Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing Rev. 4 — 30 June 2021 Pro-

**Product data sheet** 

### 1. General description

The NXS0104 is a 4-bit, dual supply translating transceiver with auto direction sensing, that enables bidirectional voltage level translation. It features two 4-bit input-output ports (An and Bn), one output enable input (OE) and two supply pins ( $V_{CC(A)}$  and  $V_{CC(B)}$ ).  $V_{CC(A)}$  can be supplied at any voltage between 1.65 V and 3.6 V and  $V_{CC(B)}$  can be supplied at any voltage between 2.3 V and 5.5 V, making the device suitable for translating between any of the voltage nodes (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V and 5.0 V). Pins An and OE are referenced to  $V_{CC(A)}$  and pins Bn are referenced to  $V_{CC(B)}$ . A LOW level at pin OE causes the outputs to assume a high-impedance OFF-state. This device is fully specified for partial power-down applications using  $I_{OFF}$ . The  $I_{OFF}$  circuitry disables the output, preventing the damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down.

### 2. Features and benefits

- Wide supply voltage range:
  - $V_{CC(A)}$ : 1.65 V to 3.6 V and  $V_{CC(B)}$ : 2.3 V to 5.5 V
- Maximum data rates:
  - Push-pull: 24 Mbps
- I<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- Inputs accept voltages up to 5.5 V
- ESD protection:
  - HBM: ANSI/ESDA/Jedec JS-001 Class 2 exceeds 2.5 kV for A port
  - HBM: ANSI/ESDA/Jedec JS-001 Class 3B exceeds 15 kV for B port
  - CDM: ANSI/ESDA/Jedec JS-002 Class C3 exceeds 1.5 kV
  - IEC61000-4-2 contact discharge exceeds 8000 V for B port
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78B Class II
- Multiple package options
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C

### 3. Applications

- Desktop PC
- Handset
- Smartphone
- Tablet

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# 4. Ordering information

#### Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package								
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version					
NXS0104PW	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP14	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 14 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT402-1					
NXS0104BQ	-40 °C to +125 °C	DHVQFN14	QFN14 plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 14 terminals; body 2.5 × 3 × 0.85 mm						
NXS0104GU12	-40 °C to +125 °C	XQFN12	plastic, extremely thin quad flat package; no leads; 12 terminals; body 1.70 × 2.0 × 0.50 mm	SOT1174-1					
NXS0104UM	-40 °C to +125 °C	WLCSP12	wafer level chip-scale package; 12 bumps; 1.36 × 1.86 × 0.60 mm	SOT8019-1					

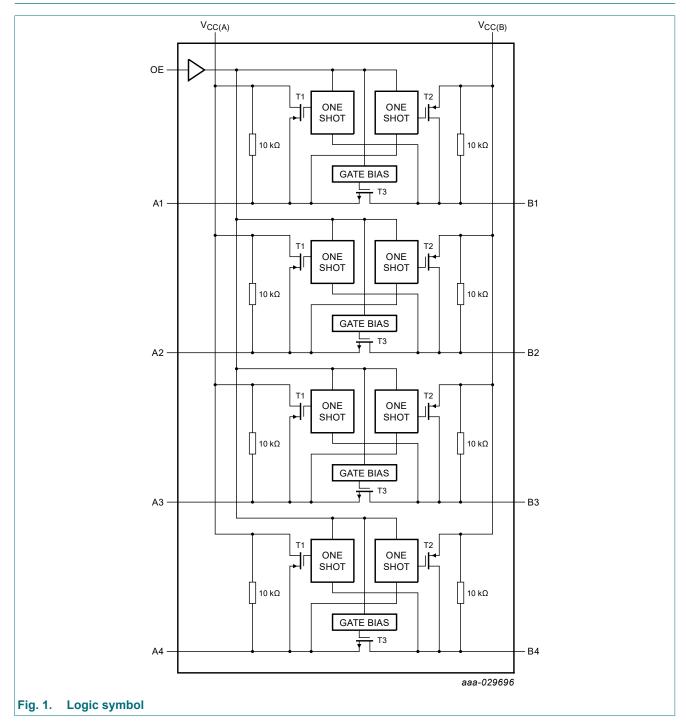
### 5. Marking

Table 2. Marking					
Type number	Marking code				
NXS0104PW	NXS0104				
NXS0104BQ	S0104				
NXS0104GU12	m4				
NXS0104UM	m4				

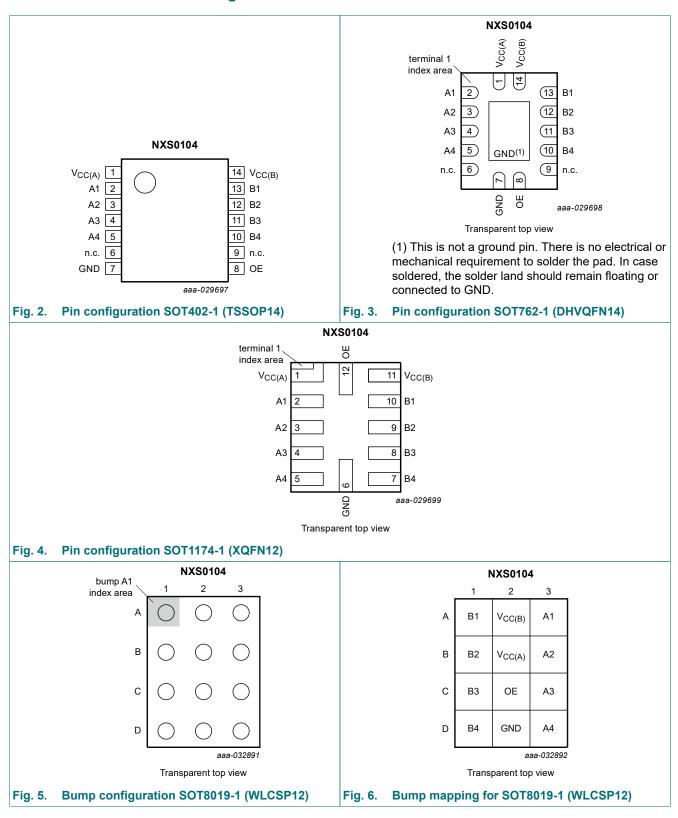
NXS0104

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# 6. Functional diagram



# 7. Pinning information



### 7.1. Pinning

### 7.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description								
Symbol	Pin		Description					
	SOT402-1, SOT762-1 SOT1174-1							
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	1	1	supply voltage A					
A1, A2, A3, A4	2, 3, 4, 5	2, 3, 4, 5	data input or output (referenced to V <sub>CC(A)</sub> )					
n.c.	6, 9	-	not connected					
GND	7	6	ground (0 V)					
OE	8	12	output enable input (active HIGH; referenced to V <sub>CC(A)</sub> )					
B4, B3, B2, B1	10, 11, 12, 13	7, 8, 9, 10	data input or output (referenced to V <sub>CC(B)</sub> )					
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	14	11	supply voltage B					

#### Table 4. Bump description for SOT8019-1 (WLCSP12)

Symbol	Bump	Description			
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	B2	supply voltage A			
A1, A2, A3, A4	A3, B3, C3, D3	D3 data input or output (referenced to V <sub>CC(A)</sub> )			
GND	D2	ground (0 V)			
OE	C2	output enable input (active HIGH; referenced to V <sub>CC(A)</sub> )			
B1, B2, B3, B4	A1, B1, C1, D1	data input or output (referenced to V <sub>CC(B)</sub> )			
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	A2	supply voltage B			

### 8. Functional description

#### Table 5. Function table

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

Supply voltage	Supply voltage Input I			
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> [1] V <sub>CC(B)</sub>		OE	An	Bn
1.65 V to 3.6 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V	L	Z	Z
1.65 V to 3.6 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V	Н	input or output	output or input
GND[2]	GND[2]	Х	Z	Z

### 9. Limiting values

#### Table 6. 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	+6.5	V
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	supply voltage B			-0.5	+6.5	V
VI	input voltage	A port and OE input	[1]	-0.5	+6.5	V
		B port	[1]	-0.5	+6.5	V
Vo	output voltage	Active mode	[1] [2]			
		A or B port		-0.5	V <sub>CCO</sub> + 0.5	V
		Power-down or 3-state mode	[1]			
		A port		-0.5	+4.6	V
		B port		-0.5	-	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>1</sub> < 0 V		-50	-	mA
Ι <sub>ΟΚ</sub>	output clamping current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0 V		-50	-	mA
I <sub>O</sub>	output current	$V_{O} = 0 V$ to $V_{CCO}$	[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	$T_{amb}$ = -40 °C to +125 °C				
		SOT402-1 (TSSOP14) SOT762-1 (DHVQFN14)	[3]	-	500	mW
		SOT1174-1 (XQFN12) SOT8019-1 (WLCSP12)	[4]	-	250	mW

[1] The minimum input and minimum output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

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

[3] For SOT402-1 (TSSOP14) package: P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 7.3 mW/K above 81 °C.

For SOT762-1 (DHVQFN14) package: Ptot derates linearly with 9.6 mW/K above 98 °C.

[4] For SOT8019-1 (WLCSP12) package: Ptot derates linearly with 7.3 mW/K above 116 °C.

## **10. Recommended operating conditions**

#### Table 7. Recommended operating conditions [1] [2]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	supply voltage A		1.65	3.6	V
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	supply voltage B		2.3	5.5	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	+125	°C
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and fall rate	A or B port; push-pull driving			
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	10	ns/V
		OE input			
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	10	ns/V

[1] The A and B sides of an unused I/O pair must be held in the same state, both at V<sub>CCI</sub> or both at GND.

[2]  $V_{CC(A)}$  must be less than or equal to  $V_{CC(B)}$  and  $V_{CC(A)}$  must not exceed 3.6 V.

### **11. Static characteristics**

#### Table 8. Typical static characteristics

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	OE input; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 2.3 V to 5.5 V	-	-	±1	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; OE = 0 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 2.3 V to 5.5 V	-	-	±1	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage	A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 0 V$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 0 V$ to 5.5 V	-	-	±1	μA
	current	B port; $V_{CC(B)} = 0$ V; $V_{CC(A)} = 0$ V to 3.6 V	-	-	±1	μA
CI	input capacitance	OE input; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.3 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.3 V	-	2	-	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output	A port; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.3 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.3 V				
	capacitance	enabled	-	10	-	pF
		disabled	-	4	-	pF
		B port; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.3 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.3 V				
		enabled	-	10	-	pF
		disabled	-	7	-	pF

[1]  $V_{CC(A)}$  must be less than or equal to  $V_{CC(B)}$  and  $V_{CC(A)}$  must not exceed 3.6 V.

#### Table 9. Typical supply current

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V);  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>							
	2.5 V		3.3 V	3.3 V		5.0 V			
	I <sub>CC(A)</sub>	I <sub>CC(B)</sub>	I <sub>CC(A)</sub>	I <sub>CC(B)</sub>	I <sub>CC(A)</sub>	I <sub>CC(B)</sub>			
1.8 V	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.1	4.6	μA		
2.5 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	3.8	μA		
3.3 V	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	μA		

#### Table 10. Static characteristics

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to	• +85 °C	-40 °C to	Unit	
			Min	Max	Min	Мах	
	HIGH-level input	A port					
	voltage	$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 V \text{ to } 1.95 V;$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 V \text{ to } 5.5 V$	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.2	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.2	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V
			V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.4	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.4	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V
		B port					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 V \text{ to } 3.6 V;$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 V \text{ to } 5.5 V$	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.4	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.4	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V
		OE input					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 V \text{ to } 3.6 V;$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 V \text{ to } 5.5 V$	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V

#### Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C t	o +85 °C	-40 °C to	Unit	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	1
VIL	LOW-level input	A or B port					
	voltage	$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	0	0.15	0	0.15	V
		OE input					
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.3 V to 5.5 V	0	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	0	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level	A port; $I_0 = -20 \ \mu A$ ; $V_1 \ge V_{CC(B)} - 0.4 \ V$					
	output voltage	$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	0.67V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.67V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	V
		B port; $I_0 = -20 \ \mu A$ ; $V_1 \ge V_{CC(A)} - 0.2 \ V$				b)	
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	0.67V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	-	0.67V <sub>CC(B)</sub>		V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level	A or B port; $I_0 = 1 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_1 \le 0.15 \text{ V}$				0.15 0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub> 0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub> 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0.4 1 12 1 12 12 12	
	output voltage	$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	0.4	-	0.4	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	OE input; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.65$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3$ V to 5.5 V	-	±2	-	±12	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.65$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3$ V to 5.5 V	-	±2	-	±12	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 0 V$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 0 V$ to 5.5 V	-	±2	-	±12	μA
		B port; $V_{CC(B)} = 0 V$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 0 V$ to 3.6 V	-	±2	-	±12	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$OE = 0 V \text{ or } V_{CC(A)}$ ; An, Bn open				) $-$ ) $-$ ) $-$ 0.4 $\pm 12$ $\pm 12$ - 3 - 3 - 3 - 5 - 6	
		I <sub>CC(A)</sub>					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	2.4	-	Max $0.15$ $0.35V_{CC(A)}$ $  0.35V_{CC(A)}$ $ 0.4$ $\pm 12$ $5$ $30$ $-5$ $6$	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V	-	2.2	-		μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 5.5 V	-	-1	-	-8	μA
		I <sub>CC(B)</sub>					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	12	-	30	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V	-	-1	-	-5	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 5.5 V	-	1	-	6	μA
		$I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)}$					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	14.4	-	45	μA

[1]  $V_{CC(A)}$  must be less than or equal to  $V_{CC(B)}$  and  $V_{CC(A)}$  must not exceed 3.6 V.

# **12. Dynamic characteristics**

#### Table 11. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +85 °C

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 10; for waveforms see Fig. 7 to Fig. 9.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions			Vc	C(B)			Unit
			2.5 V :	± 0.2 V	3.3 V :	± 0.3 V	5.0 V :	± 0.5 V	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Мах	
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.8 V ± 0.15 V								
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B	-	4.6	-	4.7	-	5.8	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B	-	7.1	-	6.8	-	7.0	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	B to A	-	4.4	-	4.5	-	4.7	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	B to A	-	5.3	-	4.5	-	0.5	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to A, B [1]	-	200	-	200	-	200	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to A, B; no external load [1] [2]	-	35	-	35	-	35	ns
		OE to A	-	140	-	140	-	145	ns
		OE to B	-	125	-	175	-	125	ns
t <sub>TLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH	A port	3.2	9.5	2.3	9.3	1.8	7.6	ns
	output transition time	B port	3.3	10.8	2.7	9.1	2.7	7.6	ns
t <sub>THL</sub>	HIGH to LOW	A port	2.0	5.9	1.9	6.0	1.7	13.3	ns
	output transition time	B port	2.9	7.6	2.8	7.5	2.8	10.0	ns
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	output skew time	between channels [3]	-	0.7	-	0.7	-	0.7	ns
t <sub>W</sub>	pulse width	data inputs	41	-	41	-	41	-	ns
f <sub>data</sub>	data rate		-	24	-	24	-	24	Mbps

**Product data sheet** 

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions			Vc	C(B)		-       4.6       r         -       4.3       r         -       0.7       r         -       200       r         -       200       r         -       105       r         -       105       r         -       105       r         -       120       r         -       120       r         1.8       6.5       r         2.4       6.3       r         1.8       5.3       r         2.6       6.6       r         -       2.4       ř         -       3.1       r         -       3.1       r         -       3.3       r         -       2.6       r         -       3.3       r         -       2.6       r         -       2.6       r         -       3.3       r         -       150       r         -       1200       r         -       120       r         1.9       6.3       r         1.9       5.0       r      <	
			2.5 V :	± 0.2 V	3.3 V	± 0.3 V	5.0 V ± 0.5 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	2.5 V ± 0.2 V								_
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B	-	3.2	-	3.3	-	3.4	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B	-	3.5	-	4.4	-	4.6	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	B to A	-	3.0	-	3.6	-	4.3	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	B to A	-	2.5	-	1.6	-	0.7	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to A, B [1]	-	200	-	200	-	200	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to A, B; no external load [1] [2]	-	35	-	35	-	35	ns
		OE to A	-	105	-	105	-	105	ns
		OE to B	-	125	-	175	-	120	ns
t <sub>TLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH	A port	2.8	7.5	2.6	6.6	1.8	6.5	ns
	output transition time	B port	3.2	8.5	2.9	7.3	2.4	6.3	ns
t <sub>THL</sub>	HIGH to LOW	A port	1.9	5.7	1.9	5.5	1.8	5.3	ns
	output transition time	B port	2.2	7.8	2.4	6.7	2.6	6.6	ns
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	output skew time	between channels [3]	-	0.7	-	0.7	-	0.7	ns
t <sub>W</sub>	pulse width	data inputs	41	-	41	-	41	-	ns
f <sub>data</sub>	data rate		-	24	-	24	-	24	Mbps
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	3.3 V ± 0.3 V								
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B	-	-	-	2.4	-	3.1	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B	-	-	-	4.2	-	4.4	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	B to A	-	-	-	2.5	-	3.3	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	B to A	-	-	-	2.5	-	2.6	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to A, B [1]	-	-	-	200	-	200	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to A, B; no external load [1] [2]	-	-	-	35	-	35	ns
		OE to A	-	-	-	150	-	150	ns
		OE to B	-	-	-	170	-	120	ns
t <sub>TLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH	A port	-	-	2.3	6.2	1.9	6.3	ns
	output transition time	B port	-	-	2.5	6.9	2.1	7.4	ns
t <sub>THL</sub> HIGH to LOW		A port	-	-	2.0	5.4	1.9	5.0	ns
	output transition time	sition B port		-	2.3	7.4	2.4	7.6	ns
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	output skew time	between channels [3]	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	ns
t <sub>W</sub>	pulse width	data inputs	-	-	41	-	41	-	ns
f <sub>data</sub>	data rate		-	-	-	24	-	24	Mbps

 $t_{en}$  is the same as  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH};\,t_{dis}$  is the same as  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}.$ [1]

These values are guaranteed by design.

[2] [3] Skew between any two outputs of the same package switching in the same direction.

NXS0104

#### Table 12. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +125 °C

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 10; for waveforms see Fig. 7 to Fig. 9.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions			Vc	C(B)			Unit
			2.5 V :	± 0.2 V	3.3 V :	± 0.3 V	5.0 V ± 0.5 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.8 V ± 0.15 V								
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B	-	5.8	-	5.9	-	7.3	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B	-	8.5	-	8.5	-	8.8	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	B to A	-	5.5	-	5.7	-	5.9	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	B to A	-	6.7	-	5.7	-	0.7	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to A, B [1]	-	200	-	200	-	200	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to A, B; no external load [1] [2]	-	45	-	45	-	45	ns
		OE to A	-	140	-	140	-	145	ns
		OE to B	-	125	-	175	-	125	ns
t <sub>TLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH	A port	3.2	11.9	2.3	11.7	1.8	9.5	ns
	output transition time	B port	3.3	13.5	2.7	11.4	2.7	9.5	ns
t <sub>THL</sub>	HIGH to LOW	A port	2.0	7.4	1.9	7.5	1.7	16.7	ns
	output transition time	B port	2.9	9.5	2.8	9.4	2.8	12.5	ns
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	output skew time	between channels [3]	-	0.8	-	0.8	-	0.8	ns
t <sub>W</sub>	pulse width	data inputs	50	-	41	-	41	-	ns
f <sub>data</sub>	data rate		-	20	-	24	-	24	Mbps
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	2.5 V ± 0.2 V								
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B	-	4.0	-	4.2	-	4.3	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B	-	4.4	-	5.2	-	5.5	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	B to A	-	3.8	-	4.5	-	5.4	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	B to A	-	3.2	-	2.0	-	0.9	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to A, B [1]	-	200	-	200	-	200	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to A, B; no external load [1] [2]	-	45	-	45	-	45	ns
		OE to A	-	105	-	105	-	105	ns
		OE to B	-	125	-	175	-	120	ns
t <sub>TLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH	A port	2.8	9.3	2.6	8.3	1.8	7.8	ns
	output transition time	B port	3.2	10.4	2.9	9.7	2.4	8.3	ns
	HIGH to LOW	A port	1.9	7.2	1.9	6.9	1.8	6.7	ns
	output transition time		2.2	9.8	2.4	8.4	2.6	8.3	ns
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	output skew time	between channels [3]	-	0.8	-	0.8	-	0.8	ns
t <sub>W</sub>	pulse width	data inputs	50	-	41	-	41	-	ns
f <sub>data</sub>	data rate		-	20	-	24	-	24	Mbps

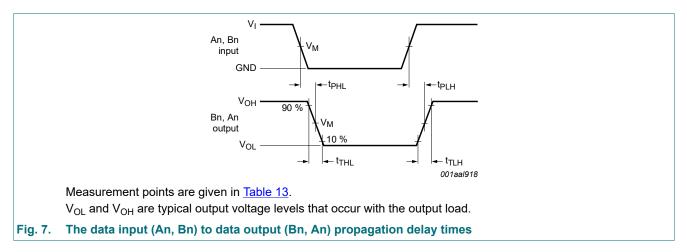
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions				Vc	C(B)			Unit
			-	2.5 V :	± 0.2 V	3.3 V ± 0.3 V		5.0 V ± 0.5 V		
				Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Мах	1
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	3.3 V ± 0.3 V	-								_
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B		-	-	-	3.0	-	3.9	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B		-	-	-	5.3	-	5.5	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	B to A		-	-	-	3.2	-	4.2	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	B to A		-	-	-	3.2	-	3.3	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to A, B	[1]	-	-	-	200	-	200	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to A, B; no external load	[1] [2]	-	-	-	45	-	45	ns
		OE to A		-	-	-	150	-	150	ns
		OE to B		-	-	-	170	-	120	ns
t <sub>TLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH	A port		-	-	2.3	7.0	1.9	7.4	ns
	output transition time	B port		-	-	2.5	8.0	2.1	9.3	ns
t <sub>THL</sub>	HIGH to LOW	A port		-	-	2.0	6.8	1.9	6.3	ns
	output transition time	B port		-	-	2.3	9.3	2.4	9.5	ns
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	output skew time	between channels	[3]	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.8	ns
t <sub>W</sub>	pulse width	data inputs		-	-	41	-	41	-	ns
f <sub>data</sub>	data rate			-	-	-	24	-	24	Mbps

 $t_{en}$  is the same as  $t_{\text{PZL}}$  and  $t_{\text{PZH}};$   $t_{dis}$  is the same as  $t_{\text{PLZ}}$  and  $t_{\text{PHZ}}.$ [1]

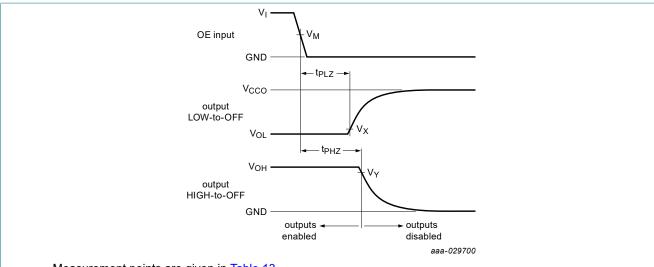
[2] [3] These values are guaranteed by design.

Skew between any two outputs of the same package switching in the same direction.

### 12.1. Waveforms and test circuit



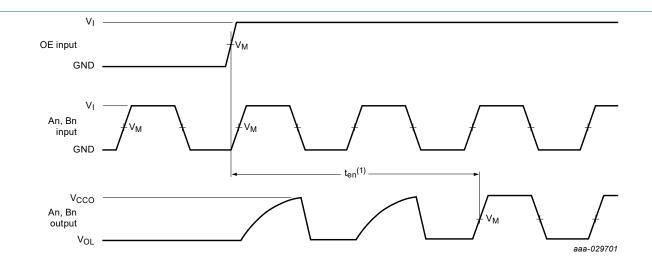
#### Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing



Measurement points are given in <u>Table 13</u>.

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

#### Fig. 8. Disable times



(1) The enable time ( $t_{en}$ ) indicates the amount of time the user must allow for one one-shot circuitry to become operational after OE is taken HIGH. See also <u>Section 13.6</u>

Measurement points are given in <u>Table 13</u>.

 $V_{\text{OL}}$  is a typical output voltage level that occur with the output load.

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

#### Fig. 9. Enable times

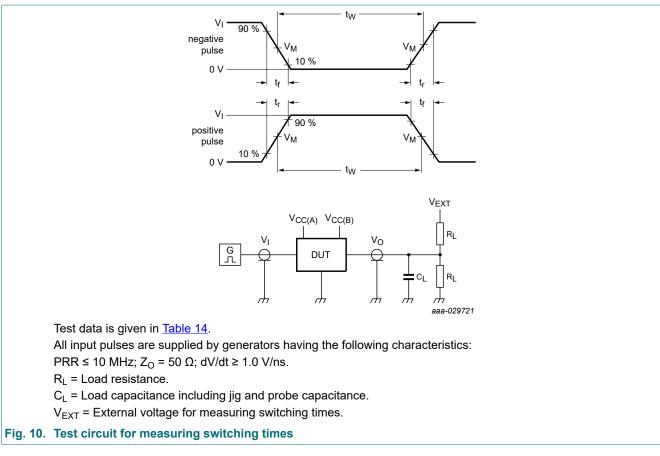
#### Table 13. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input	Output	Dutput				
V <sub>cco</sub>	V <sub>M</sub> [1]	V <sub>M</sub> [2]	V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>Y</sub>			
1.8 V ± 0.15 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			
2.5 V ± 0.2 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			
3.3 V ± 0.3 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			
5.0 V ± 0.5 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]  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the input.

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

NXS0104



#### Table 14. Test data

Supply voltage		Input		Load	V <sub>EXT</sub>			
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V <sub>I</sub> [1]	Δt/ΔV	CL	R <sub>L</sub> [2]	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]
1.65 V to 3.6 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V	V <sub>CCI</sub>	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	50 kΩ, 1 MΩ	open	open	2V <sub>CCO</sub>

[1] V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the input.

[2] For measuring data rate, pulse width, propagation delay and output rise and fall measurements,  $R_L = 1 M\Omega$ .

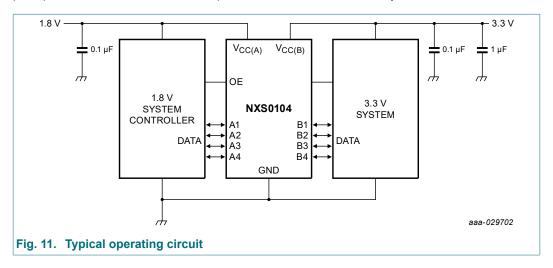
For measuring enable and disable times,  $R_L = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

[3]  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output.

### **13. Application information**

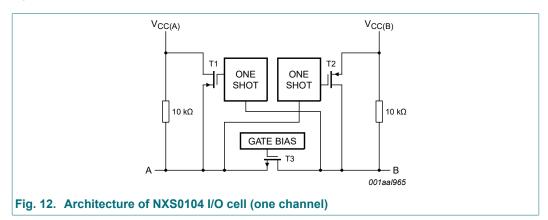
#### 13.1. Applications

Voltage level-translation applications. The NXS0104 can be used in point-to-point applications to interface between devices or systems operating at different supply voltages. The device is primarily targeted at  $I^2C$  or 1-wire which use open-drain drivers, it may also be used in applications where push-pull drivers are connected to the ports, however the NXB0104 may be more suitable.



#### 13.2. Architecture

The architecture of the NXS0104 is shown in <u>Fig. 12</u>. The device does not require an extra input signal to control the direction of data flow from A to B or B to A.



The NXS0104 is a "switch" type voltage translator, it employs two key circuits to enable voltage translation:

- 1. A pass-gate transistor (N-channel) that ties the ports together.
- 2. An output edge-rate accelerator that detects and accelerates rising edges on the I/O pins.

The gate bias voltage of the pass gate transistor (T3) is set at approximately one threshold voltage above the V<sub>CC</sub> level of the low-voltage side. During a LOW-to-HIGH transition the output one-shot accelerates the output transition by switching on the PMOS transistors (T1, T2) bypassing the 10 k $\Omega$  pull-up resistors and increasing current drive capability. The one-shot is activated once the input transition reaches approximately 0.5V<sub>CCI</sub>; it is de-activated approximately 50 ns after the output reaches 0.5V<sub>CCO</sub>. During the acceleration time the driver output resistance is between approximately 50  $\Omega$  and 70  $\Omega$ .

To avoid signal contention and minimize dynamic  $I_{CC}$ , the user should wait for the one-shot circuit to turn-off before applying a signal in the opposite direction. Pull-up resistors are included in the device for DC current sourcing capability.

#### 13.3. Input driver requirements

As the NXS0104 is a switch type translator, properties of the input driver directly effect the output signal. The external open-drain or push-pull driver applied to an I/O determines the static current sinking capability of the system; the max data rate, HIGH-to-LOW output transition time ( $t_{THL}$ ) and propagation delay ( $t_{PHL}$ ) are dependent upon the output impedance and edge-rate of the external driver. The limits provided for these parameters in the datasheet assume a driver with output impedance below 50  $\Omega$  is used.

#### 13.4. Output load considerations

The maximum lumped capacitive load that can be driven is dependant upon the one-shot pulse duration. In cases with very heavy capacitive loading there is a risk that the output will not reach the positive rail within the one-shot pulse duration. To avoid excessive capacitive loading and to ensure correct triggering of the one-shot it's recommended to use short trace lengths and low capacitance connectors on NXS0104 PCB layouts. To ensure low impedance termination and avoid output signal oscillations and one-shot re-triggering, the length of the PCB trace should be such that the round trip delay of any reflection is within the one-shot pulse duration.

#### 13.5. Power up

During operation  $V_{CC(A)}$  must never be higher than  $V_{CC(B)}$ , however during power-up  $V_{CC(A)} \ge V_{CC(B)}$  does not damage the device, so any power supply can be ramped up first. There is no special power-up sequencing required. The NXS0104 includes circuitry that disables all output ports when either  $V_{CC(A)}$  or  $V_{CC(B)}$  is switched off.

#### 13.6. Enable and disable

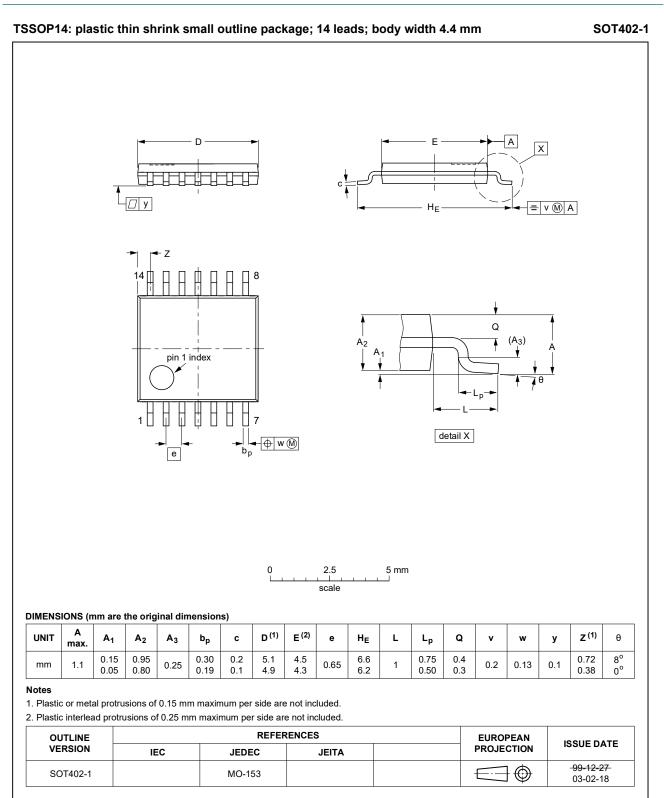
An output enable input (OE) is used to disable the device. Setting OE to LOW causes all I/Os to assume the high-impedance OFF-state. The disable time ( $t_{dis}$  with no external load) indicates the delay between when OE goes LOW and when outputs actually become disabled. The enable time ( $t_{en}$ ) indicates the amount of time the user must allow for one one-shot circuitry to become operational after OE is taken HIGH. To ensure the high-impedance OFF-state during power-up or power-down, pin OE should be tied to GND through a pull-down resistor, the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sourcing capability of the driver.

#### 13.7. Pull-up or pull-down resistors on I/O lines

Each A port I/O has an internal 10 k $\Omega$  pull-up resistor to V<sub>CC(A)</sub>, and each B port I/O has an internal 10 k $\Omega$  pull-up resistor to V<sub>CC(B)</sub>. If a smaller value of pull-up resistor is required, an external resistor must be added parallel to the internal 10 k $\Omega$ , this will effect the V<sub>OL</sub> level. When OE goes LOW the internal pull-ups of the NXS0104 are disabled.

NXS0104

### 14. Package outline



#### Fig. 13. Package outline SOT402-1 (TSSOP14)

#### Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing

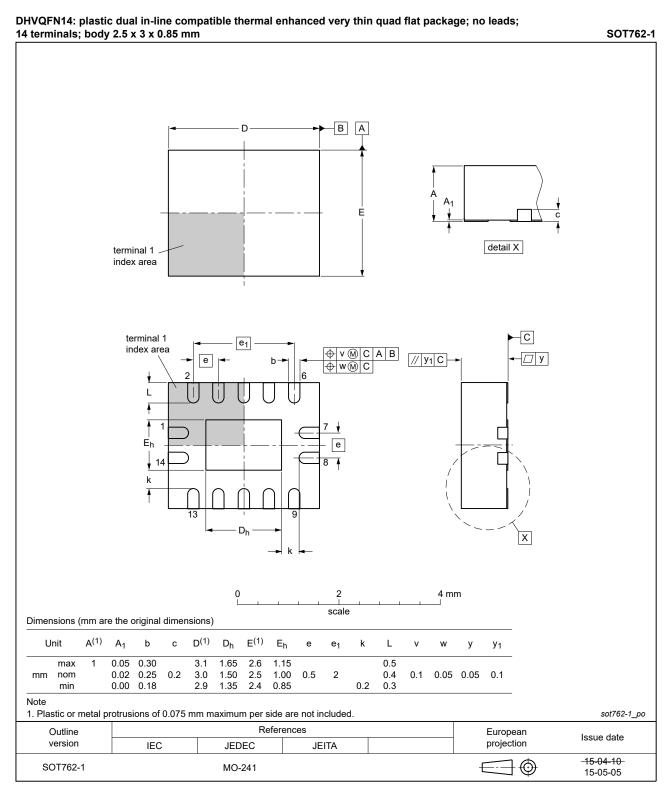


Fig. 14. Package outline SOT762-1 (DHVQFN14)

#### Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing

XQFN12: plastic, extremely thin quad flat package; no leads; 12 terminals; body 1.70 x 2.00 x 0.50 mm

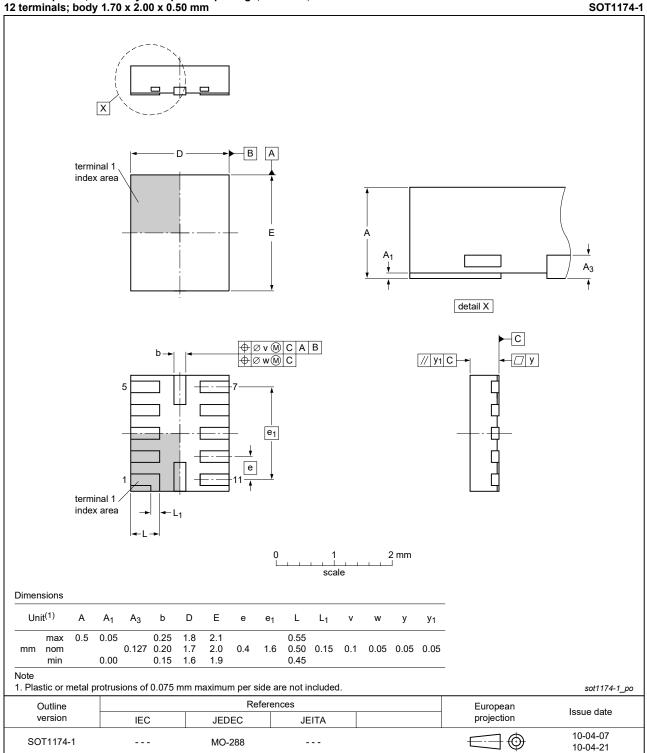
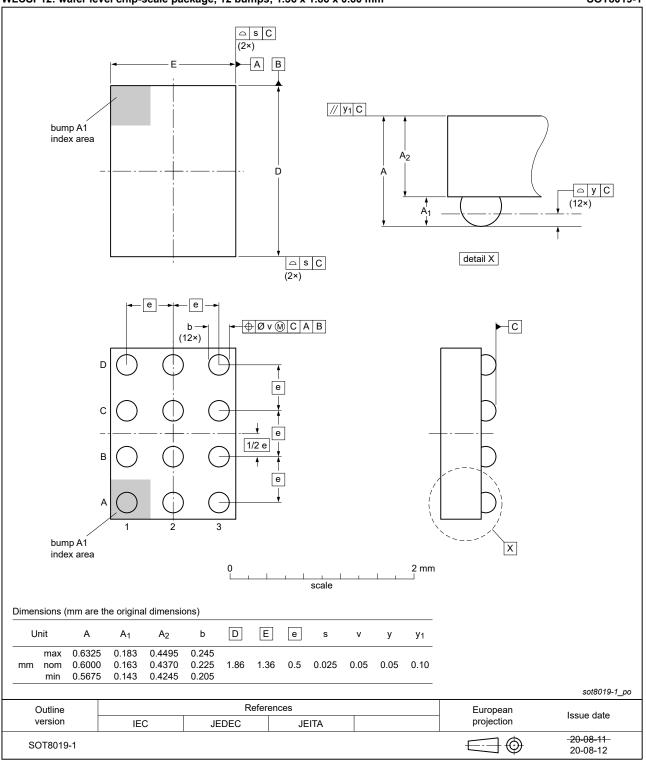


Fig. 15. Package outline SOT1174-1 (XQFN12)

WLCSP12: wafer level chip-scale package, 12 bumps; 1.36 x 1.86 x 0.60 mm

SOT8019-1





# **15. Abbreviations**

Table 15. Abbreviations						
Acronym	Description					
CDM	Charged Device Model					
DUT	Device Under Test					
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge					
НВМ	Human Body Model					
l <sup>2</sup> C	Inter-Integrated Circuit					
PCB	Printed Circuit Board					
PRR	Pulse Rate Repetition					

### 16. Revision history

Table 16. Revision history								
Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes				
NXS0104 v.4	20210630	Product data sheet	-	NXS0104 v.3				
Modifications:	Type numb	Type number NXS0104UM (SOT8019-1 / WLCSP12) added.						
NXS0104 v.3	20201113	Product data sheet	-	NXS0104 v.2				
Modifications:	• <u>Table 11</u> ar	nd <u>Table 12</u> : Disable times u	updated					
NXS0104 v.2	20200827	Product data sheet	-	NXS0104 v.1				
Modifications:		<ul> <li><u>Table 6</u>: Derating values for P<sub>tot</sub> total power dissipation updated.</li> <li><u>Table 11</u> and <u>Table 12</u>: Footnotes corrected.</li> </ul>						
NXS0104 v.1	20190228	Product data sheet	-	-				

NXS0104

# 17. Legal information

#### **Data sheet status**

Document status [1][2]	Product status [3]	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.

 Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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