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74AVCH1T45

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

Rev. 5 — 6 January 2016

Product data sheet

1. General description

The 74AVCH1T45 is a single bit, dual supply transceiver 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.

The 74AVCH1T45 has active bus hold circuitry which is provided to hold unused or floating data inputs at a valid logic level. This feature eliminates the need for external pull-up or pull-down resistors.

2. Features and benefits

- Wide supply voltage range:
 - ◆ V_{CC(A)}: 0.8 V to 3.6 V
 - ◆ V_{CC(B)}: 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
- Bus hold on data inputs
- 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_{CC}
- I_{OFF} 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							
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version				
74AVCH1T45GW	-40 °C to +125 °C	SC-88	plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads	SOT363				
74AVCH1T45GM	–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				
74AVCH1T45GN	-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				
74AVCH1T45GS	-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				

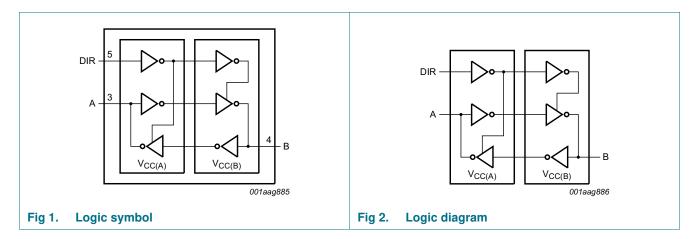
4. Marking

Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code[1]
74AVCH1T45GW	K5
74AVCH1T45GM	K5
74AVCH1T45GN	K5
74AVCH1T45GS	K5

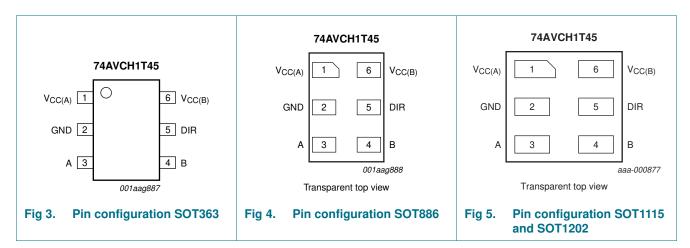
^[1] The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

5. Functional diagram



6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning



6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
V _{CC(A)}	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 _{CC(B)}	6	supply voltage port B

7. Functional description

Table 4. Function table[1]

Supply voltage	Input	Input/output[2]		
V _{CC(A)} , V _{CC(B)}	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	

- [1] H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care; Z = high-impedance OFF-state.
- [2] The input circuit of the data I/O is always active.
- [3] The DIR input circuit is referenced to V_{CC(A)}.
- [4] If at least one of $V_{CC(A)}$ or $V_{CC(B)}$ is at GND level, the device goes into Suspend mode.

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 _{CC(B)}	supply voltage B			-0.5	+4.6	V
I _{IK}	input clamping current	V _I < 0 V		-50	-	mA
VI	input voltage		<u>[1]</u>	-0.5	+4.6	V
I _{OK}	output clamping current	V _O < 0 V		-50	-	mA
V _O	output voltage	Active mode	[1][2][3]	-0.5	V _{CCO} + 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 _{CC}	supply current	I _{CC(A)} or I _{CC(B)}		-	100	mA
I _{GND}	ground current			-100	-	mA
T _{stg}	storage temperature			-65	+150	°C
P _{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	<u>[4]</u>	-	250	mW

- [1] The minimum input voltage ratings and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
- [2] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output port.
- [3] $V_{CCO} + 0.5 \text{ V}$ should not exceed 4.6 V.
- [4] For SC-88 packages: above 87.5 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 4.0 mW/K. For XSON6 packages: above 118 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 7.8 mW/K.

9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V _{CC(A)}	supply voltage A		0.8	3.6	V
V _{CC(B)}	supply voltage B		8.0	3.6	V
VI	input voltage		0	3.6	V

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Table 6. Recommended operating conditions ...continued

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V _O	output voltage	Active mode [1]	0	V _{CCO}	V
		Suspend or 3-state mode	0	3.6	V
T _{amb}	ambient temperature		-40	+125	°C
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and fall rate	V _{CCI} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	5	ns/V

^[1] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

10. Static characteristics

Table 7. Typical static characteristics at $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C_{1}^{[1][2]}$

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 _{BHL}	bus hold LOW current	$V_I = 0.42 \text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ [3]	-	26	-	μΑ
I _{BHH}	bus hold HIGH current	$V_I = 0.78 \text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ [4]	-	-24	-	μΑ
I _{BHLO}	bus hold LOW overdrive current	$V_{I} = GND \text{ to } V_{CCI}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ [5]	-	28	-	μА
Івнно	bus hold HIGH overdrive current	$V_{I} = GND \text{ to } V_{CCI}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ [6]	-	-26	-	μА
l _{OZ}	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0$ V or V_{CCO} ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	±0.5	±2.5	μА
I _{OFF}	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	μА
		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	μА
Cı	input capacitance	DIR input; $V_I = 0$ V or 3.3 V; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3$ V	-	1.0	-	pF
C _{I/O}	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

^[1] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

^[2] V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the input port.

^[2] V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.

^[3] The bus hold circuit can sink at least the minimum low sustaining current at V_{IL} max. I_{BHL} should be measured after lowering V_I to GND and then raising it to V_{IL} max.

^[4] The bus hold circuit can source at least the minimum high sustaining current at V_{IH} min. I_{BHH} should be measured after raising V_I to V_{CC} and then lowering it to V_{IH} min.

^[5] An external driver must source at least I_{BHLO} to switch this node from LOW to HIGH.

^[6] An external driver must sink at least I_{BHHO} to switch this node from HIGH to LOW.

^[7] For I/O ports, the parameter I_{OZ} includes the input leakage current.



Table 8. Static characteristics [1][2]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to	o +85 °C	–40 °C to +125 °C		
				Max	Min	Max	
V _{IH}	HIGH-level	data input					
	input voltage	V _{CCI} = 0.8 V	0.70V _{CCI}	-	0.70V _{CCI}	-	V
		V _{CCI} = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	0.65V _{CCI}	-	0.65V _{CCI}	-	V
		V _{CCI} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	1.6	-	V
		V _{CCI} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2	-	2	-	V
		DIR input					
		V _{CC(A)} = 0.8 V	0.70V _{CC(A)}	-	0.70V _{CC(A)}	-	V
		V _{CC(A)} = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	0.65V _{CC(A)}	-	0.65V _{CC(A)}	-	٧
		V _{CC(A)} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	1.6	-	٧
		V _{CC(A)} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2	-	2	-	V
V _{IL}	LOW-level	data input					
	input voltage	V _{CCI} = 0.8 V	-	0.30V _{CCI}	-	0.30V _{CCI}	V
		V _{CCI} = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	-	0.35V _{CCI}	-	0.35V _{CCI}	V
		V _{CCI} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
		V _{CCI} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.9	-	0.9	V
		DIR input					
		V _{CC(A)} = 0.8 V	-	0.30V _{CC(A)}	-	0.30V _{CC(A)}	V
		V _{CC(A)} = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	-	0.35V _{CC(A)}	-	0.35V _{CC(A)}	V
		V _{CC(A)} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.7	-	0.7	٧
		V _{CC(A)} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.9	-	0.9	V
V _{OH}	HIGH-level	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}					
	output voltage	$I_{O} = -100 \ \mu A;$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \ V \text{ to } 3.6 \ V$	V _{CCO} - 0.1	-	V _{CCO} - 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

 Table 8.
 Static characteristics ...continued

Symbol	Parameter	meter Conditions		to +85 °C	-40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
V _{OL}	LOW-level	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}					
	output voltage	$I_O = 100 \ \mu A;$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V$	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
		$I_{O} = 3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	-	0.25	-	0.25	٧
		$I_{O} = 6 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	0.35	-	0.35	٧
		$I_{O} = 8 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	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 _l	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
I _{BHL}	bus hold LOW	A or B port					
	current	$V_I = 0.49 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	15	-	15	-	μА
		$V_I = 0.58 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	25	-	25	-	μА
		$V_I = 0.70 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	45	-	45	-	μА
		$V_I = 0.80 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	100	-	90	-	μА
Івнн	bus hold HIGH current	A or B port					
		V _I = 0.91 V; V _{CC(A)} = V _{CC(B)} = 1.4 V	-15	-	-15	-	μА
		$V_I = 1.07 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-25	-	-25	-	μА
		$V_I = 1.60 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-45	-	-45	-	μА
		$V_I = 2.00 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-100	-	-100	-	μΑ
I_{BHLO}	bus hold LOW	A or B port [5]					
	overdrive current	$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.6 \text{ V}$	125	-	125	-	μΑ
	Garront	$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.95 \text{ V}$	200	-	200	-	μΑ
		$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	300	-	300	-	μΑ
		$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	500	-	500	-	μΑ
I _{BHHO}	bus hold HIGH	A or B port					
	overdrive current	$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.6 \text{ V}$	-125	-	-125	-	μΑ
	Carrent	$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.95 \text{ V}$	-200	-	-200	-	μΑ
		$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	-300	-	-300	-	μΑ
		$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-500	-	-500	-	μΑ
l _{OZ}	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0$ V or V_{CCO} ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	±5	-	±7.5	μА

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	–40 °C 1	to +85 °C	-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
I _{OFF}	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 _{CC}	supply current	A port; $V_I = 0 V \text{ or } V_{CCI}$; $I_O = 0 A$					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	8	-	12	μΑ
		V _{CC(A)} = 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 0 V	-	8	-	12	μΑ
		V _{CC(A)} = 0 V; V _{CC(B)} = 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	μΑ
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	-2	-	-8	-	μΑ
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	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

- [1] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output port.
- [2] V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
- [3] The bus hold circuit can sink at least the minimum low sustaining current at V_{IL} max. I_{BHL} should be measured after lowering V_I to GND and then raising it to V_{IL} max.
- [4] The bus hold circuit can source at least the minimum high sustaining current at V_{IH} min. I_{BHH} should be measured after raising V_I to V_{CC} and then lowering it to V_{IH} min.
- [5] An external driver must source at least IBHLO to switch this node from LOW to HIGH.
- [6] An external driver must sink at least I_{BHHO} to switch this node from HIGH to LOW.
- [7] For I/O ports, the parameter I_{OZ} includes the input leakage current.

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 8; for wave forms see Figure 6 and Figure 7

-		· ·							
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V _{CC(B)}					Unit	
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
t _{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	15.8	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.7	9.5	ns
		B to A	15.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	ns
t _{dis}	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 _{en}	enable time	DIR to A	27.5	20.6	20.0	20.4	20.7	22.0	ns
		DIR to B	28.0	20.6	20.2	20.2	20.9	21.7	ns

^[1] 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 Section 13.4 "Enable times"

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

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 8; for wave forms see Figure 6 and Figure 7

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V _{CC(A)}						
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
t _{pd} propagation delay	A to B	15.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	ns	
		B to A	15.8	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.7	9.5	ns
t _{dis}	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
t _{en}	enable time	DIR to A	27.5	17.6	17.0	16.8	17.4	18.1	ns
		DIR to B	28.0	17.6	16.2	15.9	14.8	15.2	ns

^[1] t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} ; t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ} ; t_{en} is the same as t_{PZL} and t_{PZH} .

Table 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	$V_{CC(A)}$ and $V_{CC(B)}$						
			V 8.0	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
C _{PD}	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 μW).

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

 f_i = input frequency in MHz;

 $f_o = output frequency in MHz;$

C_L = load capacitance in pF;

 V_{CC} = 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 = ∞ Ω .

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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 8; for wave forms see Figure 6 and Figure 7.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V _{CC(B)}									Unit	
			1.2 V :	Ŀ 0.1 V	1.5 V :	± 0.1 V	1.8 V ±	0.15 V	2.5 V	± 0.2 V	3.3 V	± 0.3 V	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Ī
V _{CC(A)} =	1.1 V to 1.3 V												
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 _{dis}	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 _{en}	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 _{CC(A)} =	1.4 V to 1.6 V												-1
t _{pd}	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 _{dis}	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 _{en}	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 _{CC(A)} =	1.65 V to 1.95	V			l		1			1		1	-1
t _{pd}	propagation	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 _{dis}	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	7.8	1.8	5.7	1.4	5.8	1.0	4.5	1.5	5.2	ns
t _{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	13.9	-	10.3	-	10.2	-	8.4	-	8.9	ns
		DIR to B	-	13.2	-	10.6	-	9.8	-	8.9	-	8.6	ns
V _{CC(A)} =	2.3 V to 2.7 V												
t _{pd}	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 _{dis}	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 _{en}	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 _{CC(A)} =	3.0 V to 3.6 V				l		1						-1
t _{pd}	propagation	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 _{dis}	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 _{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	13.3	-	9.1	-	8.6	-	6.7	-	7.1	ns
		DIR to B	-	11.8	-	9.2	-	8.4	-	7.5	-	7.1	ns

^[1] 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>

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

Table 13. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +125 °C [1]

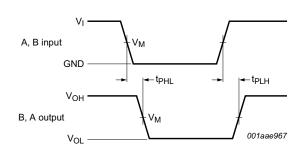
Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 8; for wave forms see Figure 6 and Figure 7

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V _{CC(B)}	± 0.1 V	15 V	± 0.1 V	1 8 V 4	0.15 V	25 V	± 0.2 V	3 2 V	± 0.3 V	Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	+
Vacon =	1.1 V to 1.3 V		IVIIII	IVIAA	IVIIII	IVIQA	IVIIII	IVIAA	IVIIII	IVIQA	IVIIII	IVIAA	
		A to B	1.0	9.9	0.7	7.5	0.6	6.8	0.5	6.3	0.5	6.8	no
t _{pd}	propagation delay												ns
	-	B to A	1.0	9.9	8.0	8.8	0.7	8.5	0.6	8.0	0.5	7.9	ns
t _{dis}	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 _{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	19.1	-	16.2	-	16.1	-	14.9	-	15.9	ns
	4.4.4.	DIR to B	-	19.6	-	17.2	-	16.5	-	16.0	-	16.5	ns
	1.4 V to 1.6 V	T						1					
t _{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.0	8.8	0.7	6.0	0.6	5.1	0.5	4.1	0.5	3.9	ns
	-	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 _{dis}	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 _{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	15.8	-	12.5	-	12.3	-	10.5	-	11.1	ns
		DIR to B	-	15.8	-	13.0	-	12.7	-	11.1	-	10.9	ns
$V_{CC(A)} =$	1.65 V to 1.95							1	1				
t_{pd}	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 _{dis}	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	8.6	1.8	6.3	1.4	6.4	1.0	5.0	1.5	5.8	ns
t _{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	15.4	-	11.4	-	11.3	-	9.3	-	9.9	ns
		DIR to B	-	14.6	-	11.8	-	10.9	-	9.9	-	9.6	ns
V _{CC(A)} =	2.3 V to 2.7 V												
t _{pd}	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 _{dis}	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 _{en}	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 _{CC(A)} =	3.0 V to 3.6 V			1	1								
t _{pd}	propagation	A to B	1.0	7.9	0.5	5.0	0.5	4.1	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.7	ns
	delay	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 _{dis}	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	6.0	0.6	6.1	0.7	4.6	1.7	5.2	ns
t _{en}	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

^[1] 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>

12. Waveforms

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Measurement points are given in Table 14.

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

Fig 6. The data input (A, B) to output (B, A) propagation delay times

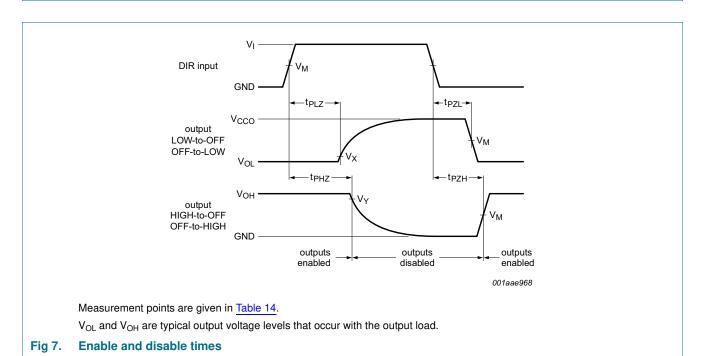
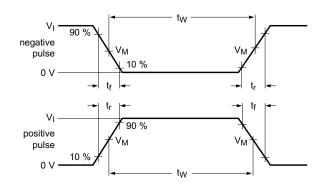
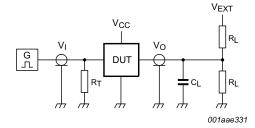


Table 14. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input ^[1]	Output ^[2]					
V _{CC(A)} , V _{CC(B)}	V _M	V _M	V _X	V _Y			
1.1 V to 1.6 V	0.5V _{CCI}	0.5V _{CCO}	V _{OL} + 0.1 V	V _{OH} – 0.1 V			
1.65 V to 2.7 V	0.5V _{CCI}	0.5V _{CCO}	V _{OL} + 0.15 V	V _{OH} – 0.15 V			
3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.5V _{CCI}	0.5V _{CCO}	V _{OL} + 0.3 V	V _{OH} – 0.3 V			

- [1] V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
- [2] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output port.





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 8. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 15. Test data

Supply voltage	Input		Load		V _{EXT}			
$V_{CC(A)}, V_{CC(B)}$	V _I [1]	$\Delta t/\Delta V$	CL	R _L	t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	t _{PZH} , t _{PHZ}	t _{PZL} , t _{PLZ} [2]	
1.1 V to 1.6 V	V _{CCI}	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	2V _{CCO}	
1.65 V to 2.7 V	V _{CCI}	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	2V _{CCO}	
3.0 V to 3.6 V	V _{CCI}	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	2V _{CCO}	

- [1] V_{CCI} 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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13. Application information

13.1 Unidirectional logic level-shifting application

The circuit given in <u>Figure 9</u> is an example of the 74AVCH1T45 being used in a unidirectional logic level-shifting application.

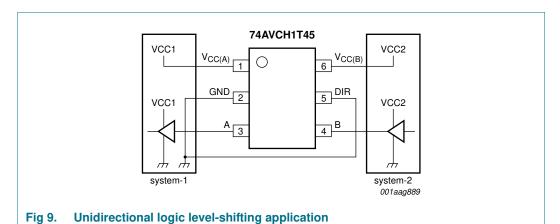
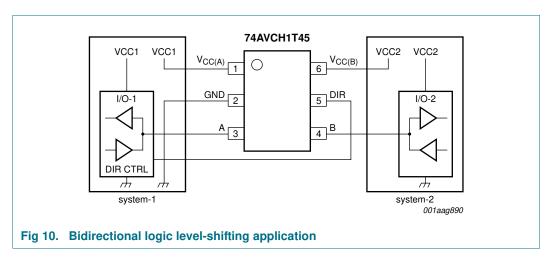


Table 16. Description unidirectional logic level-shifting application

Pin	Name	Function	Description
1	$V_{CC(A)}$	V _{CC1}	supply voltage of system-1 (0.8 V to 3.6 V)
2	GND	GND	device GND
3	Α	OUT	output level depends on V _{CC1} voltage
4	В	IN	input threshold value depends on V _{CC2} voltage
5	DIR	DIR	the GND (LOW level) determines B port to A port direction
6	V _{CC(B)}	V _{CC2}	supply voltage of system-2 (0.8 V to 3.6 V)

13.2 Bidirectional logic level-shifting application

<u>Figure 10</u> shows the 74AVCH1T45 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

^[1] H = HIGH voltage level;

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L = LOW voltage level;

Z = high-impedance OFF-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 $(I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)})$

$V_{CC(A)}$	V _{CC(B)}	$V_{CC(B)}$									
	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

The enable times for the 74AVCH1T45 are calculate from 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 74AVCH1T45 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.

14. Package outline

Plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads

SOT363

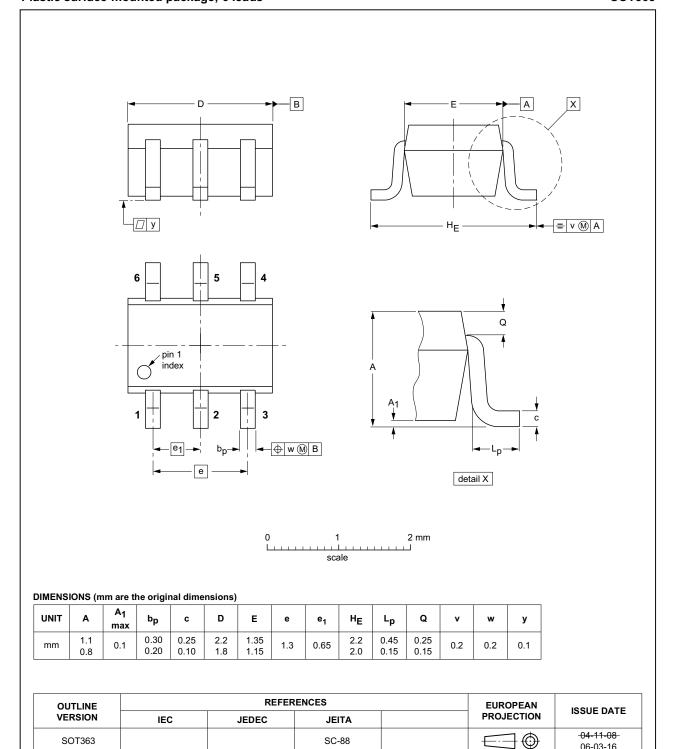


Fig 11. Package outline SOT363 (SC-88)

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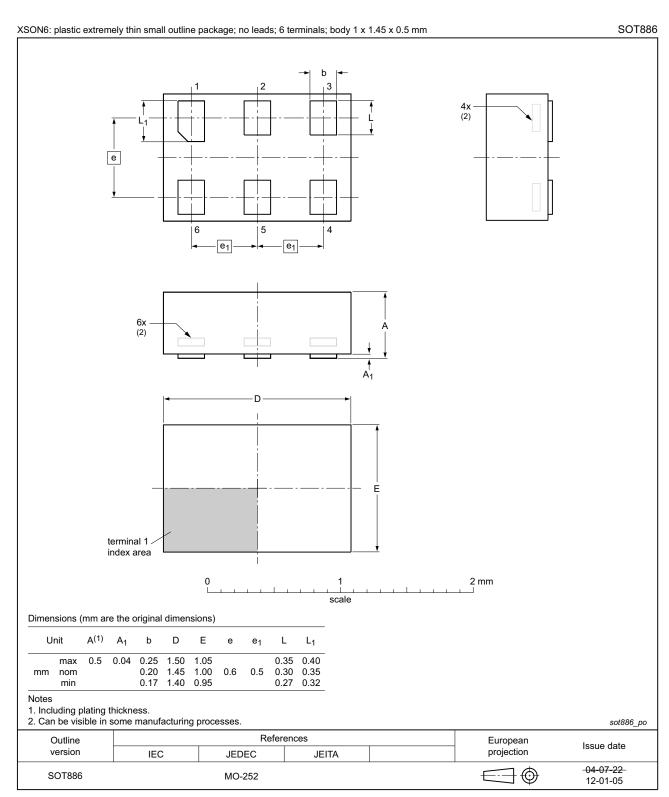


Fig 12. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

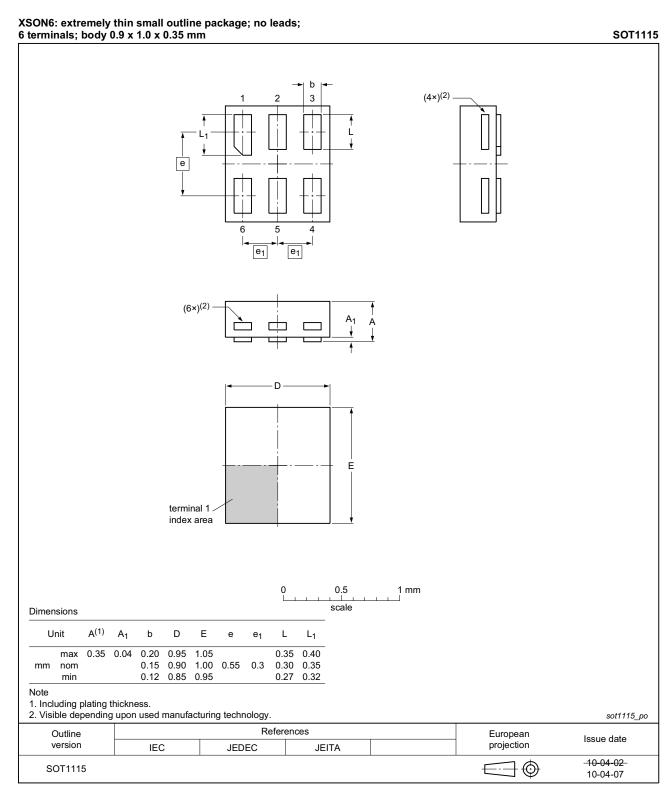


Fig 13. Package outline SOT1115 (XSON6)

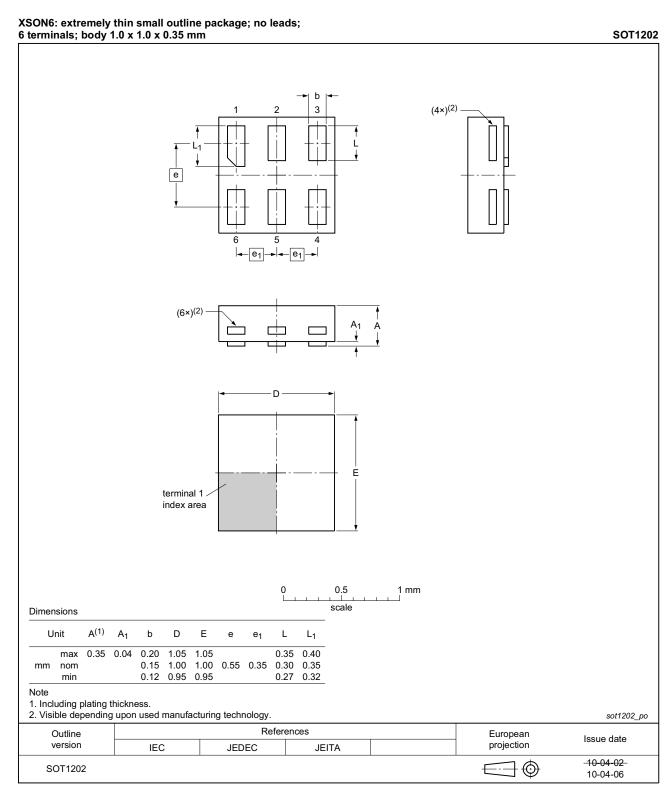


Fig 14. Package outline SOT1202 (XSON6)

15. Abbreviations

Table 19. Abbreviations

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

16. Revision history

Table 20. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes		
74AVCH1T45 v.5	20160106	Product data sheet	-	74AVCH1T45 v.4		
Modifications:	• <u>Table 16</u> : La	bels for pins 4 and 5 corre	cted.			
74AVCH1T45 v.4	20120803	Product data sheet	-	74AVCH1T45 v.3		
Modifications:	Package ou	Package outline drawing of SOT886 (Figure 12) modified.				
74AVCH1T45 v.3	20111027	Product data sheet	-	74AVCH1T45 v.2		
Modifications:	Added type	number 74AVCH1T45GN	(SOT1115/XSON6 packa	ge).		
	 Added type 	number 74AVCH1T45GS	(SOT1202/XSON6 packa	age).		
74AVCH1T45 v.2	20090505	Product data sheet	-	74AVCH1T45 v.1		
74AVCH1T45 v.1	20071025	Product data sheet	-	-		

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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