Unit
			1.2 V	£0.1 V	1.5 V:	£0.1 V	1.8 V±	0.15 V	2.5 V	±0.2 V	3.3 V	±0.3 V	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
		OE to Bn	1.7	11.4	1.5	7.1	1.4	6.1	1.3	5.1	1.3	4.7	ns
$V_{CC(A)} = 1$	.65 V to 1.95 Y	V		ı	ı	J.		J.		J.	<u>I</u>	I.	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	An to Bn	1	8.6	1	5.5	0.9	4.6	8.0	3.6	0.7	3.4	ns
	delay	Bn to An	0.9	6.3	0.9	4.9	0.9	4.6	0.8	4.3	0.7	4.1	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to An	2.1	6.2	2.1	6.2	2.1	6.2	2.1	6.2	2.1	6.2	ns
		OE to Bn	2.4	10	2.1	6.8	2.3	6.6	1.8	5.3	2.3	5.9	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to An	1.1	5.7	1.1	5.7	1.1	5.7	1.1	5.7	1.1	5.7	ns
		OE to Bn	1.6	11	1.4	6.7	1.3	5.7	1.2	4.6	1.1	4.2	ns
$V_{CC(A)} = 2$	2.3 V to 2.7 V							1	<b>'</b>				
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	An to Bn	0.9	8.6	0.9	5.2	0.8	4.3	0.7	3.3	0.6	2.9	ns
	delay	Bn to An	0.9	5.6	0.9	4	8.0	3.6	0.7	3.3	0.6	3.2	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to An	1.5	4.6	1.5	4.6	1.5	4.6	1.5	4.6	1.5	4.6	ns
		OE to Bn	2.3	9.5	1.9	6.4	2.2	6.1	1.6	4.9	2.1	5.4	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to An	0.9	3.9	0.9	3.9	0.9	3.9	0.9	3.9	0.9	3.9	ns
		OE to Bn	1.3	10.5	1.3	6.2	1.2	5.1	1.1	4	1.1	3.6	ns
$V_{CC(A)} = 3$	3.0 V to 3.6 V			•					'				
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	An to Bn	0.8	8.4	0.8	5.1	0.7	4.1	0.6	3.2	0.5	2.7	ns
	delay	Bn to An	0.8	5.5	0.8	3.7	0.7	3.4	0.6	2.9	0.5	2.7	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to An	1.9	5	1.9	5	1.9	5	1.9	5	1.9	5	ns
		OE to Bn	2.2	9	1.9	6.2	2	5.9	1.5	4.7	2	5.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to An	0.9	3.1	0.9	3.1	0.9	3.1	0.9	3.1	0.9	3.1	ns
CII		OE to Bn	1.5	10.2	1.4	5.9	1.2	5	1.1	3.7	1.1	3.3	ns
	I control of the cont	1						1			1	T. Control of the Con	

<sup>[1]</sup>  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ ;  $t_{dis}$  is the same as  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$ ;  $t_{en}$  is the same as  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$ .

### 11.1 Waveforms and test circuit



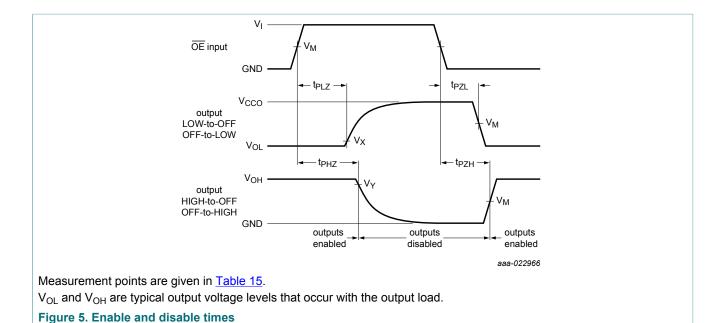
 $V_{\text{OL}}$  and  $V_{\text{OH}}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

Figure 4. The data input (An, Bn) to output (Bn, An) propagation delay times

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**Nexperia** 74AVC2T245

### 2-bit dual supply translating transceiver with configurable voltage translation; 3-state



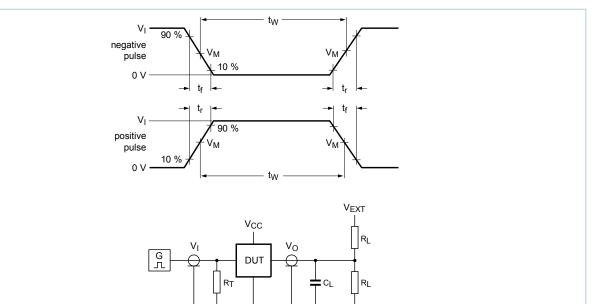
**Table 15. Measurement points** 

Supply voltage	Input [1]	Output [2]		
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>Y</sub>
0.8 V to 1.6 V	0.5V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5V <sub>CCO</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.1 V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.1 V
1.65 V to 2.7 V	0.5V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5V <sub>CCO</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.15 V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.15 V
3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.5V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5V <sub>CCO</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.3 V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.3 V

 $V_{\rm CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.  $V_{\rm CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

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Test data is given in Table 16.

R<sub>L</sub> = Load resistance.

C<sub>L</sub> = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

 $R_T$  = termination resistance should be equal to output impedance  $Z_0$  of the pulse generator.

V<sub>EXT</sub> = External voltage for measuring switching times.

Figure 6. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 16. Test data

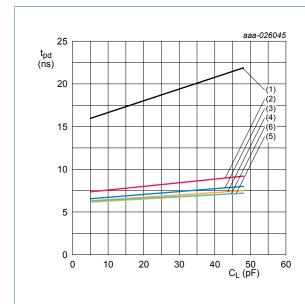
Supply voltage	Input		Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>			
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V <sub>I</sub> <sup>[1]</sup>	Δt/ΔV <sup>[2]</sup>	C <sub>L</sub>	R <sub>L</sub>	t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub>	t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PHZ</sub>	t <sub>PZL</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub> [3]	
0.8 V to 1.6 V	V <sub>CCI</sub>	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	2V <sub>CCO</sub>	
1.65 V to 2.7 V	V <sub>CCI</sub>	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	2V <sub>CCO</sub>	
3.0 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CCI</sub>	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	2V <sub>CCO</sub>	

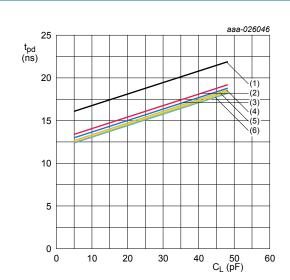
 $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the data input port. dV/dt  $\geq$  1.0 V/ns [1]

<sup>[2]</sup> [3]

 $<sup>\</sup>ensuremath{V_{\text{CCO}}}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

## 12 Typical propagation delay characteristics

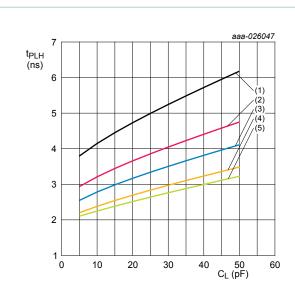


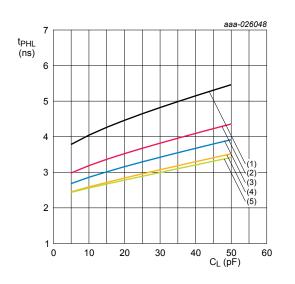


- a. Propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (1)  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (5)  $V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
- (6)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$

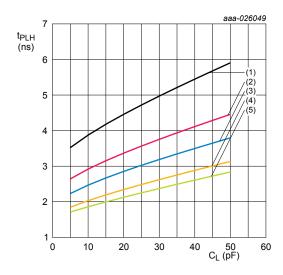
- b. Propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (1)  $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (5)  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
- (6)  $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$

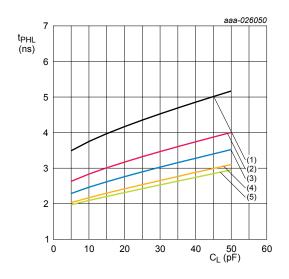
Figure 7. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C





a. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$  b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ 

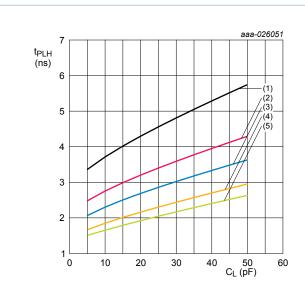


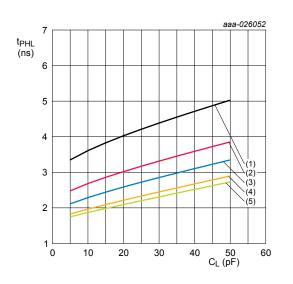


c. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$  d. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ 

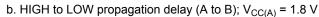
- (1)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
- (5)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$

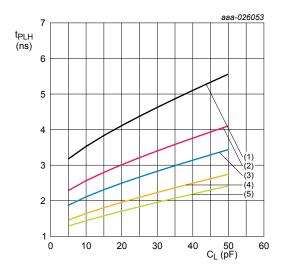
Figure 8. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

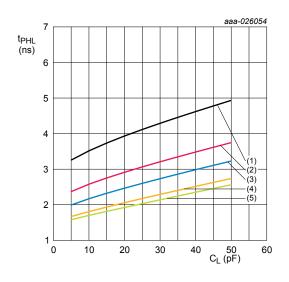




a. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$  b. HIC



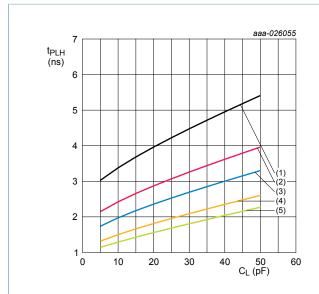


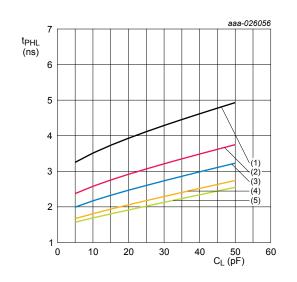


c. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$  d. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ 

- (1)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
- (5)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$

Figure 9. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C



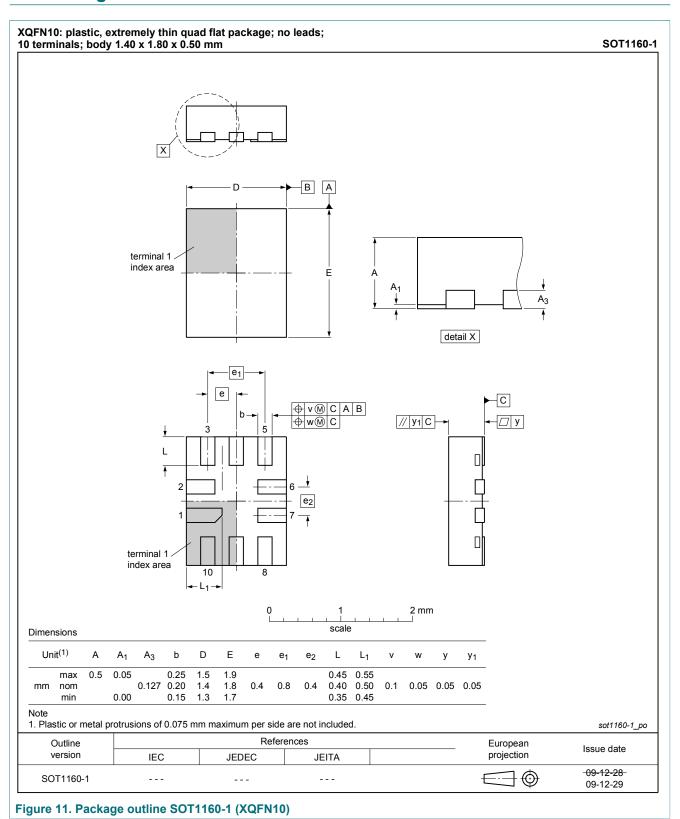


a. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$  b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ 

- (1)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
- (5)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$

Figure 10. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

## 13 Package outline



Nexperia 74AVC2T245

2-bit dual supply translating transceiver with configurable voltage translation; 3-state

### 14 Abbreviations

#### **Table 17. Abbreviations**

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
НВМ	Human Body Model

# 15 Revision history

### **Table 18. Revision history**

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AVC2T245 v.2	20170406	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T245 v.1
Modifications:	Nexperia.	s data sheet has been redesignees been adapted to the new con		
74AVC2T245 v.1	20161219	Product data sheet	-	-

### 16 Legal information

#### 16.1 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.

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Nexperia 74AVC2T245

### 2-bit dual supply translating transceiver with configurable voltage translation; 3-state

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