## **74AVC2T45**

# Dual-bit, dual-supply voltage level translator/transceiver; 3-state

Rev. 10 — 4 November 2021

**Product data sheet** 

## 1. General description

The 74AVC2T45 is a dual-bit, dual-supply transceiver that enables bidirectional level translation. It features two data input-output ports (nA and nB), a direction control input (DIR) 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 nA and DIR are referenced to  $V_{CC(A)}$  and pins nB are referenced to  $V_{CC(B)}$ . A HIGH on DIR allows transmission from nA to nB and a LOW on DIR allows transmission from nB to nA.

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 A and B 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
- High noise immunity
- · 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-A114F Class 3B exceeds 8000 V
  - MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
  - CDM JESD22-C101C exceeds 1000 V
- Maximum data rates:
  - 500 Mbit/s (1.8 V to 3.3 V translation)
  - 320 Mbit/s (<1.8 V to 3.3 V translation)</li>
  - 320 Mbit/s (translate to 2.5 V or 1.8 V)
  - 280 Mbit/s (translate to 1.5 V)
  - 240 Mbit/s (translate to 1.2 V)
- Suspend mode
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II
- Inputs accept voltages up to 3.6 V
- Low noise overshoot and undershoot < 10 % of V<sub>CC</sub>
- I<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- Multiple package options
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C



### Dual-bit, dual-supply voltage level translator/transceiver; 3-state

## 3. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information** 

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74AVC2T45DP	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP8	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3 mm; lead length 0.5 mm	SOT505-2
74AVC2T45DC	-40 °C to +125 °C	VSSOP8	plastic very thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 2.3 mm	SOT765-1
74AVC2T45GT	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1 × 1.95 × 0.5 mm	SOT833-1
74AVC2T45GF	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1.35 × 1 × 0.5 mm	SOT1089
74AVC2T45GN	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1.2 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1116
74AVC2T45GS	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1.35 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1203
74AVC2T45GX	-40 °C to +85 °C	X2SON8	plastic thermal enhanced extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1.35 × 0.8 × 0.32 mm	SOT1233-2

## 4. Marking

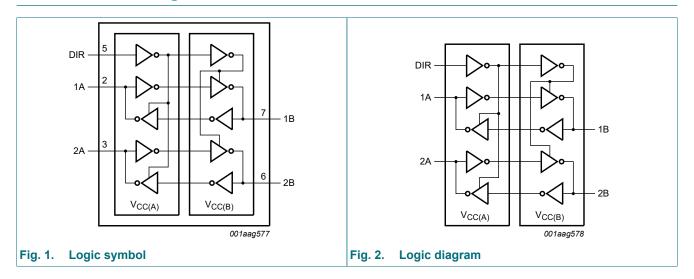
#### Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code[1]
74AVC2T45DP	B45
74AVC2T45DC	B45
74AVC2T45GT	B45
74AVC2T45GF	B5
74AVC2T45GN	B5
74AVC2T45GS	B5
74AVC2T45GX	B5

<sup>[1]</sup> The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

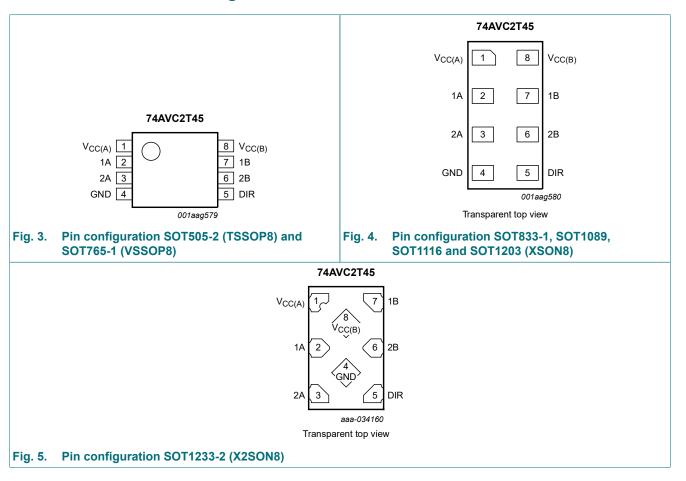
#### Dual-bit, dual-supply voltage level translator/transceiver; 3-state

## 5. Functional diagram



## 6. Pinning information

## 6.1. Pinning



**Product data sheet** 

#### Dual-bit, dual-supply voltage level translator/transceiver; 3-state

## 6.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	1	supply voltage A (referenced to pins 1A, 2A and DIR)
1A	2	data input or output
2A	3	data input or output
GND	4	ground (0 V)
DIR	5	direction control
2B	6	data input or output
1B	7	data input or output
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	8	supply voltage B (referenced to pins 1B and 2B)

## 7. Functional description

#### **Table 4. Function table**

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care; Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

Supply voltage	Input	Input/output [1]			
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	DIR [2]	nA	nB		
0.8 V to 3.6 V	L	nA = nB	input		
0.8 V to 3.6 V	Н	input	nB = nA		
GND [3]	X	Z	Z		

- The input circuit of the data I/O is always active. The DIR input circuit is referenced to  $V_{CC(A)}$ . If at least one of  $V_{CC(A)}$  or  $V_{CC(B)}$  is at GND level, the device goes into Suspend mode.

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## 8. Limiting values

#### **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
$V_{CC(A)}$	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
I <sub>O</sub>	output current	$V_O = 0 V \text{ to } V_{CCO}$	-	±50	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	I <sub>CC(A)</sub> or I <sub>CC(B)</sub>	-	100	mA
$I_{GND}$	ground current		-100	-	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125  ^{\circ}\text{C}$ [4]	-	250	mW

<sup>[1]</sup> The minimum input voltage rating and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

For SOT765-1 (VSSOP8) package: Ptot derates linearly with 4.9 mW/K above 99 °C.

For SOT833-1 (XSON8) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 3.1 mW/K above 68 °C.

For SOT1089 (XSON8) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 4.0 mW/K above 88 °C.

For SOT1116 (XSON8) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 4.2 mW/K above 90 °C.

For SOT1203 (XSON8) package: Ptot derates linearly with 3.6 mW/K above 81 °C.

For SOT1233-2 (X2SON8) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 7.7 mW/K above 118 °C.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	supply voltage A		0.8	3.6	V
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	supply voltage B		0.8	3.6	V
VI	input voltage		0	3.6	V
Vo	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

<sup>[1]</sup> V<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

<sup>[2]</sup> V<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

<sup>[3]</sup>  $V_{CCO}$  + 0.5 V should not exceed 4.6 V.

<sup>[4]</sup> For SOT505-2 (TSSOP8) package: Ptot derates linearly with 4.6 mW/K above 96 °C.

<sup>[2]</sup>  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the input port.

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## 10. Static characteristics

Table 7. Typical static characteristics at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

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 output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_O = -1.5 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	0.69	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_O = 1.5 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	0.07	-	V
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	DIR input; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±0.025	±0.25	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [1][2] $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±0.5	±2.5	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	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	-	±0.1	±1	μA
		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	-	±0.1	±1	μΑ
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance	DIR input; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } 3.3 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	1.0	-	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output capacitance	A and B port; Suspend mode; [2] $V_O = V_{CCO}$ or GND; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	4.0	-	pF

<sup>[1]</sup> For I/O ports, the parameter  $I_{\text{OZ}}$  includes the input leakage current.

**Table 8. Static characteristics** 

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 [1]					
	input voltage	V <sub>CCI</sub> = 0.8 V	0.70V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.70V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	0.65V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.65V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	1.6	-	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2	-	2	-	V
		DIR input					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0.8 V	0.70V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.70V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	1.6	-	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2	-	2	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level	data input [1]					
	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	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.9	-	0.9	V
		DIR 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>	V
		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	-	0.9	-	0.9	V

<sup>[2]</sup> V<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to	+85 °C	-40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ [2]					
	output voltage	$I_O = -100 \ \mu A;$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \ V \text{ to } 3.6 \ V$	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -3 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	0.85	-	0.85	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -6 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 V$	1.05	-	1.05	-	V
		$I_O = -8 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	1.2	-	1.2	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -9 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	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
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
		$I_O = 8 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	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
II	input leakage current	DIR input; $V_1 = 0 \text{ V or } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±1	-	±1.5	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [2][3] $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±5	-	±7.5	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage	A port; $V_I$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(A)} = 0$ V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	±5	-	±35	μΑ
	current	B port; $V_I$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0$ V; $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	±5	-	±35	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	A port; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$ [1]					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	8	-	11.5	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	8	-	11.5	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-2	-	-8	-	μA
		B port; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$ [1]					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	8	-	11.5	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V	-2	-	-8	-	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.6 V	-	8	-	11.5	μA
		A plus B port ( $I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)}$ ); [1] $I_O = 0$ 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	-	16	-	23	μА

V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
 V<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output port.
 For I/O ports, the parameter I<sub>OZ</sub> includes the input leakage current.

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## 11. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Typical dynamic characteristics at  $V_{CC(A)}$  = 0.8 V and  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 8; for waveforms see Fig. 6 and Fig. 7

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>						Unit
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to B [1]	15.5	8.1	7.6	7.7	8.4	9.2	ns
		B to A [1]	15.5	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.8	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A [2]	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	ns
		DIR to B [2]	11.7	7.9	7.6	8.2	8.7	10.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	DIR to A [3]	27.2	20.6	19.9	20.4	20.7	22.0	ns
		DIR to B [3]	27.7	20.3	19.8	19.9	20.6	21.4	ns

 $t_{\text{pd}}$  is the same as  $t_{\text{PLH}}$  and  $t_{\text{PHL}}$ 

Table 10. Typical dynamic characteristics at  $V_{CC(B)}$  = 0.8 V and  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 8; for waveforms see Fig. 6 and Fig. 7

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions			Vc	C(A)			Unit
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to B [1]	15.5	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.8	ns
		B to A [1]	15.5	8.1	7.6	7.7	8.4	9.2	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A [2]	12.2	4.9	3.8	3.7	2.8	3.4	ns
		DIR to B [2]	11.7	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	DIR to A [3]	27.2	17.3	16.6	16.5	17.1	17.8	ns
		DIR to B [3]	27.7	17.6	16.1	15.9	14.8	15.2	ns

 $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ 

Table 11. Typical power dissipation capacitance at  $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(A)}$ and $V_{CC(B)}$					Unit	
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
C <sub>PD</sub> power dissipat capacitance	power dissipation	[1][2]							
	capacitance	A port: (direction A to B); B port: (direction B to A)	1	2	2	2	2	2	pF
			A port: (direction B to A); B port: (direction A to B)	9	11	11	12	14	17

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

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

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

fo = 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;

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

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 $t_{dis}^{r}$  is the same as  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$ 

 $t_{en}$  is the same as  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$ 

ten is a calculated value using the formula shown in Section 12.4

t<sub>dis</sub> is the same as t<sub>PLZ</sub> and t<sub>PHZ</sub>

 $t_{\text{en}}$  is the same as  $t_{\text{PZL}}$  and  $t_{\text{PZH}}$ 

t<sub>en</sub> is a calculated value using the formula shown in Section 12.4

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Table 12. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +85 °C

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 8; for waveforms see Fig. 6 and Fig. 7.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		V <sub>CC(B)</sub>									Unit
				2 V .1 V		5 V .1 V		3 V 15 V		5 V .2 V		3 V .3 V	•
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	A to B [1]											
	delay	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	1.0	9.0	0.7	6.8	0.6	6.1	0.5	5.7	0.5	6.1	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	1.0	8.0	0.7	5.4	0.6	4.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	3.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.0	7.7	0.6	5.1	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.4	0.5	3.1	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.0	7.2	0.5	4.7	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.0	0.5	2.6	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	1.0	7.1	0.5	4.5	0.5	3.7	0.5	2.8	0.5	2.4	ns
		B to A [1]											
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	1.0	9.0	0.8	8.0	0.7	7.7	0.6	7.2	0.5	7.1	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	1.0	6.8	0.8	5.4	0.7	5.1	0.6	4.7	0.5	4.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	1.0	6.1	0.7	4.6	0.5	4.4	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.7	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.0	5.7	0.6	3.8	0.5	3.4	0.5	3.0	0.5	2.8	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	1.0	6.1	0.6	3.6	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.6	0.5	2.4	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A [2]											
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	ns
		DIR to B [2]											
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.2	8.4	1.8	6.7	2.0	6.9	1.7	6.2	2.4	7.2	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.0	7.6	1.8	5.9	1.6	6.0	1.2	4.8	1.7	5.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.8	7.7	1.8	5.7	1.4	5.8	1.0	4.5	1.5	5.2	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.7	7.3	2.0	5.2	1.5	5.1	0.6	4.2	1.1	4.8	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.7	7.2	0.7	5.5	0.6	5.5	0.7	4.1	1.7	4.7	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	DIR to A [3][4]											
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	17.4	-	14.7	-	14.6	-	13.4	-	14.3	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	14.4	-	11.3	-	11.1	-	9.5	-	10.0	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	13.8	-	10.3	-	10.2	-	8.4	-	8.9	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	13.0	-	9.0	-	8.5	-	7.2	-	7.6	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	13.3	-	9.1	-	8.6	-	6.7	-	7.1	ns
		DIR to B [3][4]											
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	17.8	-	15.6	-	14.9	-	14.5	-	14.9	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	14.3	-	11.7	-	10.9	-	10.0	-	9.8	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	13.2	-	10.6	-	9.8	-	8.9	-	8.6	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	11.4	-	8.9	-	8.1	-	7.2	-	6.8	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	11.8	-	9.2	-	8.4	-	7.5	-	7.1	ns

<sup>[1]</sup>  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ 

<sup>[2]</sup>  $t_{dis}$  is the same as  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$ 

<sup>[3]</sup> t<sub>en</sub> is the same as t<sub>PZL</sub> and t<sub>PZH</sub>

<sup>[4]</sup> t<sub>en</sub> is a calculated value using the formula shown in <u>Section 12.4</u>

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Table 13. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +125 °C

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 8; for waveforms see Fig. 6 and Fig. 7.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		V <sub>CC(B)</sub>									Unit
				2 V .1 V		5 V .1 V		3 V 15 V		5 V .2 V		3 V .3 V	•
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$t_{pd}$	propagation	A to B [1]											
	delay	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	1.0	9.9	0.7	7.5	0.6	6.8	0.5	6.3	0.5	6.8	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.0	8.8	0.7	6.0	0.6	5.1	0.5	4.1	0.5	3.9	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	1.0	8.5	0.6	5.7	0.5	4.8	0.5	3.8	0.5	3.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.0	8.0	0.5	5.2	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.3	0.5	2.9	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	1.0	7.9	0.5	5.0	0.5	4.1	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.7	ns
		B to A [1]											
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	1.0	9.9	8.0	8.8	0.7	8.5	0.6	8.0	0.5	7.9	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	1.0	7.5	0.8	6.0	0.7	5.7	0.6	5.2	0.5	5.0	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	1.0	6.8	0.7	5.1	0.5	4.9	0.5	4.3	0.5	4.1	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.0	6.3	0.6	4.2	0.5	3.8	0.5	3.3	0.5	3.1	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	1.0	6.8	0.6	4.0	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.9	0.5	2.7	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A [2]											
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	2.2	9.7	2.2	9.7	2.2	9.7	2.2	9.7	2.2	9.7	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.0	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	1.6	6.1	1.6	6.1	1.6	6.1	1.6	6.1	1.6	6.1	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.5	5.2	1.5	5.2	1.5	5.2	1.5	5.2	1.5	5.2	ns
		DIR to B [2]											
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.2	9.2	1.8	7.4	2.0	7.6	1.7	6.9	2.4	8.0	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.0	8.3	1.8	6.5	1.6	6.6	1.2	5.3	1.7	6.1	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.8	8.5	1.8	6.3	1.4	6.4	1.0	5.0	1.5	5.8	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.7	8.0	2.0	5.8	1.5	5.7	0.6	4.7	1.1	5.3	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.7	7.9	0.7	6.1	0.6	6.1	0.7	4.6	1.7	5.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	DIR to A [3][4]											
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	19.1	-	16.2	-	16.1	-	14.9	-	15.9	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	15.8	-	12.5	-	12.3	-	10.5	-	11.1	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	15.3	-	11.4	-	11.3	-	9.3	-	9.9	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	14.3	-	10.0	-	9.5	-	8.0	-	8.4	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	14.7	-	10.1	-	9.6	-	7.5	-	7.9	ns
		DIR to B [3][4]											
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	19.6	-	17.2	-	16.5	-	16.0	-	16.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	15.8	-	13.0	-	12.1	-	11.1	-	10.9	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	14.6	-	11.8	-	10.9	-	9.9	-	9.6	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	12.7	-	9.9	-	9.0	-	8.0	-	7.6	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	13.1	-	10.2	-	9.3	-	8.3	-	7.9	ns

<sup>[1]</sup>  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ 

<sup>[2]</sup>  $\dot{t}_{dis}$  is the same as  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$ 

<sup>[3]</sup> t<sub>en</sub> is the same as t<sub>PZL</sub> and t<sub>PZH</sub>

 $t_{en}$  is a calculated value using the formula shown in <u>Section 12.4</u>

#### Dual-bit, dual-supply voltage level translator/transceiver; 3-state

#### 11.1. Waveforms and test circuit

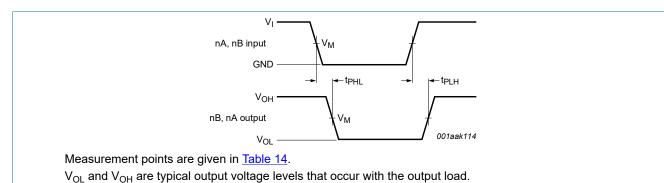
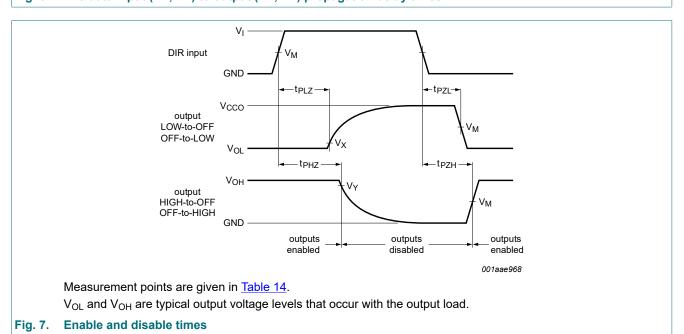


Fig. 6. The data input (nA, nB) to output (nB, nA) propagation delay times

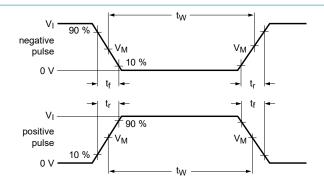


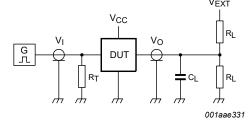
**Table 14. Measurement points** 

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>			
1.1 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			

- [1] V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
- [2] V<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

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Test data is given in Table 15.

 $R_L$  = Load resistance.

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

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance.

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

Fig. 8. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 15. Test data

Supply voltage	Input		Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>			
$V_{CC(A)}, V_{CC(B)}$	V <sub>I</sub> [1]	Δt/ΔV [2]	CL	$R_L$	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]	
1.1 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>	

- [1] V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
- [2] dV/dt ≥ 1.0 V/ns
- [3] V<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

Dual-bit, dual-supply voltage level translator/transceiver; 3-state

## 12. Application information

### 12.1. Unidirectional logic level-shifting application

The circuit given in Fig. 9 is an example of the 74AVC2T45 being used in an unidirectional logic level-shifting application.

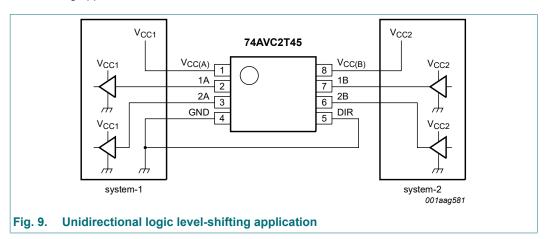


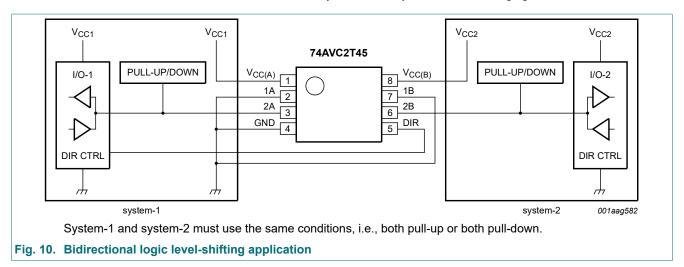
Table 16. Unidirectional logic level-shifting application

Pin	Name	Function	Description
1	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC1</sub>	supply voltage of system-1 (0.8 V to 3.6 V)
2	1A	OUT1	output level depends on V <sub>CC1</sub> voltage
3	2A	OUT2	output level depends on V <sub>CC1</sub> voltage
4	GND	GND	device GND
5	DIR	DIR	the GND (LOW level) determines B port to A port direction
6	2B	IN2	input threshold value depends on V <sub>CC2</sub> voltage
7	1B	IN1	input threshold value depends on V <sub>CC2</sub> voltage
8	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V <sub>CC2</sub>	supply voltage of system-2 (0.8 V to 3.6 V)

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## 12.2. Bidirectional logic level-shifting application

<u>Fig. 10</u> shows the 74AVC2T45 being used in a bidirectional logic level-shifting application. Since the device does not have an output enable (OE) pin, the system designer should take precautions to avoid bus contention between system-1 and system-2 when changing directions.



<u>Table 17</u> gives a sequence that will illustrate data transmission from system-1 to system-2 and then from system-2 to system-1.

Table 17. Bidirectional logic level-shifting application

 $H = HIGH \text{ voltage level}; L = LOW \text{ voltage level}; Z = high-impedance OFF-state.}$ 

State	DIR CTRL	I/O-1	I/O-2	Description
1	Н	output	input	system-1 data to system-2
2	Н	Z	Z	system-2 is getting ready to send data to system-1. I/O-1 and I/O-2 are disabled. The bus-line state depends on the pull-up or pull-down.
3	L	Z	Z	DIR bit is set LOW. I/O-1 and I/O-2 still are disabled. The bus-line state depends on the pull-up or pull-down.
4	L	input	output	system-2 data to system-1

System-1 and system-2 must use the same conditions, i.e., both pull-up or both pull-down.

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### 12.3. Power-up considerations

The device is designed such that no special power-up sequence is required other than GND being applied first.

Table 18. Typical total supply current  $(I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)})$ 

$V_{CC(A)}$	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	0.7	2.3	μΑ		
1.2 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	μΑ		
1.5 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	μΑ		
1.8 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	μA		
2.5 V	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	μΑ		
3.3 V	0.1	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	μΑ		

#### 12.4. Enable times

The enable times for the 74AVC2T45 are calculated from the following formulas:

- $t_{en}$  (DIR to nA) =  $t_{dis}$  (DIR to nB) +  $t_{pd}$  (nB to nA)
- $t_{en}$  (DIR to nB) =  $t_{dis}$  (DIR to nA) +  $t_{pd}$  (nA to nB)

In a bidirectional application, these enable times provide the maximum delay from the time the DIR bit is switched until an output is expected. For example, if the 74AVC2T45 initially is transmitting from A to B, then the DIR bit is switched, the B port of the device must be disabled before presenting it with an input. After the B port has been disabled, an input signal applied to it appears on the corresponding A port after the specified propagation delay.

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#### Dual-bit, dual-supply voltage level translator/transceiver; 3-state

## 13. Package outline

TSSOP8: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3 mm; lead length 0.5 mm SOT505-2

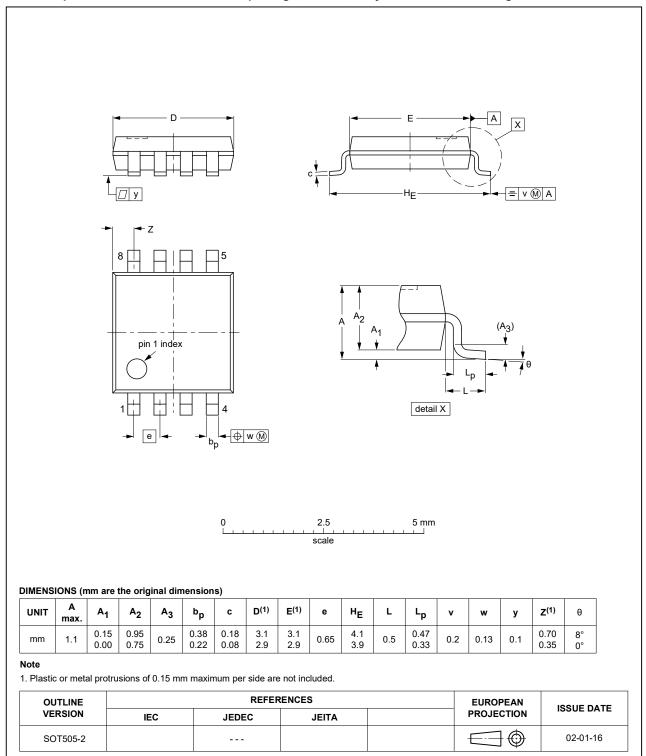


Fig. 11. Package outline SOT505-2 (TSSOP8)

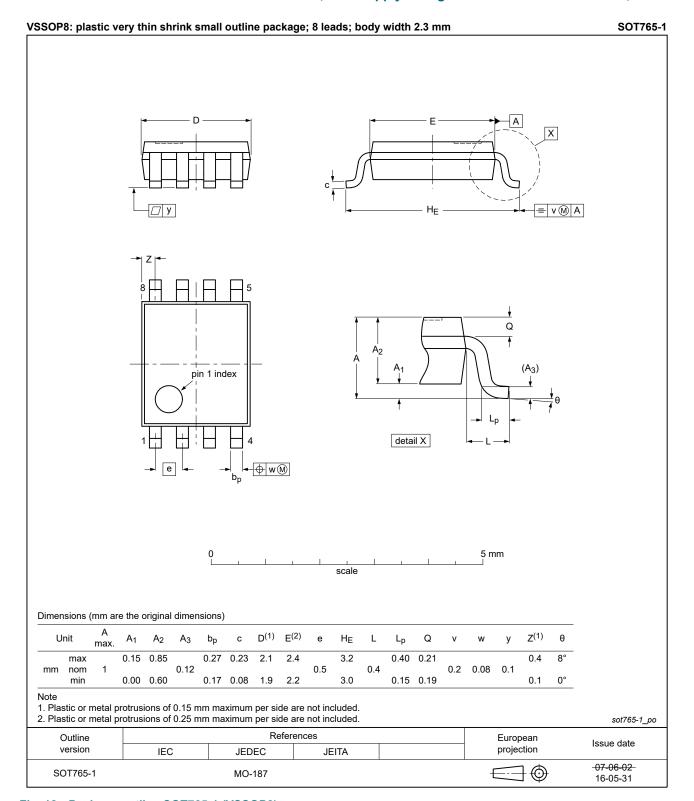


Fig. 12. Package outline SOT765-1 (VSSOP8)

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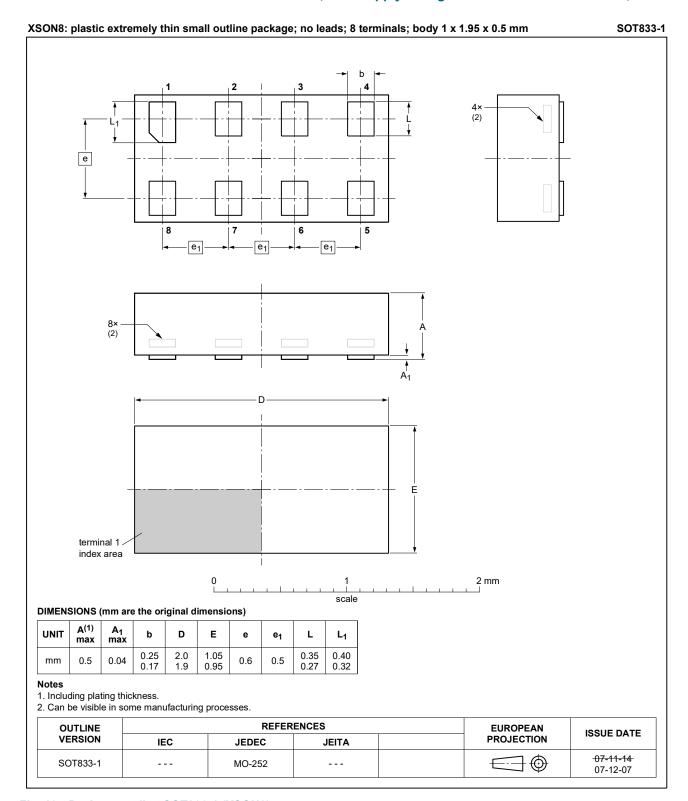


Fig. 13. Package outline SOT833-1 (XSON8)

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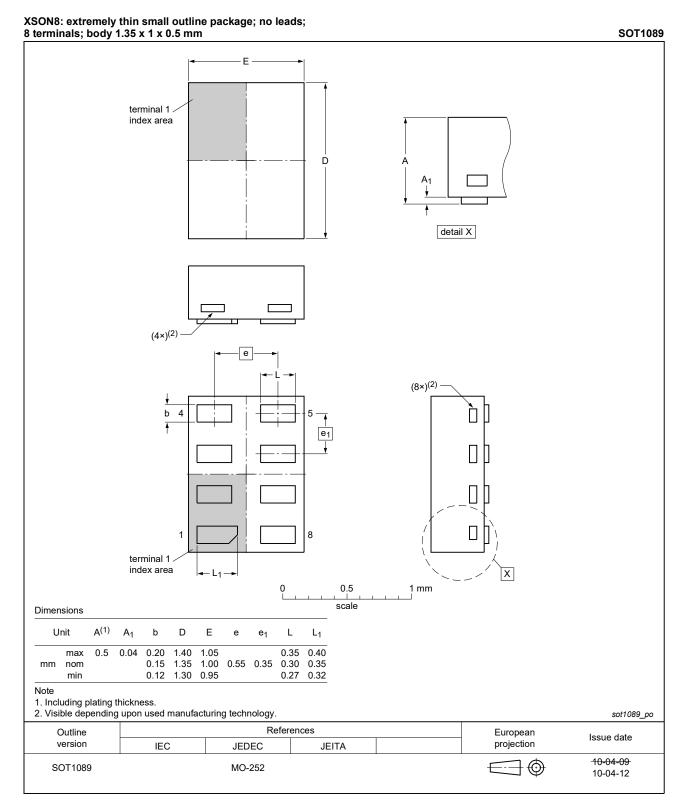


Fig. 14. Package outline SOT1089 (XSON8)

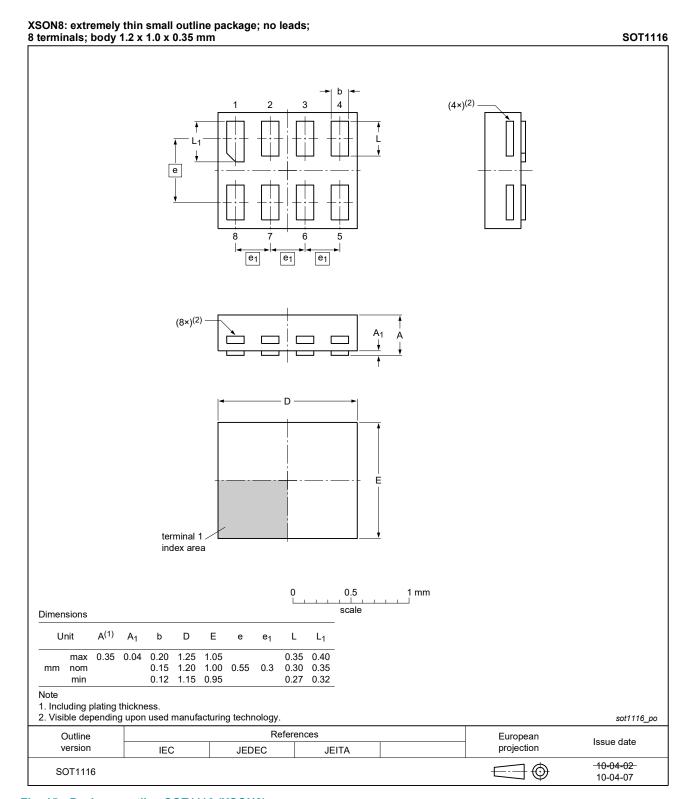


Fig. 15. Package outline SOT1116 (XSON8)

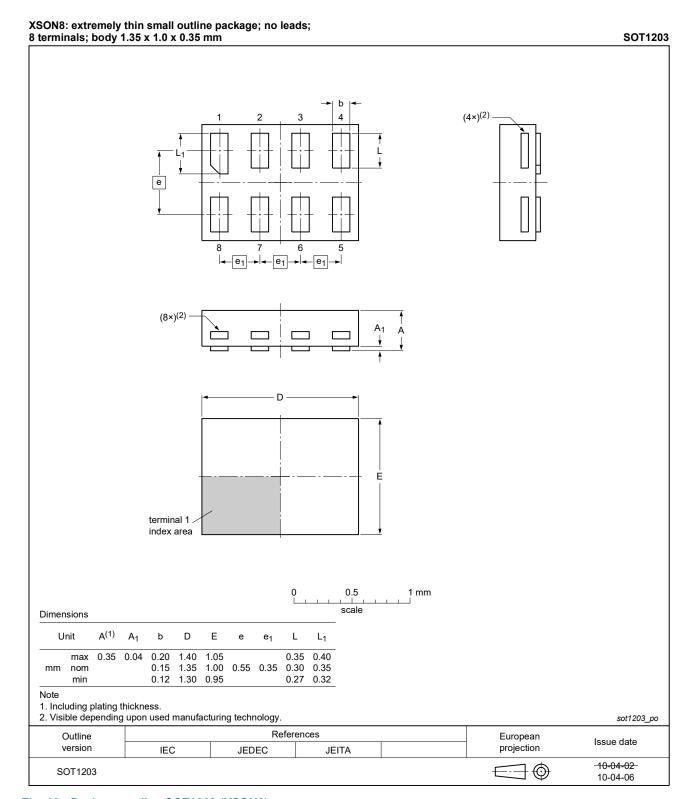


Fig. 16. Package outline SOT1203 (XSON8)

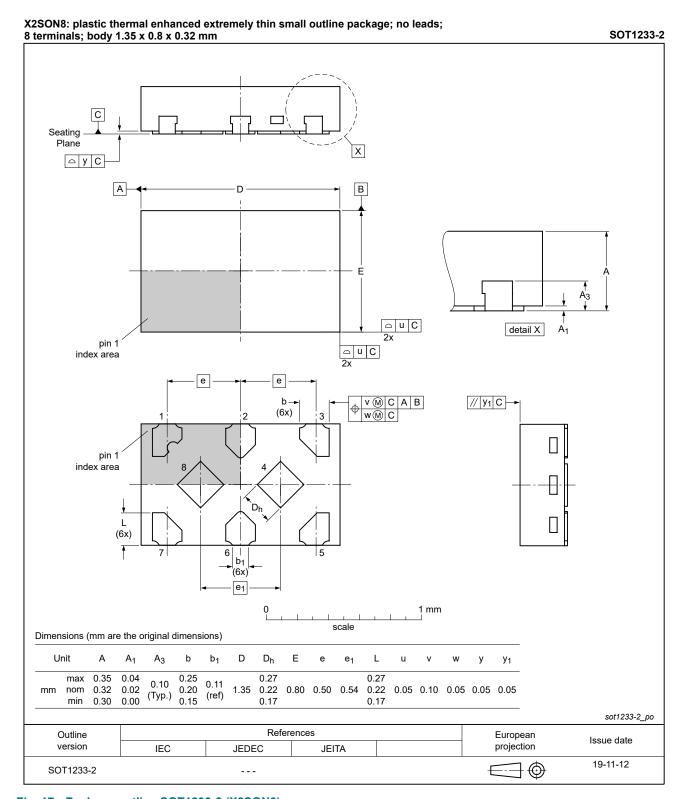


Fig. 17. Package outline SOT1233-2 (X2SON8)

### Dual-bit, dual-supply voltage level translator/transceiver; 3-state

## 14. Abbreviations

#### **Table 19. Abbreviations**

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

## 15. Revision history

### Table 20. Revision history

Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes					
20211104	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45 v.9					
<ul> <li>Type number 74AVC2T45GX (SOT1233-2/X2SON8) added.</li> <li>Section 8: Derating values for P<sub>tot</sub> total power dissipation updated.</li> </ul>								
20180925	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45 v.8					
Type number	74AVC2T45GD (SOT996-	2) removed.						
20171013	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45 v.7					
<ul> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia.</li> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> </ul>								
20130208	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45 v.6					
For type num	ber 74AVC2T45GD XSON	8U has changed	to XSON8.					
20111208	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45 v.5					
20101130	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45 v.4					
20090505	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45 v.3					
20090129	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45 v.2					
20080620	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45 v.1					
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#### Dual-bit, dual-supply voltage level translator/transceiver; 3-state

## 16. Legal information

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Document status [1][2]	Product status [3]	Definition
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### Dual-bit, dual-supply voltage level translator/transceiver; 3-state

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