# **74AVC1T45**

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

Rev. 6 — 20 April 2016

**Product data sheet** 

### 1. General description

The 74AVC1T45 is a single bit, dual supply transceiver with 3-state output that enables bidirectional level translation. It features two 1-bit input-output ports (A and B), 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 A and DIR are referenced to  $V_{CC(A)}$  and pin B is referenced to  $V_{CC(B)}$ . A HIGH on DIR allows transmission from A to B and a LOW on DIR allows transmission from B to A.

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-A114E 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)
  - ◆ 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



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- 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

## 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package	Package							
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version					
74AVC1T45GW	–40 °C to +125 °C	SC-88	plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads	SOT363					
74AVC1T45GM	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 $\times$ 1.45 $\times$ 0.5 mm	SOT886					
74AVC1T45GN	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body $0.9 \times 1.0 \times 0.35$ mm	SOT1115					
74AVC1T45GS	−40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body $1.0 \times 1.0 \times 0.35$ mm	SOT1202					
74AVC1T45GX	-40 °C to +125 °C	X2SON6	plastic thermal extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 $\times$ 0.8 $\times$ 0.35 mm	SOT1255					

## 4. Marking

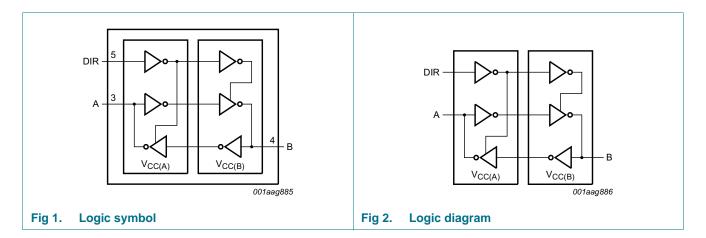
Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code[1]
74AVC1T45GW	B5
74AVC1T45GM	B5
74AVC1T45GN	B5
74AVC1T45GS	B5
74AVC1T45GX	B5

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

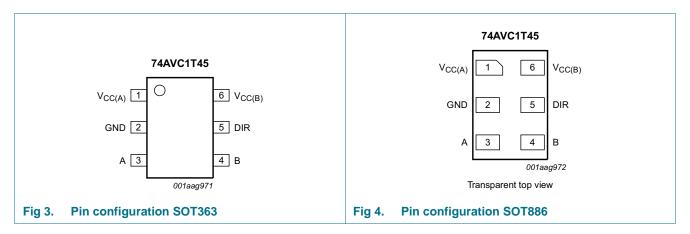
#### Dual-supply voltage level translator/transceiver; 3-state

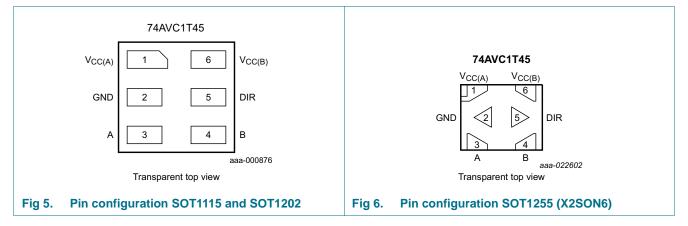
## 5. Functional diagram



## 6. Pinning information

#### 6.1 Pinning





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### 6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

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

## 7. Functional description

#### Table 4. Function table[1]

Supply voltage	Input	Input/output[2]			
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	DIR[3]	A	В		
0.8 V to 3.6 V	L	A = B	input		
0.8 V to 3.6 V	Н	input	B = A		
GND[4]	X	Z	Z		

<sup>[1]</sup> H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care; Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

<sup>[2]</sup> The input circuit of the data I/O is always active.

<sup>[3]</sup> The DIR input circuit is referenced to V<sub>CC(A)</sub>.

<sup>[4]</sup> When either  $V_{CC(A)}$  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 <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		<u>[1]</u>	-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	<u>[1]</u>	-0.5	+4.6	V
Io	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 <sub>GND</sub>	ground current			-100	-	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature			-65	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	<u>[4]</u>	-	250	mW

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

## 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	<u>[1]</u>	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>  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

<sup>[2]</sup>  $V_{CCO}$  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 SC-88 packages: above 87.5 °C the value of P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 4.0 mW/K.
For X2SON6 and XSON6 packages: above 118 °C the value of P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 7.8 mW/K.

<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  $T_{amb} = 25 \, {}^{\circ}C_{1}^{1}$ 

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		$I_{O} = -1.5 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	0.69	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = 1.5 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	0.07	-	V
II	input leakage current	DIR input; $V_1 = 0 \text{ V or } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±0.025	±0.25	μА
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [3] $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±0.5	±2.5	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	A port; $V_1$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(A)} = 0$ V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	±0.1	±1	μΑ
		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
Cı	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; $V_O = V_{CCO}$ or GND; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	4.0	-	pF

<sup>[1]</sup>  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

Table 8. Static characteristics [1][2]

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

Symbol Parameter	Conditions	–40 °C to	+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>	-	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					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.70V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.70V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.6	-	1.6	-	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2	-	2	-	V

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

<sup>[3]</sup> For I/O ports, the parameter I<sub>OZ</sub> includes the input leakage current.

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

**Table 8.** Static characteristics ...continued 11[2]
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C t	o +85 °C	–40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
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	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 <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
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$					
	output voltage	$I_O = -100 \mu A;$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	V <sub>CCO</sub> – 0.1	-	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	V
		$I_{O} = -3 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	0.85	-	0.85	-	V
		$I_{O} = -6 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	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
		$I_O = -9 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	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	$I_O = 100 \ \mu A;$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \ V \text{ to } 3.6 \ V$	-	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
l <sub>l</sub>	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	μΑ
l <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±5	-	±7.5	μΑ
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	-	±35	μА
	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

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

Table 8. Static characteristics ...continued [1][2]

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	–40 °C t	o +85 °C	-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
I <sub>CC</sub>	cc supply current	A port; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	8	-	12	μА
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V	-	8	-	12	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.6 V	-2	-	-8	-	μΑ
		B port; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	8	-	12	μА
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V	-2	-	-8	-	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.6 V	-	8	-	12	μΑ
		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	-	16	-	24	μΑ

<sup>[1]</sup>  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

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

<sup>[3]</sup> For I/O ports, the parameter I<sub>OZ</sub> includes the input leakage current.

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

### 11. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Typical dynamic characteristics at  $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$  [1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 9; for wave forms see Figure 7 and Figure 8

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	A to B	15.5	8.1	7.6	7.7	8.4	9.2	ns	
	B to A	15.5	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.8	ns	
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	ns
		DIR to B	11.7	7.9	7.6	8.2	8.7	10.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	DIR to A	27.2	20.6	19.9	20.4	20.7	22.0	ns
		DIR to B	27.7	20.3	19.8	19.9	20.6	21.4	ns

<sup>[1]</sup> t<sub>pd</sub> is the same as t<sub>PLH</sub> and t<sub>PHL</sub>; t<sub>dis</sub> is the same as t<sub>PLZ</sub> and t<sub>PHZ</sub>; t<sub>en</sub> is the same as t<sub>PZL</sub> and t<sub>PZH</sub>. t<sub>en</sub> is a calculated value using the formula shown in <u>Section 13.4 "Enable times"</u>

Table 10. Typical dynamic characteristics at  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$  [1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 9; for wave forms see Figure 7 and Figure 8

								•
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	
propagation delay	A to B	15.5	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.8	ns
	B to A	15.5	8.1	7.6	7.7	8.4	9.2	ns
disable time	DIR to A	12.2	4.9	3.8	3.7	2.8	3.4	ns
	DIR to B	11.7	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6	ns
enable time	DIR to A	27.2	17.3	16.6	16.5	17.1	17.8	ns
	DIR to B	27.7	17.6	16.1	15.9	14.8	15.2	ns
	propagation delay disable time	propagation delay  A to B  B to A  disable time  DIR to A  DIR to B  enable time  DIR to A	Discription         O.8 V           propagation delay         A to B         15.5           B to A         15.5           disable time         DIR to A         12.2           DIR to B         11.7           enable time         DIR to A         27.2	Discription         0.8 V         1.2 V           propagation delay         A to B         15.5         12.7           B to A         15.5         8.1           disable time         DIR to A         12.2         4.9           DIR to B         11.7         9.2           enable time         DIR to A         27.2         17.3	0.8 V         1.2 V         1.5 V           propagation delay         A to B         15.5         12.7         12.3           B to A         15.5         8.1         7.6           disable time         DIR to A         12.2         4.9         3.8           DIR to B         11.7         9.2         9.0           enable time         DIR to A         27.2         17.3         16.6	0.8 V   1.2 V   1.5 V   1.8 V	0.8 V         1.2 V         1.5 V         1.8 V         2.5 V           propagation delay         A to B         15.5         12.7         12.3         12.2         12.0           B to A         15.5         8.1         7.6         7.7         8.4           disable time         DIR to A         12.2         4.9         3.8         3.7         2.8           DIR to B         11.7         9.2         9.0         8.8         8.7           enable time         DIR to A         27.2         17.3         16.6         16.5         17.1	Dig to A   Dig to A

<sup>[1]</sup> t<sub>pd</sub> is the same as t<sub>PLH</sub> and t<sub>PHL</sub>; t<sub>dis</sub> is the same as t<sub>PLZ</sub> and t<sub>PHZ</sub>; t<sub>en</sub> is the same as t<sub>PZL</sub> and t<sub>PZH</sub>. t<sub>en</sub> is a calculated value using the formula shown in Section 13.4 "Enable times"

Table 11. 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 <sub>CC(A)</sub> and V <sub>CC(B)</sub>					
			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 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	pF

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

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

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;

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

[2]  $f_i$  = 10 MHz;  $V_I$  = GND to  $V_{CC}$ ;  $t_r$  =  $t_f$  = 1 ns;  $C_L$  = 0 pF;  $R_L$  =  $\infty$   $\Omega$ .

74AVC1T45

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

Table 12. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range –40 °C to +85 °C [1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 9; for wave forms see Figure 7 and Figure 8.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(B)}$ 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								Unit		
				1				1		± 0.2 V			4
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{CC(A)} =$	1.1 V to 1.3 V								1				
$t_{pd}$	propagation	A to B	1.0	9.0	0.7	6.8	0.6	6.1	0.5	5.7	0.5	6.1	ns
	delay	B to A	1.0	9.0	0.8	8.0	0.7	7.7	0.6	7.2	0.5	7.1	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	ns
		DIR to B	2.2	8.4	1.8	6.7	2.0	6.9	1.7	6.2	2.4	7.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	DIR to A	-	17.4	-	14.7	-	14.6	-	13.4	-	14.3	ns
		DIR to B	-	17.8	-	15.6	-	14.9	-	14.5	-	14.9	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.4 V to 1.6 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	A to B	1.0	8.0	0.7	5.4	0.6	4.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	3.5	ns
	delay	B to A	1.0	6.8	0.8	5.4	0.7	5.1	0.6	4.7	0.5	4.5	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	ns
		DIR to B	2.0	7.6	1.8	5.9	1.6	6.0	1.2	4.8	1.7	5.5	ns
t <sub>en</sub> enable time	DIR to A	-	14.4	-	11.3	-	11.1	-	9.5	-	10.0	ns	
	DIR to B	-	14.3	-	11.7	-	10.9	-	10.0	-	9.8	ns	
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.65 V to 1.95	V											-11
t <sub>pd</sub> propagation delay	A to B	1.0	7.7	0.6	5.1	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.4	0.5	3.1	ns	
	delay	B to A	1.0	6.1	0.7	4.6	0.5	4.4	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.7	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	ns
		DIR to B	1.8	7.7	1.8	5.7	1.4	5.8	1.0	4.5	1.5	5.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	DIR to A	-	13.8	-	10.3	-	10.2	-	8.4	-	8.9	ns
		DIR to B	-	13.2	-	10.6	-	9.8	-	8.9	-	8.6	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	2.3 V to 2.7 V												-1
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	A to B	1.0	7.2	0.5	4.7	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.0	0.5	2.6	ns
	delay	B to A	1.0	5.7	0.6	3.8	0.5	3.4	0.5	3.0	0.5	2.8	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	ns
		DIR to B	1.7	7.3	2.0	5.2	1.5	5.1	0.6	4.2	1.1	4.8	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	DIR to A	-	13.0	-	9.0	-	8.5	-	7.2	-	7.6	ns
		DIR to B	-	11.4	-	8.9	-	8.1	-	7.2	-	6.8	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	3.0 V to 3.6 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>		A to B	1.0	7.1	0.5	4.5	0.5	3.7	0.5	2.8	0.5	2.4	ns
	delay	B to A	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	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	ns
		DIR to B	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	-	13.3	-	9.1	-	8.6	-	6.7	-	7.1	ns
5.1		DIR to B	-	11.8	-	9.2	-	8.4	-	7.5	-	7.1	ns
	1		1		1	J		J	I		1		1

<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  $t_{PZH}$ .  $t_{en}$  is a calculated value using the formula shown in <u>Section 13.4 "Enable times"</u>

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

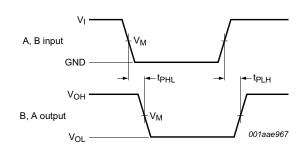
Table 13. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range –40 °C to +125 °C 11 Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 9; for wave forms see Figure 7 and Figure 8

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(B)}$										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	Ī
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.1 V to 1.3 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	A to B	1.0	9.9	0.7	7.5	0.6	6.8	0.5	6.3	0.5	6.8	ns
	delay	B to A	1.0	9.9	0.8	8.8	0.7	8.5	0.6	8.0	0.5	7.9	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A	2.2	9.7	2.2	9.7	2.2	9.7	2.2	9.7	2.2	9.7	ns
		DIR to B	2.2	9.2	1.8	7.4	2.0	7.6	1.7	6.9	2.4	8.0	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	DIR to A	-	19.1	-	16.2	-	16.1	-	14.9	-	15.9	ns
		DIR to B	-	19.6	-	17.2	-	16.5	-	16.0	-	16.5	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.4 V to 1.6 V						1			1		1	-1
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	A to B	1.0	8.8	0.7	6.0	0.6	5.1	0.5	4.1	0.5	3.9	ns
	delay	B to A	1.0	7.5	0.8	6.0	0.7	5.7	0.6	5.2	0.5	5.0	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.0	ns
		DIR to B	2.0	8.3	1.8	6.5	1.6	6.6	1.2	5.3	1.7	6.1	ns
t <sub>en</sub> enable time	DIR to A	-	15.8	-	12.5	-	12.3	-	10.5	-	11.1	ns	
	DIR to B	-	15.8	-	13.0	-	12.1	-	11.1	-	10.9	ns	
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.65 V to 1.95	V											
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	A to B	1.0	8.5	0.6	5.7	0.5	4.8	0.5	3.8	0.5	3.5	ns
	delay	B to A	1.0	6.8	0.7	5.1	0.5	4.9	0.5	4.3	0.5	4.1	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A	1.6	6.1	1.6	6.1	1.6	6.1	1.6	6.1	1.6	6.1	ns
		DIR to B	1.8	8.5	1.8	6.3	1.4	6.4	1.0	5.0	1.5	5.8	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	DIR to A	-	15.3	-	11.4	-	11.3	-	9.3	-	9.9	ns
		DIR to B	-	14.6	-	11.8	-	10.9	-	9.9	-	9.6	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	2.3 V to 2.7 V											'	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	A to B	1.0	8.0	0.5	5.2	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.3	0.5	2.9	ns
	delay	B to A	1.0	6.3	0.6	4.2	0.5	3.8	0.5	3.3	0.5	3.1	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	ns
		DIR to B	1.7	8.0	2.0	5.8	1.5	5.7	0.6	4.7	1.1	5.3	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	DIR to A	-	14.3	-	10.0	-	9.5	-	8.0	-	8.4	ns
		DIR to B	-	12.7	-	9.9	-	9.0	-	8.0	-	7.6	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	3.0 V to 3.6 V											'	
t <sub>pd</sub>		A to B	1.0	7.9	0.5	5.0	0.5	4.1	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.7	ns
		B to A	1.0	6.8	0.6	4.0	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.9	0.5	2.7	ns
t <sub>dis</sub> disable tin	disable time	DIR to A	1.5	5.2	1.5	5.2	1.5	5.2	1.5	5.2	1.5	5.2	ns
		DIR to B	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	-	14.7	-	10.1	-	9.6	-	7.5	-	7.9	ns
		DIR to B	-	13.1	-	10.2	-	9.3	-	8.3	-	7.9	ns

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

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

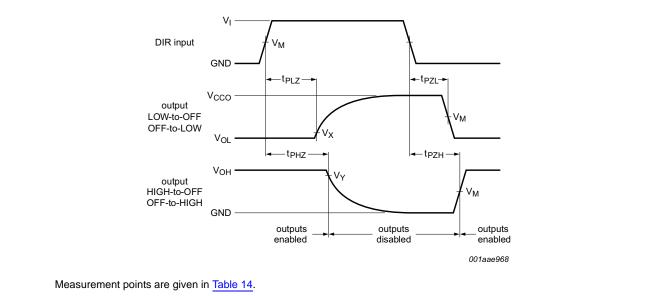
### 12. Waveforms



Measurement points are given in Table 14.

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

Fig 7. The data input (A, B) to output (B, A) propagation delay times



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

Fig 8. Enable and disable times

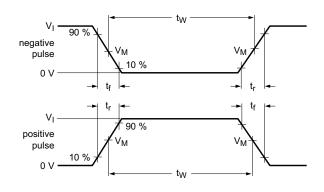
Table 14. Measurement points

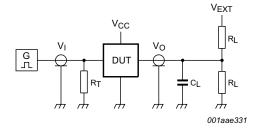
Supply voltage Input <sup>[1]</sup> Output <sup>[2]</sup>				
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>Y</sub>
1.1 V to 1.6 V	0.5V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5V <sub>CCO</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.1 V	V <sub>OH</sub> – 0.1 V
1.65 V to 2.7 V	0.5V <sub>CCI</sub>	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]  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

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





Test data is given in Table 15.

 $R_L$  = Load resistance.

 $C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance.

 $V_{EXT}$  = External voltage for measuring switching times.

Fig 9. 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 <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]
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]  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
- [2] dV/dt ≥ 1.0 V/ns
- [3]  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

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

## 13. Application information

#### 13.1 Unidirectional logic level-shifting application

The circuit given in  $\underline{\text{Figure 10}}$  is an example of the 74AVC1T45 being used in an unidirectional logic level-shifting application.

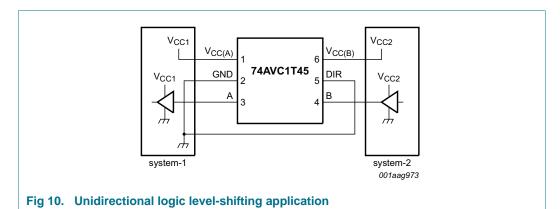


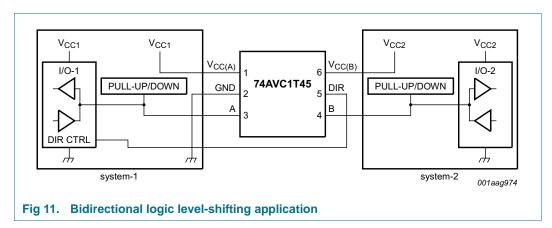
Table 16. Description unidirectional logic level-shifting application

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	GND	GND	device GND
3	A	OUT	output level depends on V <sub>CC1</sub> voltage
4	В	IN	input threshold value depends on V <sub>CC2</sub> voltage
5	DIR	DIR	the GND (LOW level) determines B port to A port direction
6	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V <sub>CC2</sub>	supply voltage of system-2 (0.8 V to 3.6 V)

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

#### 13.2 Bidirectional logic level-shifting application

<u>Figure 11</u> shows the 74AVC1T45 being used in a bidirectional logic level-shifting application. Since the device does not have an output enable 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. Description bidirectional logic level-shifting application[1]

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 bus hold.
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 bus hold.
4	L	input	output	system-2 data to system-1

<sup>[1]</sup> H = HIGH voltage level;

L = LOW voltage level;

Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

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

#### 13.3 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 <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	0.7	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	μΑ			
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			

#### 13.4 Enable times

Calculate the enable times for the 74AVC1T45 using the following formulas:

- $t_{en}$  (DIR to A) =  $t_{dis}$  (DIR to B) +  $t_{pd}$  (B to A)
- $t_{en}$  (DIR to B) =  $t_{dis}$  (DIR to A) +  $t_{pd}$  (A to B)

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 74AVC1T45 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.

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

## 14. Package outline

#### Plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads

**SOT363** 

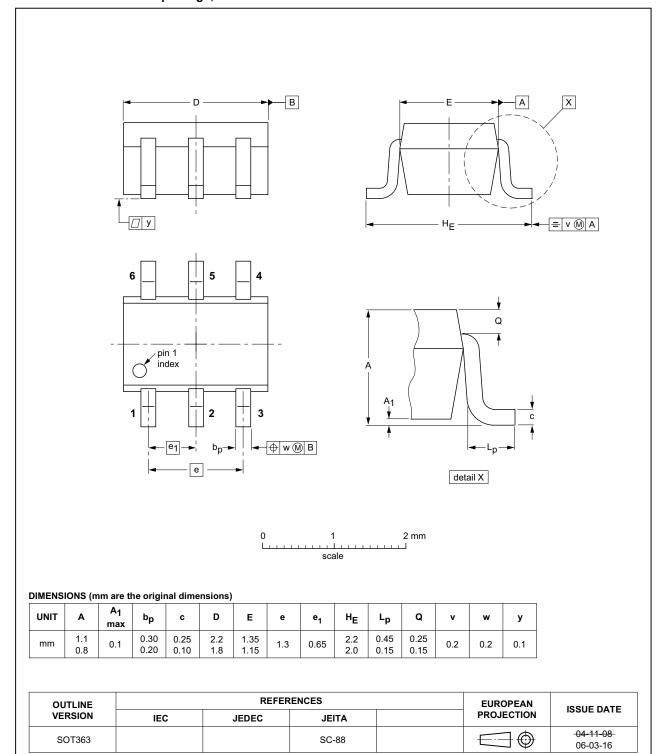


Fig 12. Package outline SOT363 (SC-88)

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

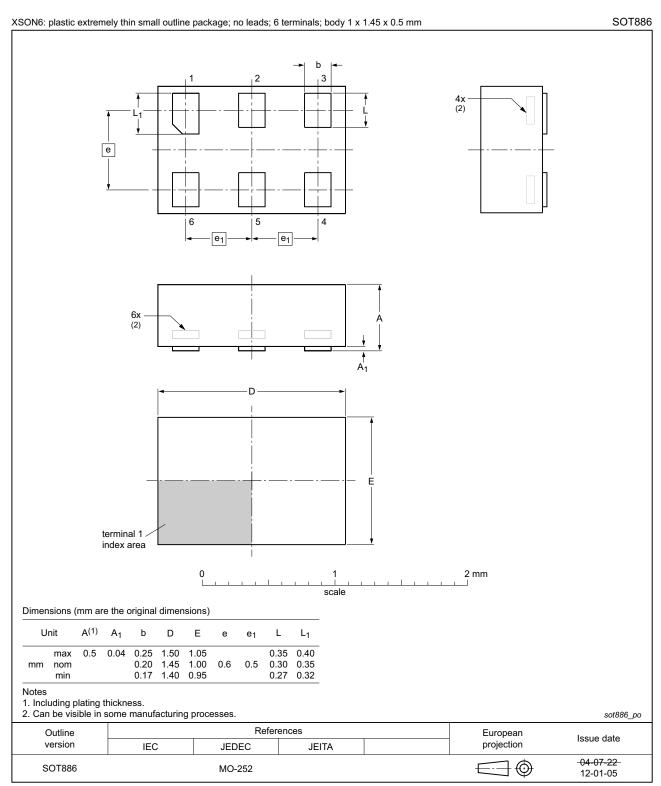


Fig 13. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

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

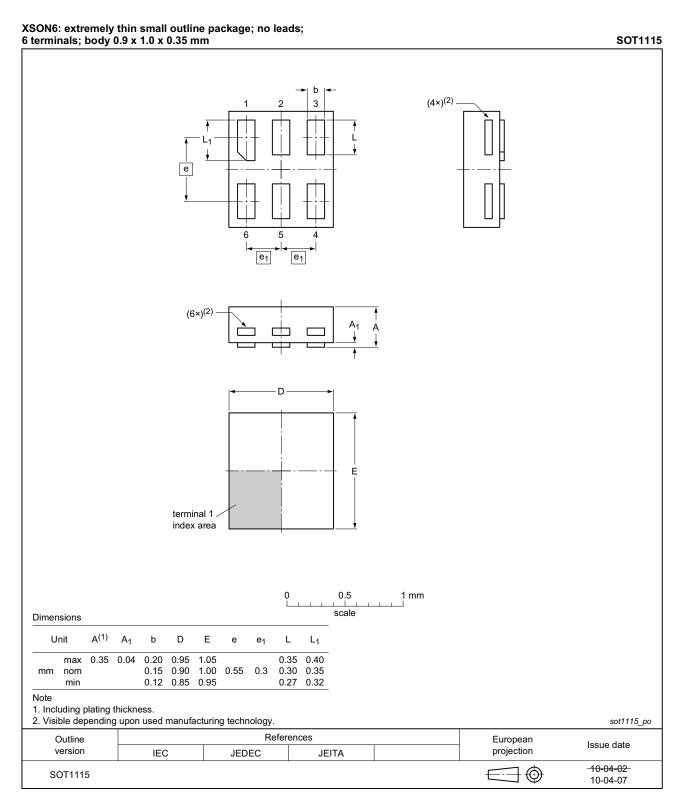


Fig 14. Package outline SOT1115 (XSON6)

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

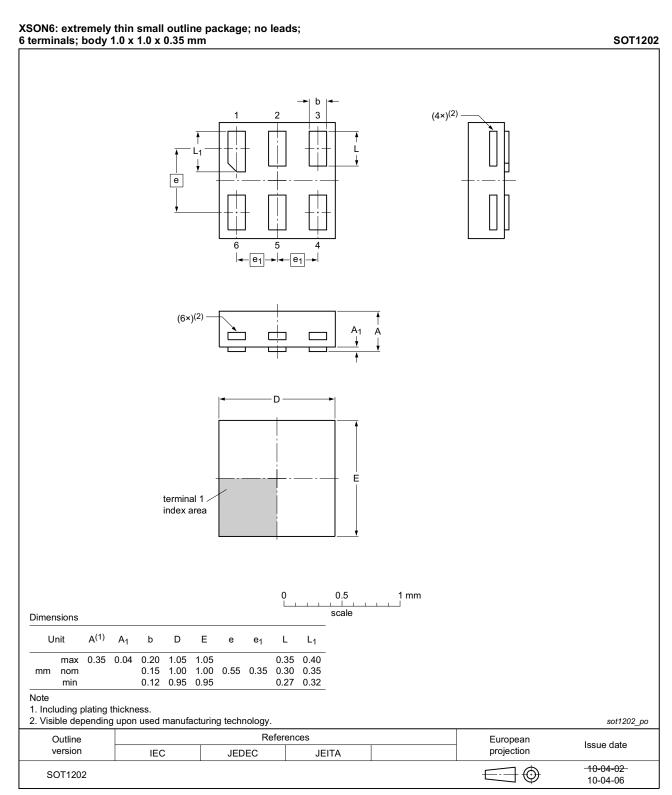


Fig 15. Package outline SOT1202 (XSON6)

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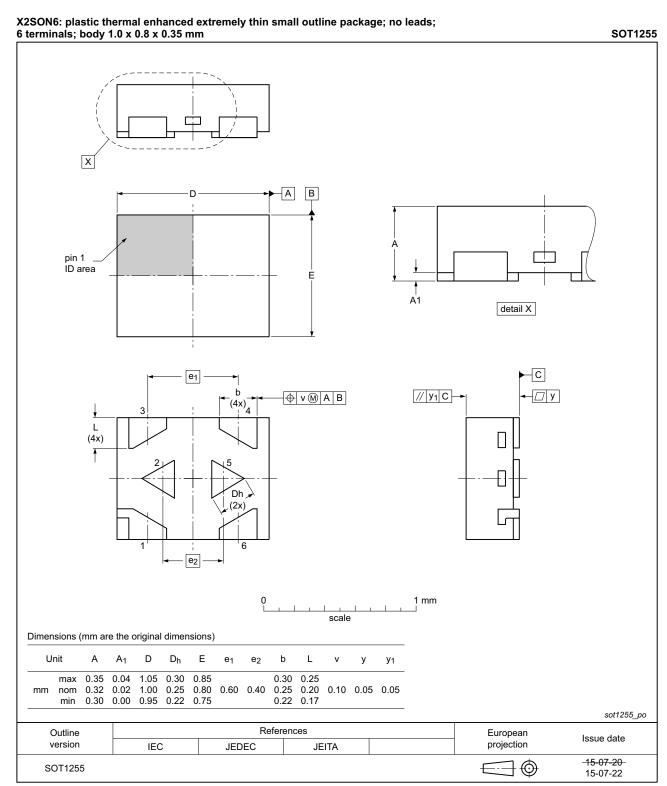


Fig 16. Package outline SOT1255 (X2SON6)

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

## 15. Abbreviations

#### Table 19. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
НВМ	Human Body Model
MM	Machine Model

## 16. Revision history

#### Table 20. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes					
74AVC1T45 v.6	20160420	Product data sheet	-	74AVC1T45 v.5					
Modifications:	<ul> <li>Added type</li> </ul>	Added type number 74AVC1T45GX(SOT1255/X2SON6 package).							
74AVC1T45 v.5	20160106	Product data sheet	-	74AVC1T45 v.4					
Modifications:	<u>Table 16</u> : Labels for pins 4 and 5 corrected.								
74AVC1T45 v.4	20120622	Product data sheet	-	74AVC1T45 v.3					
Modifications:	Package out	lline drawing of SOT886 (Fig	ure 13) modified.						
74AVC1T45 v.3	20111021	Product data sheet	-	74AVC1T45 v.2					
Modifications:	Added type	number 74AVC1T45GN (SO	T1115/XSON6 package	e).					
	<ul> <li>Added type</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Added type number 74AVC1T45GS (SOT1202/XSON6 package).</li> </ul>							
74AVC1T45 v.2	20090505	Product data sheet	-	74AVC1T45 v.1					
74AVC1T45 v.1	20080118	Product data sheet	-	-					

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

### 17. Legal information

#### 17.1 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.

- [1] 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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#### Dual-supply voltage level translator/transceiver; 3-state

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

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