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74LVC2T45; 74LVCH2T45

Dual supply translating transceiver; 3-state

Rev. 8 — 29 March 2013 — Product data sheet

1. General description

The 74LVC2T45; 74LVCH2T45 are dual bit, dual supply translating transceivers with 3-state outputs that enable bidirectional level translation. They feature two 2-bits input-output ports (nA and nB), a direction control input (DIR) and dual supply pins ($V_{CC(A)}$ and $V_{CC(B)}$). Both $V_{CC(A)}$ and $V_{CC(B)}$ can be supplied at any voltage between 1.2 V and 5.5 V making the device suitable for translating between any of the low voltage nodes (1.2 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V and 5.0 V). Pins nA and DIR are referenced to $V_{CC(A)}$ and pins nB are referenced to $V_{CC(B)}$. A HIGH on DIR allows transmission from nA to nB and a LOW on DIR allows transmission from nB to nA.

The devices are 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 port and B port are in the high-impedance OFF-state.

Active bus hold circuitry in the 74LVCH2T45 holds unused or floating data inputs at a valid logic level.

2. Features and benefits

- Wide supply voltage range:
  - $V_{CC(A)}$: 1.2 V to 5.5 V
  - $V_{CC(B)}$: 1.2 V to 5.5 V
- High noise immunity
- Complies with JEDEC standards:
  - JESD8-7 (1.2 V to 1.95 V)
  - JESD8-5 (1.8 V to 2.7 V)
  - JESD8C (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
  - JESD36 (4.5 V to 5.5 V)
- ESD protection:
  - HBM JESD22-A114F Class 3A exceeds 4000 V
  - MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
  - CDM JESD22-C101E exceeds 1000 V
- Maximum data rates:
  - 420 Mbps (3.3 V to 5.0 V translation)
  - 210 Mbps (translate to 3.3 V))
  - 140 Mbps (translate to 2.5 V)
  - 75 Mbps (translate to 1.8 V)
  - 60 Mbps (translate to 1.5 V)

- Suspend mode
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II
- ±24 mA output drive (V_{CC} = 3.0 V)
- Inputs accept voltages up to 5.5 V
- Low power consumption: 16 μA maximum I_{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
74LVC2T45DC	–40 °C to +125 °C	VSSOP8	plastic very thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 2.3 mm	SOT765-1
74LVCH2T45DC				
74LVC2T45GT	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1 × 1.95 × 0.5 mm	SOT833-1
74LVCH2T45GT				
74LVC2T45GF	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1.35 × 1 × 0.5 mm	SOT1089
74LVCH2T45GF				
74LVC2T45GD	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 3 × 2 × 0.5 mm	SOT996-2
74LVCH2T45GD				
74LVC2T45GM	–40 °C to +125 °C	XQFN8	plastic, extremely thin quad flat package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1.6 × 1.6 × 0.5 mm	SOT902-2
74LVCH2T45GM				
74LVC2T45GN	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1.2 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1116
74LVCH2T45GN				
74LVC2T45GS	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1.35 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1203
74LVCH2T45GS				

4. Marking

Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code[1]
74LVC2T45DC	V45
74LVCH2T45DC	X45
74LVC2T45GT	V45
74LVCH2T45GT	X45
74LVC2T45GF	V5
74LVCH2T45GF	X5
74LVC2T45GD	V45
74LVCH2T45GD	X45
74LVC2T45GM	V45
74LVCH2T45GM	X45

Table 2. Marking *...continued*

Type number	Marking code[1]
74LVC2T45GN	V5
74LVCH2T45GN	X5
74LVC2T45GS	V5
74LVCH2T45GS	X5

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

5. Functional diagram

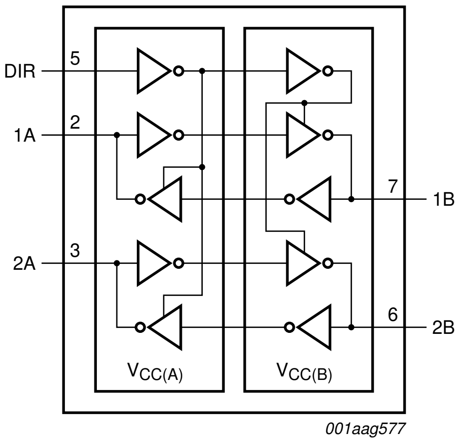


Fig 1. Logic symbol

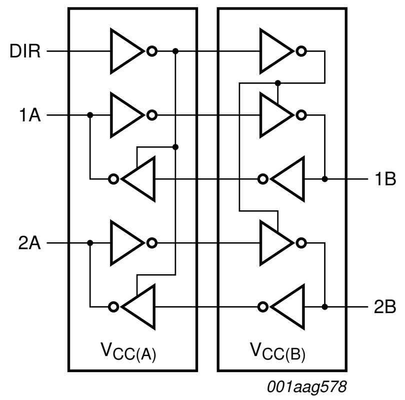


Fig 2. Logic diagram

6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning

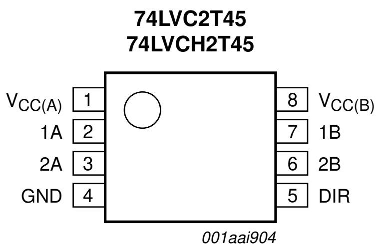


Fig 3. Pin configuration SOT765-1

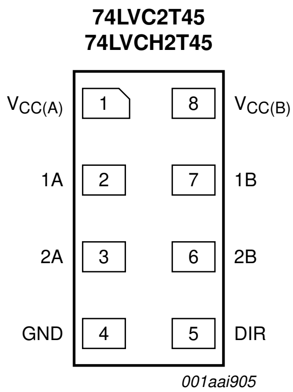


Fig 4. Pin configuration SOT833-1, SOT1089, SOT1116 and SOT1203

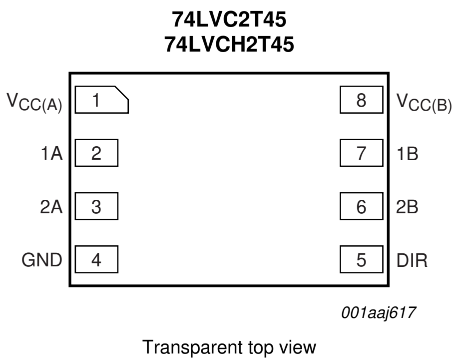


Fig 5. Pin configuration SOT996-2

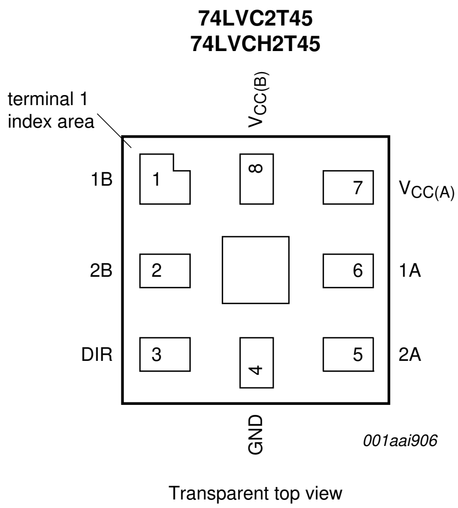


Fig 6. Pin configuration SOT902-2

6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin		Description
	SOT765-1, SOT833-1, SOT1089, SOT996-2, SOT1116 and SOT1203	SOT902-2	
$V_{CC(A)}$	1	7	supply voltage A (port A and DIR)
1A	2	6	data input or output
2A	3	5	data input or output
GND	4	4	ground (0 V)
DIR	5	3	direction control
2B	6	2	data input or output
1B	7	1	data input or output
$V_{CC(B)}$	8	8	supply voltage B (port B)

7. Functional description

Table 4. Function table[1]

Supply voltage	Input	Input/output[2]	
$V_{CC(A)}$, $V_{CC(B)}$	DIR	nA	nB
1.2 V to 5.5 V	L	nA = nB	input
1.2 V to 5.5 V	H	input	nB = nA
GND[3]	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] When either $V_{CC(A)}$ 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	+6.5	V
$V_{CC(B)}$	supply voltage B			–0.5	+6.5	V
I_{IK}	input clamping current	$V_I < 0$ V		–50	-	mA
V_I	input voltage		[1]	–0.5	+6.5	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	[1]	–0.5	+6.5	V
I_O	output current	V_O = 0 V to V_{CCO}	[2]	-	±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 °C to +125 °C	[4]	-	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 V should not exceed 6.5 V.

[4] For VSSOP8 packages: above 110 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 8.0 mW/K.
For XSON8 and XQFN8 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			1.2	5.5	V
$V_{CC(B)}$	supply voltage B			1.2	5.5	V
V_I	input voltage			0	5.5	V
V_O	output voltage	Active mode	[1]	0	V_{CCO}	V
		Suspend or 3-state mode		0	5.5	V
T_{amb}	ambient temperature			–40	+125	°C
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and fall rate	V_{CCI} = 1.2 V	[2]	-	20	ns/V
		V_{CCI} = 1.4 V to 1.95 V		-	20	ns/V
		V_{CCI} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		-	20	ns/V
		V_{CCI} = 3 V to 3.6 V		-	10	ns/V
		V_{CCI} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		-	5	ns/V

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

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

10. Static characteristics

Table 7. Typical static characteristics at T_{amb} = 25 °C

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}					
		$I_O = -3$ mA; $V_{CCO} = 1.2$ V	[1]	-	1.09	-	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}					
		$I_O = 3$ mA; $V_{CCO} = 1.2$ V	[1]	-	0.07	-	V
I_I	input leakage current	DIR input; $V_I = 0$ V to 5.5 V; $V_{CCI} = 1.2$ V to 5.5 V	[2]	-	-	±1	μA
I_{BHL}	bus hold LOW current	A or B port; $V_I = 0.42$ V; $V_{CCI} = 1.2$ V	[2]	-	19	-	μA
I_{BHH}	bus hold HIGH current	A or B port; $V_I = 0.78$ V; $V_{CCI} = 1.2$ V	[2]	-	−19	-	μA
I_{BHLO}	bus hold LOW overdrive current	A or B port; $V_{CCI} = 1.2$ V	[2][3]	-	19	-	μA
I_{BHHO}	bus hold HIGH overdrive current	A or B port; $V_{CCI} = 1.2$ V	[2][3]	-	−19	-	μA
I_{OZ}	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0$ V or V_{CCO}; $V_{CCO} = 1.2$ V to 5.5 V	[1]	-	-	±1	μA
I_{OFF}	power-off leakage current	A port; V_I or $V_O = 0$ V to 5.5 V; $V_{CC(A)} = 0$ V; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2$ V to 5.5 V		-	-	±1	μA
		B port; V_I or $V_O = 0$ V to 5.5 V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0$ V; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2$ V to 5.5 V		-	-	±1	μA
C_I	input capacitance	DIR input; $V_I = 0$ V or 3.3 V; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3$ V		-	2.2	-	pF
$C_{I/O}$	input/output capacitance	A and B port; suspend mode; $V_O = 3.3$ V or 0 V; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3$ V		-	6.0	-	pF

[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] To guarantee the node switches, an external driver must source/sink at least I_{BHLO}/I_{BHHO} when the input is in the range V_{IL} to V_{IH}.

Table 8. Static characteristics
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_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	data input	[1]					
		V_{CCI} = 1.2 V		$0.8V_{CCI}$	-	$0.8V_{CCI}$	-	V
		V_{CCI} = 1.4 V to 1.95 V		$0.65V_{CCI}$	-	$0.65V_{CCI}$	-	V
		V_{CCI} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		1.7	-	1.7	-	V
		V_{CCI} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		2.0	-	2.0	-	V
		V_{CCI} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		$0.7V_{CCI}$	-	$0.7V_{CCI}$	-	V
		DIR input						
		V_{CCI} = 1.2 V		$0.8V_{CC(A)}$	-	$0.8V_{CC(A)}$	-	V
		V_{CCI} = 1.4 V to 1.95 V		$0.65V_{CC(A)}$	-	$0.65V_{CC(A)}$	-	V
		V_{CCI} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		1.7	-	1.7	-	V
		V_{CCI} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		2.0	-	2.0	-	V
		V_{CCI} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		$0.7V_{CC(A)}$	-	$0.7V_{CC(A)}$	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	data input	[1]					
		V_{CCI} = 1.2 V		-	$0.2V_{CCI}$	-	$0.2V_{CCI}$	V
		V_{CCI} = 1.4 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		-	0.8	-	0.8	V
		V_{CCI} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		-	$0.3V_{CCI}$	-	$0.3V_{CCI}$	V
		DIR input						
		V_{CCI} = 1.2 V		-	$0.2V_{CC(A)}$	-	$0.2V_{CC(A)}$	V
		V_{CCI} = 1.4 V to 1.95 V		-	$0.35V_{CC(A)}$	-	$0.35V_{CC(A)}$	V
		V_{CCI} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		-	0.7	-	0.7	V
		V_{CCI} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		-	0.8	-	0.8	V
		V_{CCI} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		-	$0.3V_{CC(A)}$	-	$0.3V_{CC(A)}$	V
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$						
		I_O = −100 μA; V_{CCO} = 1.2 V to 4.5 V	[2]	V_{CCO} − 0.1	-	V_{CCO} − 0.1	-	V
		I_O = −6 mA; V_{CCO} = 1.4 V		1.0	-	1.0	-	V
		I_O = −8 mA; V_{CCO} = 1.65 V		1.2	-	1.2	-	V
		I_O = −12 mA; V_{CCO} = 2.3 V		1.9	-	1.9	-	V
		I_O = −24 mA; V_{CCO} = 3.0 V		2.4	-	2.4	-	V
		I_O = −32 mA; V_{CCO} = 4.5 V		3.8	-	3.8	-	V

Table 8. Static characteristics *…continued*

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_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IL}$	[2]					
		$I_O = 100\ \mu A$; $V_{CCO} = 1.2\ V$ to $4.5\ V$		-	0.1	-	0.1	V
		$I_O = 6\ mA$; $V_{CCO} = 1.4\ V$		-	0.3	-	0.3	V
		$I_O = 8\ mA$; $V_{CCO} = 1.65\ V$		-	0.45	-	0.45	V
		$I_O = 12\ mA$; $V_{CCO} = 2.3\ V$		-	0.3	-	0.3	V
		$I_O = 24\ mA$; $V_{CCO} = 3.0\ V$		-	0.55	-	0.55	V
		$I_O = 32\ mA$; $V_{CCO} = 4.5\ V$		-	0.55	-	0.55	V
I_I	input leakage current	DIR input; $V_I = 0\ V$ to $5.5\ V$; $V_{CCI} = 1.2\ V$ to $5.5\ V$		-	±2	-	±10	μA
I_{BHL}	bus hold LOW current	A or B port	[1]					
		$V_I = 0.49\ V$; $V_{CCI} = 1.4\ V$		15	-	10	-	μA
		$V_I = 0.58\ V$; $V_{CCI} = 1.65\ V$		25	-	20	-	μA
		$V_I = 0.70\ V$; $V_{CCI} = 2.3\ V$		45	-	45	-	μA
		$V_I = 0.80\ V$; $V_{CCI} = 3.0\ V$		100	-	80	-	μA
		$V_I = 1.35\ V$; $V_{CCI} = 4.5\ V$		100	-	100	-	μA
I_{BHH}	bus hold HIGH current	A or B port	[1]					
		$V_I = 0.91\ V$; $V_{CCI} = 1.4\ V$		−15	-	−10	-	μA
		$V_I = 1.07\ V$; $V_{CCI} = 1.65\ V$		−25	-	−20	-	μA
		$V_I = 1.60\ V$; $V_{CCI} = 2.3\ V$		−45	-	−45	-	μA
		$V_I = 2.00\ V$; $V_{CCI} = 3.0\ V$		−100	-	−80	-	μA
		$V_I = 3.15\ V$; $V_{CCI} = 4.5\ V$		−100	-	−100	-	μA
I_{BHLO}	bus hold LOW overdrive current	A or B port	[1][3]					
		$V_{CCI} = 1.6\ V$		125	-	125	-	μA
		$V_{CCI} = 1.95\ V$		200	-	200	-	μA
		$V_{CCI} = 2.7\ V$		300	-	300	-	μA
		$V_{CCI} = 3.6\ V$		500	-	500	-	μA
		$V_{CCI} = 5.5\ V$		900	-	900	-	μA
I_{BHHO}	bus hold HIGH overdrive current	A or B port	[1][3]					
		$V_{CCI} = 1.6\ V$		−125	-	−125	-	μA
		$V_{CCI} = 1.95\ V$		−200	-	−200	-	μA
		$V_{CCI} = 2.7\ V$		−300	-	−300	-	μA
		$V_{CCI} = 3.6\ V$		−500	-	−500	-	μA
		$V_{CCI} = 5.5\ V$		−900	-	−900	-	μA
I_{OZ}	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0\ V$ or V_{CCO}; $V_{CCO} = 1.2\ V$ to $5.5\ V$	[2]	-	±2	-	±10	μA

Table 8. Static characteristics *...continued*

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	
I_{OFF}	power-off leakage current	A port; V_I or V_O = 0 V to 5.5 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V to 5.5 V		-	±2	-	±10	μA
		B port; V_I or V_O = 0 V to 5.5 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.2 V to 5.5 V		-	±2	-	±10	μA
I_{CC}	supply current	A port; V_I = 0 V or V_{CCI}; I_O = 0 A	[1]					
		$V_{CC(A)}$, $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V to 5.5 V		-	8	-	8	μA
		$V_{CC(A)}$, $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.65 V to 5.5 V		-	3	-	3	μA
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 5.5 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0 V		-	2	-	2	μA
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 5.5 V		–2	-	–2	-	μA
		B port; V_I = 0 V or V_{CCI}; I_O = 0 A						
		$V_{CC(A)}$, $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V to 5.5 V		-	8	-	8	μA
		$V_{CC(A)}$, $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.65 V to 5.5 V		-	3	-	3	μA
		$V_{CC(B)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 5.5 V		–2	-	–2	-	μA
		$V_{CC(B)}$ = 5.5 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 0 V		-	2	-	2	μA
		A plus B port ($I_{CC(A)}$ + $I_{CC(B)}$); I_O = 0 A; V_I = 0 V or V_{CCI}						
		$V_{CC(A)}$, $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V to 5.5 V		-	16	-	16	μA
		$V_{CC(A)}$, $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.65 V to 5.5 V		-	4	-	4	μA
ΔI_{CC}	additional supply current	per input; $V_{CC(A)}$, $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.0 V to 5.5 V						
		A port; A port at $V_{CC(A)}$ – 0.6 V; DIR at $V_{CC(A)}$; B port = open	[4]	-	50	-	75	μA
		DIR input; DIR at $V_{CC(A)}$ – 0.6 V; A port at $V_{CC(A)}$ or GND; B port = open		-	50	-	75	μA
		B port; B port at $V_{CC(B)}$ – 0.6 V; DIR at GND; A port = open	[4]	-	50	-	75	μA

[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.

[3] To guarantee the node switches, an external driver must source/sink at least I_{BHLO}/I_{BHHO} when the input is in the range V_{IL} to V_{IH}.

[4] For non bus hold parts only (74LVC2T45).

11. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Typical dynamic characteristics at $V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.2 V and T_{amb} = 25 °C

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		$V_{CC(B)}$						Unit
				1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	5.0 V	
t_{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B		10.6	8.1	7.0	5.8	5.3	5.1	ns
		B to A		10.6	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.3	8.2	ns
t_{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B		10.1	7.1	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.4	ns
		B to A		10.1	8.6	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.6	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A		9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	ns
		DIR to B		12.0	9.4	9.0	7.8	8.4	7.9	ns
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A		7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	ns
		DIR to B		9.5	7.8	7.7	6.9	7.6	7.0	ns
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	DIR to A	[1]	20.1	17.3	16.7	15.4	15.9	15.2	ns
		DIR to B	[1]	17.7	15.2	14.1	12.9	12.4	12.2	ns
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	DIR to A	[1]	22.1	18.0	17.1	15.6	16.0	15.5	ns
		DIR to B	[1]	19.5	16.5	15.4	14.7	14.6	14.8	ns

[1] t_{PZH} and t_{PZL} are calculated values using the formula shown in Section 14.4 "Enable times".

Table 10. Typical dynamic characteristics at $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V and T_{amb} = 25 °C

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		$V_{CC(A)}$						Unit
				1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	5.0 V	
t_{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B		10.6	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.3	8.2	ns
		B to A		10.6	8.1	7.0	5.8	5.3	5.1	ns
t_{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B		10.1	8.6	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.6	ns
		B to A		10.1	7.1	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.4	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A		9.4	6.5	5.7	4.1	4.1	3.0	ns
		DIR to B		12.0	6.1	5.4	4.6	4.3	4.0	ns
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A		7.1	4.9	4.5	3.2	3.4	2.5	ns
		DIR to B		9.5	7.3	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.6	ns
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	DIR to A	[1]	20.1	15.4	13.6	11.7	11.0	10.7	ns
		DIR to B	[1]	17.7	14.4	13.5	11.7	11.7	10.7	ns
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	DIR to A	[1]	22.1	13.2	11.4	9.9	9.5	9.4	ns
		DIR to B	[1]	19.5	15.1	13.8	11.9	11.7	10.6	ns

[1] t_{PZH} and t_{PZL} are calculated values using the formula shown in Section 14.4 "Enable times".

Table 11. Typical power dissipation capacitance at $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ and $T_{amb} = 25$ °C [1][2]

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(A)}$ and $V_{CC(B)}$				Unit
			1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	5.0 V	
C_{PD}	power dissipation capacitance	A port: (direction A to B); B port: (direction B to A)	2	3	3	4	pF
		A port: (direction B to A); B port: (direction A to B)	15	16	16	18	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; $R_L = \infty\ \Omega$.

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

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
			1.5 V ± 0.1 V		1.8 V ± 0.15 V		2.5 V ± 0.2 V		3.3 V ± 0.3 V		5.0 V ± 0.5 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.4 V to 1.6 V													
t_{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B	2.8	21.3	2.4	17.6	2.0	13.5	1.7	11.8	1.6	10.5	ns
		B to A	2.8	21.3	2.6	19.1	2.3	14.9	2.3	12.4	2.2	12.0	ns
t_{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B	2.6	19.3	2.2	15.3	1.8	11.8	1.7	10.9	1.7	10.8	ns
		B to A	2.6	19.3	2.4	17.3	2.3	13.2	2.2	11.3	2.3	11.0	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	3.0	18.7	3.0	18.7	3.0	18.7	3.0	18.7	3.0	18.7	ns
		DIR to B	3.5	24.8	3.5	23.6	3.0	11.0	3.3	11.3	2.8	10.3	ns
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	2.4	11.4	2.4	11.4	2.4	11.4	2.4	11.4	2.4	11.4	ns
		DIR to B	2.8	18.3	3.0	17.2	2.5	9.4	3.0	10.1	2.5	9.4	ns
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	39.6	-	36.3	-	24.3	-	22.5	-	21.4	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	32.7	-	29.0	-	24.9	-	23.2	-	21.9	ns
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	44.1	-	40.9	-	24.2	-	22.6	-	21.3	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	38.0	-	34.0	-	30.5	-	29.6	-	29.5	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.65 V to 1.95 V													
t_{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B	2.6	19.1	2.2	17.7	2.2	9.3	1.7	7.2	1.4	6.8	ns
		B to A	2.4	17.6	2.2	17.7	2.3	16.0	2.1	15.5	1.9	15.1	ns
t_{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B	2.4	17.3	2.0	14.3	1.6	8.5	1.8	7.1	1.7	7.0	ns
		B to A	2.2	15.3	2.0	14.3	2.1	12.9	2.0	12.6	1.8	12.2	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	2.9	17.1	2.9	17.1	2.9	17.1	2.9	17.1	2.9	17.1	ns
		DIR to B	3.2	24.1	3.2	21.9	2.7	11.5	3.0	10.3	2.5	8.2	ns
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	2.4	10.5	2.4	10.5	2.4	10.5	2.4	10.5	2.4	10.5	ns
		DIR to B	2.5	17.6	2.6	16.0	2.2	9.2	2.7	8.4	2.4	7.1	ns

Table 12. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range –40 °C to +85 °C *...continued*

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
			1.5 V ± 0.1 V		1.8 V ± 0.15 V		2.5 V ± 0.2 V		3.3 V ± 0.3 V		5.0 V ± 0.5 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	35.2	-	33.7	-	25.2	-	23.9	-	22.2	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	29.6	-	28.2	-	19.8	-	17.7	-	17.3	ns
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	39.4	-	36.2	-	24.4	-	22.9	-	20.4	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	34.4	-	31.4	-	25.6	-	24.2	-	24.1	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V													
t_{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B	2.3	17.9	2.3	16.0	1.5	8.5	1.3	6.2	1.1	4.8	ns
		B to A	2.0	13.5	2.2	9.3	1.5	8.5	1.4	8.0	1.0	7.5	ns
t_{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B	2.3	15.8	2.1	12.9	1.4	7.5	1.3	5.4	0.9	4.6	ns
		B to A	1.8	11.8	1.9	8.5	1.4	7.5	1.3	7.0	0.9	6.2	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	2.1	8.1	2.1	8.1	2.1	8.1	2.1	8.1	2.1	8.1	ns
		DIR to B	3.0	22.5	3.0	21.4	2.5	11.0	2.8	9.3	2.3	6.9	ns
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	1.7	5.8	1.7	5.8	1.7	5.8	1.7	5.8	1.7	5.8	ns
		DIR to B	2.3	14.6	2.5	13.2	2.0	9.0	2.5	8.4	1.8	5.8	ns
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	28.1	-	22.5	-	17.5	-	16.4	-	13.3	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	23.7	-	21.8	-	14.3	-	12.0	-	10.6	ns
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	34.3	-	29.9	-	18.5	-	16.3	-	13.1	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	23.9	-	21.0	-	15.6	-	13.5	-	12.7	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V													
t_{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B	2.3	17.1	2.1	15.5	1.4	8.0	0.8	5.6	0.7	4.4	ns
		B to A	1.7	11.8	1.7	7.2	1.3	6.2	0.7	5.6	0.6	5.4	ns
t_{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B	2.2	15.6	2.0	12.6	1.3	7.0	0.8	5.0	0.7	4.0	ns
		B to A	1.7	10.9	1.8	7.1	1.3	5.4	0.8	5.0	0.7	4.5	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	2.3	7.3	2.3	7.3	2.3	7.3	2.3	7.3	2.7	7.3	ns
		DIR to B	2.9	18.0	2.9	16.5	2.3	10.1	2.7	8.6	2.2	6.3	ns
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	2.0	5.6	2.0	5.6	2.0	5.6	2.0	5.6	2.0	5.6	ns
		DIR to B	2.3	13.6	2.4	12.5	1.9	7.8	2.3	7.1	1.7	4.9	ns
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	25.4	-	19.7	-	14.0	-	12.7	-	10.3	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	22.7	-	21.1	-	13.6	-	11.2	-	10.0	ns
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	28.9	-	23.6	-	15.5	-	13.6	-	10.8	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	22.9	-	19.9	-	14.3	-	12.3	-	11.3	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 4.5 V to 5.5 V													
t_{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B	2.2	16.6	1.9	15.1	1.0	7.5	0.7	5.4	0.5	3.9	ns
		B to A	1.6	10.5	1.4	6.8	1.0	4.8	0.7	4.4	0.5	3.9	ns
t_{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B	2.3	15.3	1.8	12.2	1.0	6.2	0.7	4.5	0.5	3.5	ns
		B to A	1.7	10.8	1.7	7.0	0.9	4.6	0.7	4.0	0.5	3.5	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	1.7	5.4	1.7	5.4	1.7	5.4	1.7	5.4	1.7	5.4	ns
		DIR to B	2.9	17.3	2.9	16.1	2.3	9.7	2.7	8.0	2.5	5.7	ns

Table 12. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range –40 °C to +85 °C *...continued*

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
			1.5 V ± 0.1 V		1.8 V ± 0.15 V		2.5 V ± 0.2 V		3.3 V ± 0.3 V		5.0 V ± 0.5 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	1.4	3.7	1.4	3.7	1.3	3.7	1.0	3.7	0.9	3.7	ns
		DIR to B	2.3	13.1	2.4	12.1	1.9	7.4	2.3	7.0	1.8	4.5	ns
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	23.6	-	18.9	-	12.2	-	11.4	-	8.4	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	20.3	-	18.8	-	11.2	-	9.1	-	7.6	ns
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	28.1	-	23.1	-	14.3	-	12.0	-	9.2	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	20.7	-	17.6	-	11.6	-	9.9	-	8.9	ns

[1] t_{PZH} and t_{PZL} are calculated values using the formula shown in Section 14.4 "Enable times".

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

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
			1.5 V ± 0.1 V		1.8 V ± 0.15 V		2.5 V ± 0.2 V		3.3 V ± 0.3 V		5.0 V ± 0.5 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.4 V to 1.6 V													
t_{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B	2.5	23.5	2.1	19.4	1.8	14.9	1.5	13.0	1.4	11.6	ns
		B to A	2.5	23.5	2.3	21.1	2.0	16.4	2.0	13.7	1.9	13.2	ns
t_{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B	2.3	21.3	1.9	16.9	1.6	13.0	1.5	12.0	1.5	11.9	ns
		B to A	2.3	21.3	2.1	19.1	2.0	14.6	1.9	12.5	2.0	12.1	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	2.7	20.6	2.7	20.6	2.7	20.6	2.7	20.6	2.7	20.6	ns
		DIR to B	3.1	27.3	3.1	26.0	2.7	12.1	2.9	12.5	2.5	11.4	ns
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	2.1	12.6	2.1	12.6	2.1	12.6	2.1	12.6	2.1	12.6	ns
		DIR to B	2.5	20.2	2.7	19.0	2.2	10.4	2.7	11.2	2.2	10.4	ns
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	43.7	-	40.1	-	26.8	-	24.9	-	23.6	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	36.1	-	32.0	-	27.5	-	25.6	-	24.2	ns
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	48.6	-	45.1	-	26.7	-	25.0	-	23.5	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	41.9	-	37.5	-	33.6	-	32.6	-	32.5	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.65 V to 1.95 V													
t_{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B	2.3	21.1	1.9	19.5	1.9	10.3	1.5	8.0	1.2	7.5	ns
		B to A	2.1	19.4	1.9	19.5	2.0	17.6	1.8	17.1	1.7	16.7	ns
t_{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B	2.1	19.1	1.8	15.8	1.4	9.4	1.6	7.9	1.5	7.7	ns
		B to A	1.9	16.9	1.8	15.8	1.8	14.2	1.8	13.9	1.6	13.5	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	2.6	18.9	2.6	18.9	2.6	18.9	2.6	18.9	2.6	18.9	ns
		DIR to B	2.8	26.6	2.8	24.1	2.4	12.7	2.7	11.4	2.2	9.1	ns
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A	2.1	11.6	2.1	11.6	2.1	11.6	2.1	11.6	2.1	11.6	ns
		DIR to B	2.2	19.4	2.3	17.6	1.9	10.2	2.4	9.3	2.1	7.9	ns
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	DIR to A [1]	-	38.8	-	37.1	-	27.8	-	26.4	-	24.6	ns
		DIR to B [1]	-	32.7	-	31.1	-	21.9	-	19.6	-	19.1	ns

Table 13. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range –40 °C to +125 °C *…continued*

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
				1.5 V ± 0.1 V		1.8 V ± 0.15 V		2.5 V ± 0.2 V		3.3 V ± 0.3 V		5.0 V ± 0.5 V		
				Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	DIR to A	[1]	-	43.5	-	39.9	-	26.9	-	25.3	-	22.6	ns
		DIR to B	[1]	-	38.0	-	34.7	-	28.3	-	26.8	-	26.6	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V														
t_{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B		2.0	19.7	2.0	17.6	1.3	9.4	1.1	6.9	0.9	5.3	ns
		B to A		1.8	14.9	1.9	10.3	1.3	9.4	1.2	8.8	0.9	8.3	ns
t_{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B		2.0	17.4	1.8	14.2	1.2	8.3	1.1	6.0	0.8	5.1	ns
		B to A		1.6	13.0	1.7	9.4	1.2	8.3	1.1	7.7	0.8	6.9	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A		1.8	9.0	1.8	9.0	1.8	9.0	1.8	9.0	1.8	9.0	ns
		DIR to B		2.7	24.8	2.7	23.6	2.2	12.1	2.5	10.3	2.0	7.6	ns
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A		1.5	6.4	1.5	6.4	1.5	6.4	1.5	6.4	1.5	6.4	ns
		DIR to B		2.0	16.1	2.2	14.6	1.8	9.9	2.2	9.3	1.6	6.4	ns
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	DIR to A	[1]	-	31.0	-	24.9	-	19.3	-	18.1	-	14.7	ns
		DIR to B	[1]	-	26.1	-	24.0	-	15.8	-	13.3	-	11.7	ns
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	DIR to A	[1]	-	37.8	-	33.0	-	20.4	-	18.0	-	14.5	ns
		DIR to B	[1]	-	26.4	-	23.2	-	17.3	-	15.0	-	14.1	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V														
t_{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B		2.0	18.9	1.8	17.1	1.2	8.8	0.7	6.2	0.6	4.9	ns
		B to A		1.5	13.0	1.5	8.0	1.1	6.9	0.6	6.2	0.5	6.0	ns
t_{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B		1.9	17.2	1.8	13.9	1.1	7.7	0.7	5.5	0.6	4.4	ns
		B to A		1.5	12.0	1.6	7.9	1.1	6.0	0.7	5.5	0.6	5.0	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A		2.0	8.1	2.0	8.1	2.0	8.1	2.0	8.1	2.4	8.1	ns
		DIR to B		2.6	19.8	2.6	18.2	2.0	11.2	2.4	9.5	1.9	7.0	ns
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A		1.8	6.2	1.8	6.2	1.8	6.2	1.8	6.2	1.8	6.2	ns
		DIR to B		2.0	15.0	2.1	13.8	1.7	8.6	2.0	7.9	1.5	5.4	ns
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	DIR to A	[1]	-	28.0	-	21.8	-	15.5	-	14.1	-	11.4	ns
		DIR to B	[1]	-	25.1	-	23.3	-	15.0	-	12.4	-	11.1	ns
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	DIR to A	[1]	-	31.8	-	26.1	-	17.2	-	15.0	-	12.0	ns
		DIR to B	[1]	-	25.3	-	22.0	-	15.8	-	13.6	-	12.5	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 4.5 V to 5.5 V														
t_{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	A to B		1.9	18.3	1.7	16.7	0.9	8.3	0.6	6.0	0.4	4.3	ns
		B to A		1.4	11.6	1.2	7.5	0.9	5.3	0.6	4.9	0.4	4.3	ns
t_{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	A to B		2.0	16.9	1.6	13.5	0.9	6.9	0.6	5.0	0.4	3.9	ns
		B to A		1.5	11.9	1.5	7.7	0.8	5.1	0.6	4.4	0.4	3.9	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A		1.5	6.0	1.5	6.0	1.5	6.0	1.5	6.0	1.5	6.0	ns
		DIR to B		2.6	19.1	2.6	17.8	2.0	10.7	2.4	8.8	2.2	6.3	ns
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	DIR to A		1.2	4.1	1.2	4.1	1.1	4.1	0.9	4.1	0.8	4.1	ns
		DIR to B		2.0	14.5	2.1	13.4	1.7	8.2	2.0	7.7	1.6	5.0	ns

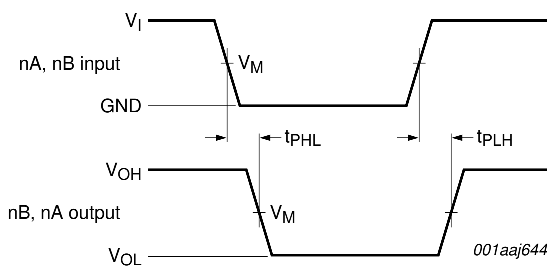
Table 13. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range –40 °C to +125 °C *...continued*

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
				1.5 V ± 0.1 V		1.8 V ± 0.15 V		2.5 V ± 0.2 V		3.3 V ± 0.3 V		5.0 V ± 0.5 V		
				Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	DIR to A	[1]	-	26.1	-	20.9	-	13.5	-	12.6	-	9.3	ns
		DIR to B	[1]	-	22.4	-	20.8	-	12.4	-	10.1	-	8.4	ns
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	DIR to A	[1]	-	31.0	-	25.5	-	15.8	-	13.2	-	10.2	ns
		DIR to B	[1]	-	22.9	-	19.5	-	12.9	-	11.0	-	9.9	ns

[1] t_{PZH} and t_{PZL} are calculated values using the formula shown in Section 14.4 “Enable times”.

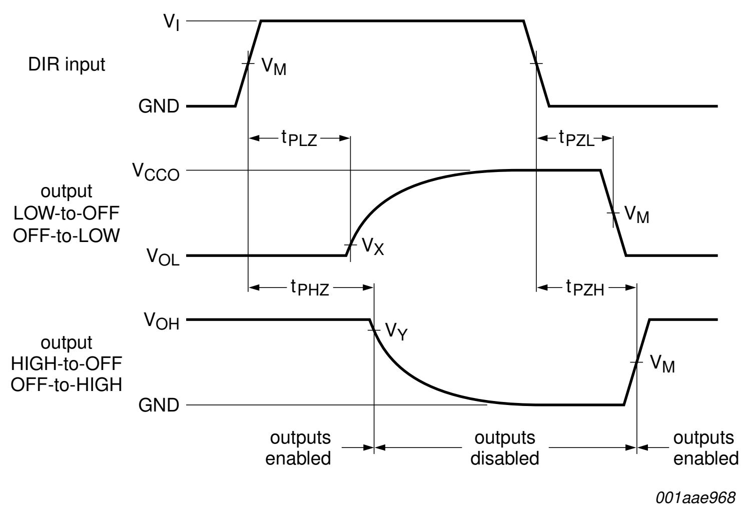
12. Waveforms



Measurement points are given in Table 14.

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

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



Measurement points are given in Table 14.

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

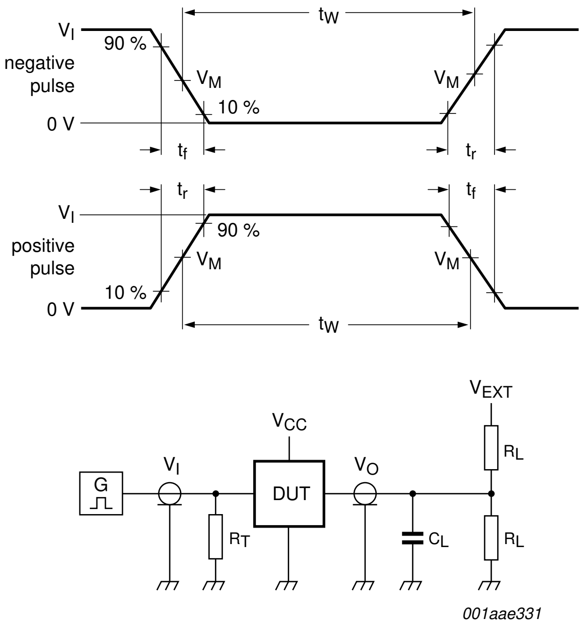
Fig 8. Enable and disable times

Table 14. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input[1]	Output[2]		
$V_{CC(A)}$, $V_{CC(B)}$	V_M	V_M	V_X	V_Y
1.2 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 5.5 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 9. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 15. Test data

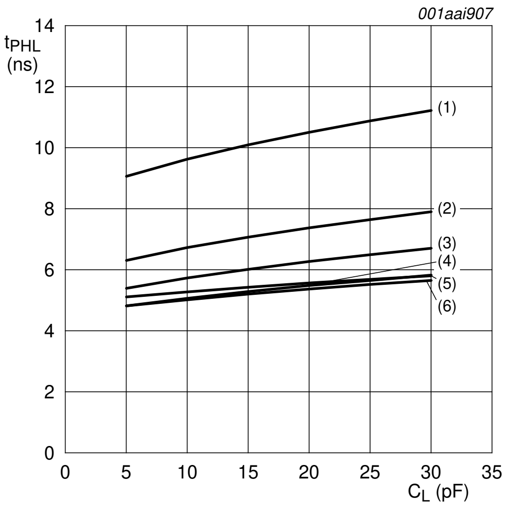
Supply voltage	Input		Load		V_{EXT}		
$V_{CC(A)}$, $V_{CC(B)}$	V_I[1]	$\Delta t/\Delta V$[2]	C_L	R_L	t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}	t_{PZH}, t_{PHZ}	t_{PZL}, t_{PLZ}[3]
1.2 V to 5.5 V	V_{CCI}	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	$2V_{CCO}$

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

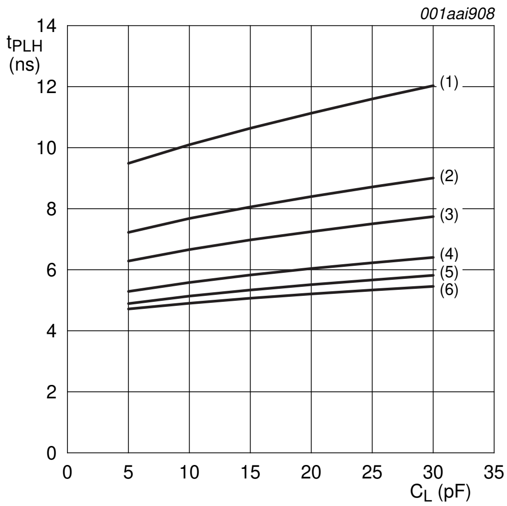
[2] dV/dt ≥ 1.0 V/ns.

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

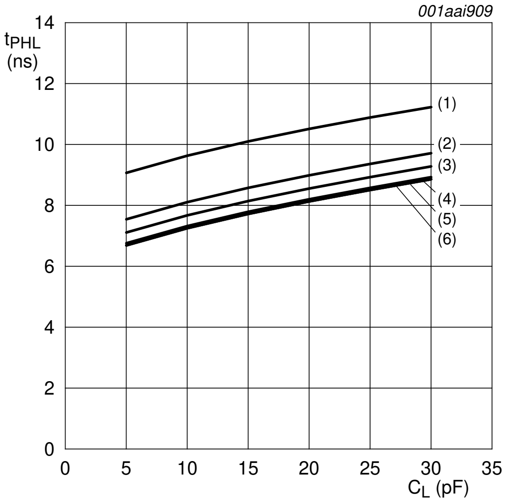
13. Typical propagation delay characteristics



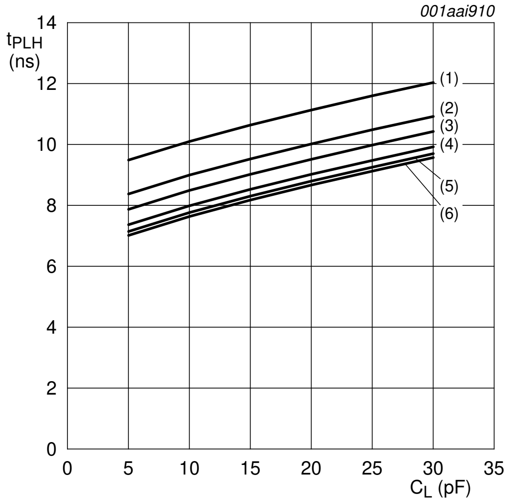
a. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B)



b. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B)



c. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (B to A)



d. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (B to A)

(1) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V.

(2) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.5 V.

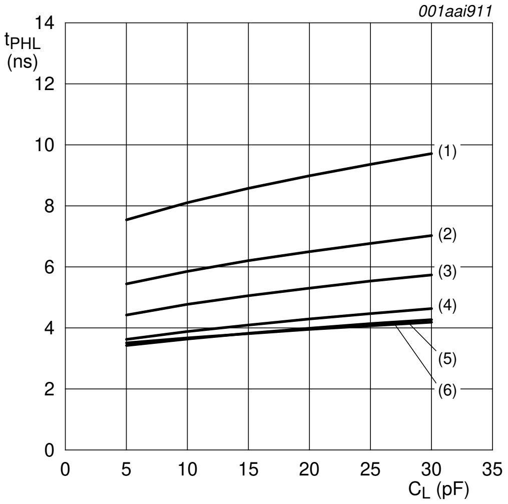
(3) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.8 V.

(4) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.5 V.

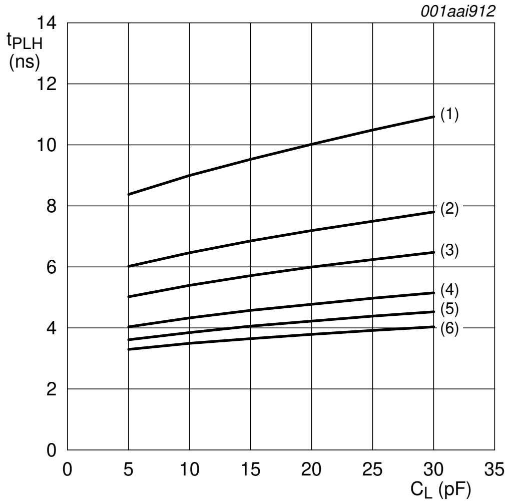
(5) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.3 V.

(6) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 5.0 V.

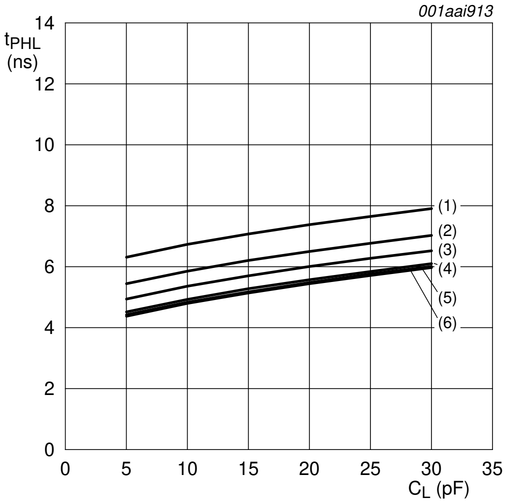
Fig 10. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T_{amb} = 25 °C; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.2 V



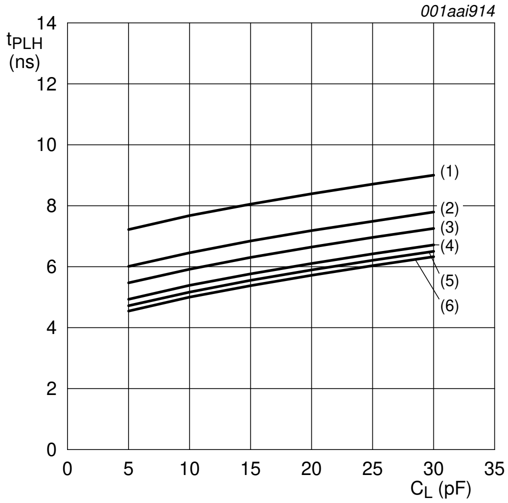
a. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B)



b. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B)



c. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (B to A)



d. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (B to A)

(1) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V.

(2) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.5 V.

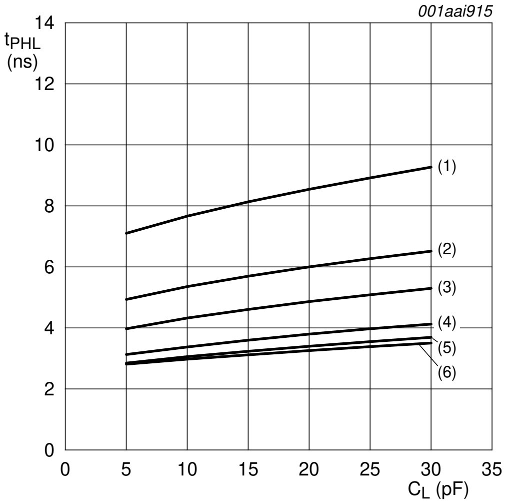
(3) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.8 V.

(4) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.5 V.

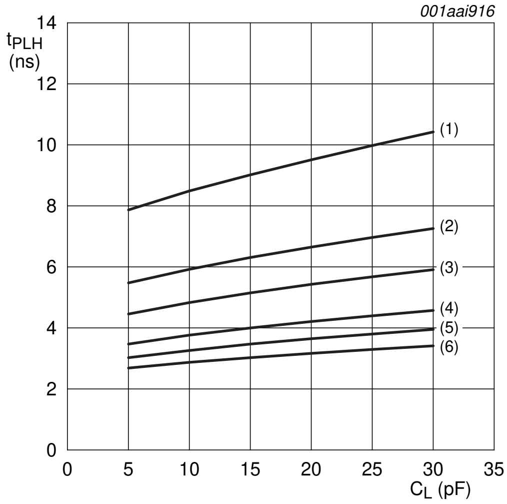
(5) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.3 V.

(6) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 5.0 V.

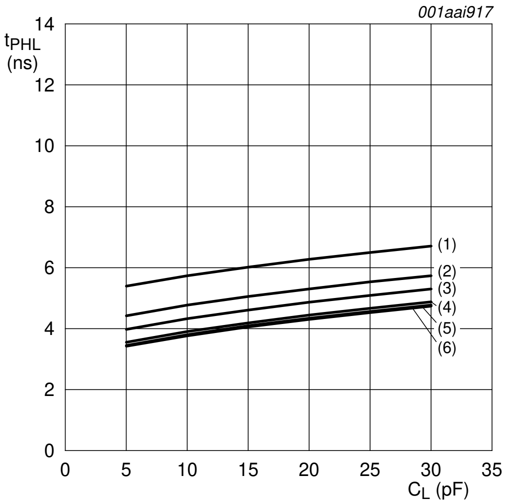
Fig 11. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T_{amb} = 25 °C; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.5 V



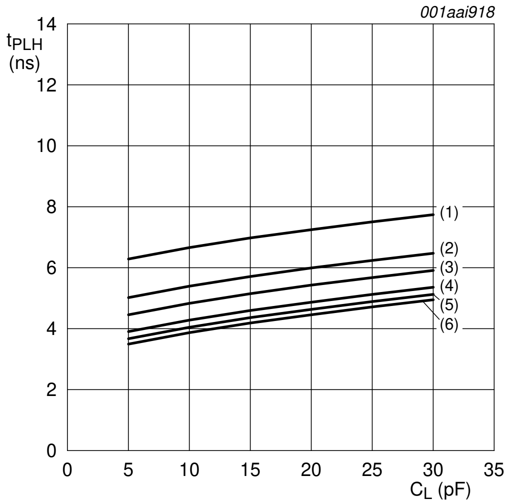
a. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B)



b. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B)



c. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (B to A)



d. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (B to A)

(1) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V.

(2) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.5 V.

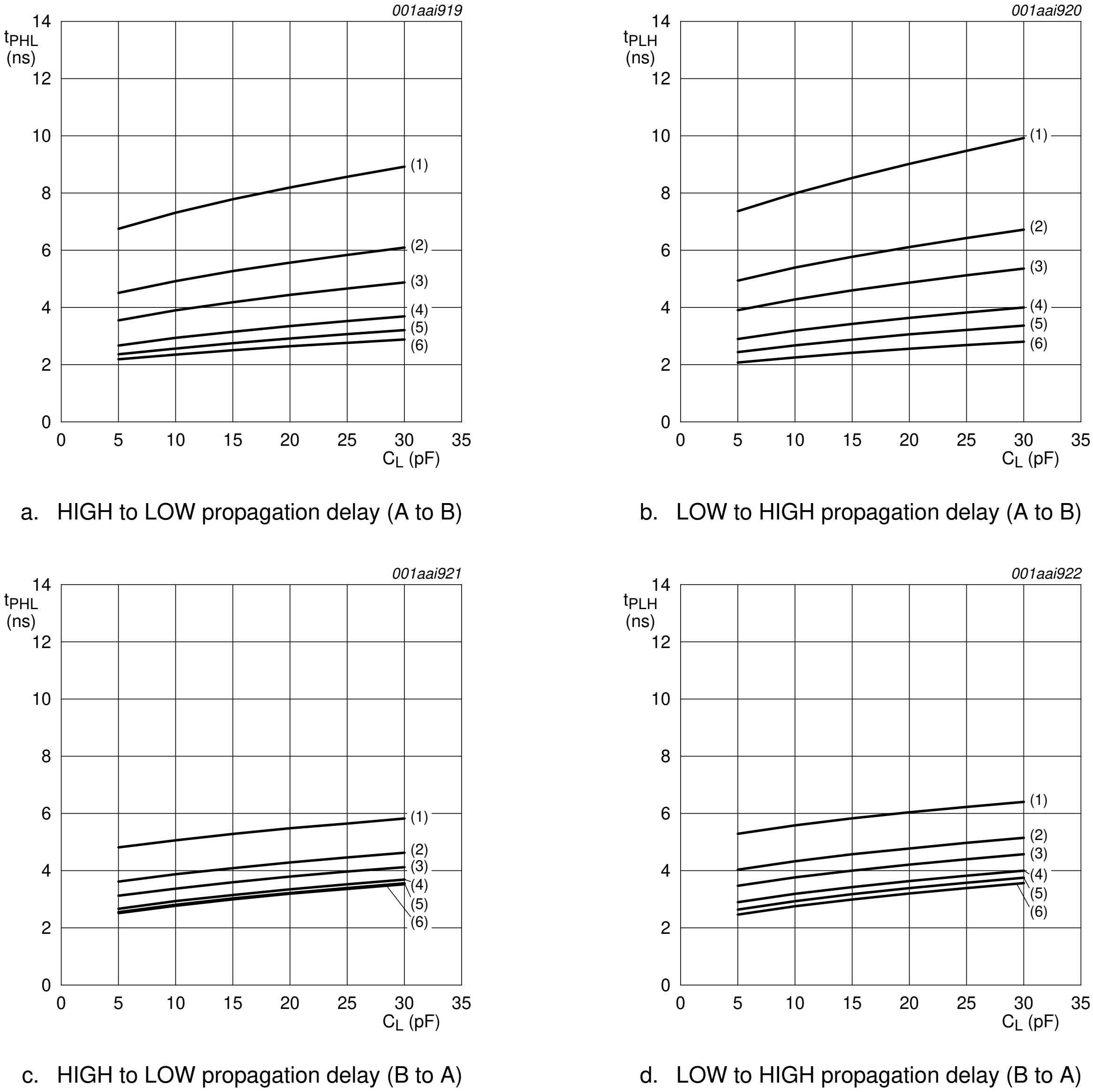
(3) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.8 V.

(4) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.5 V.

(5) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.3 V.

(6) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 5.0 V.

Fig 12. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T_{amb} = 25 °C; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.8 V



(1) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V.

(2) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.5 V.

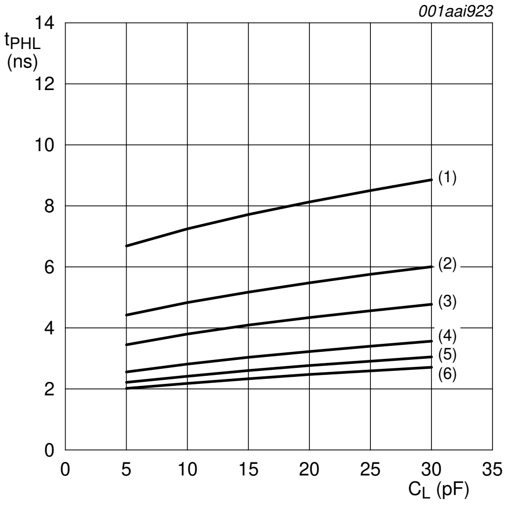
(3) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.8 V.

(4) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.5 V.

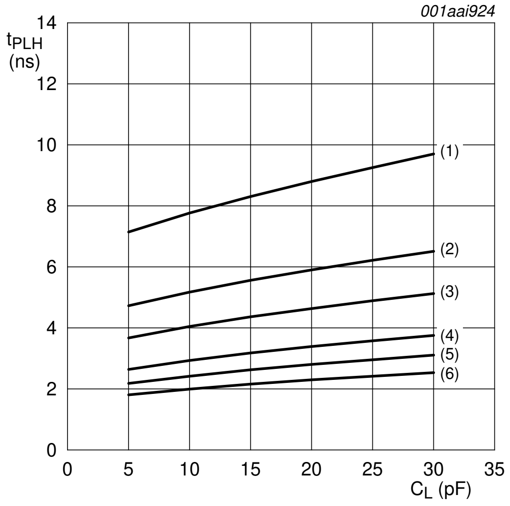
(5) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.3 V.

(6) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 5.0 V.

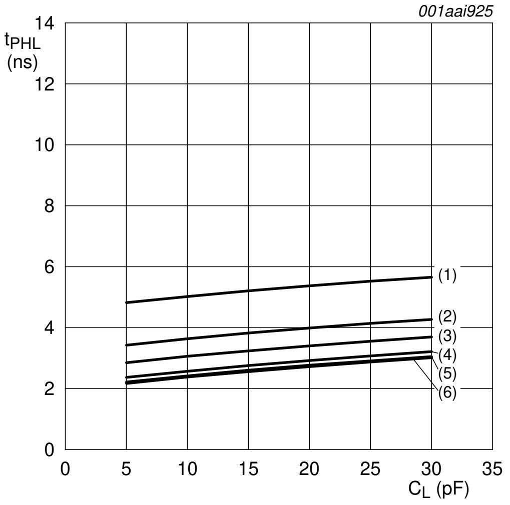
Fig 13. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T_{amb} = 25 °C; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 2.5 V



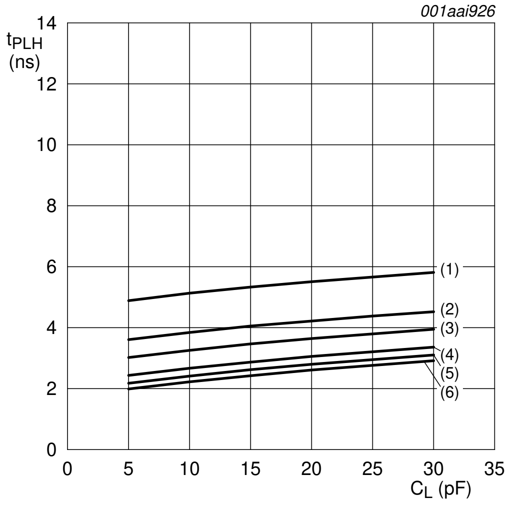
a. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B)



b. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B)



c. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (B to A)



d. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (B to A)

(1) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V.

(2) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.5 V.

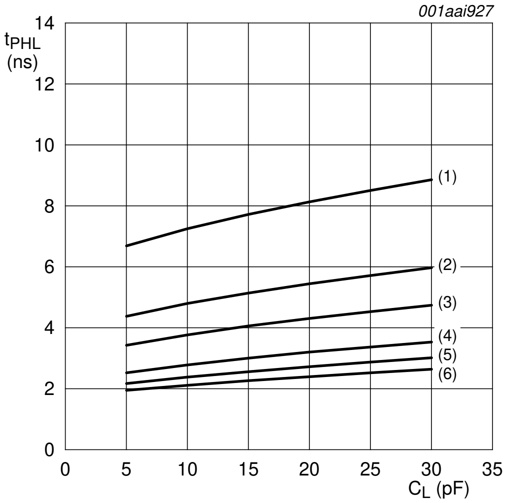
(3) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.8 V.

(4) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.5 V.

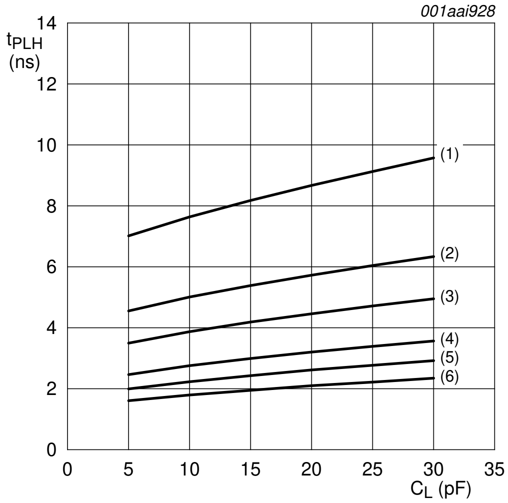
(5) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.3 V.

(6) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 5.0 V.

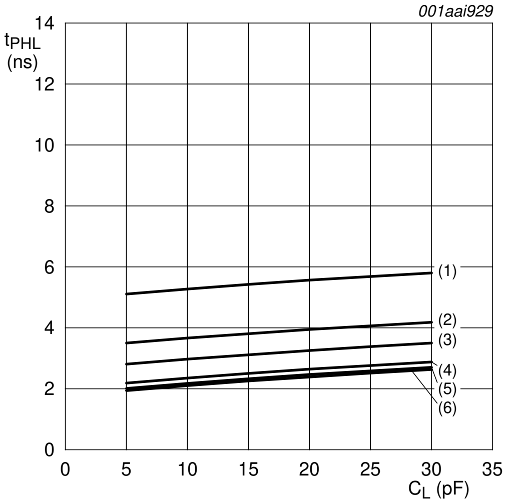
Fig 14. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T_{amb} = 25 °C; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.3 V



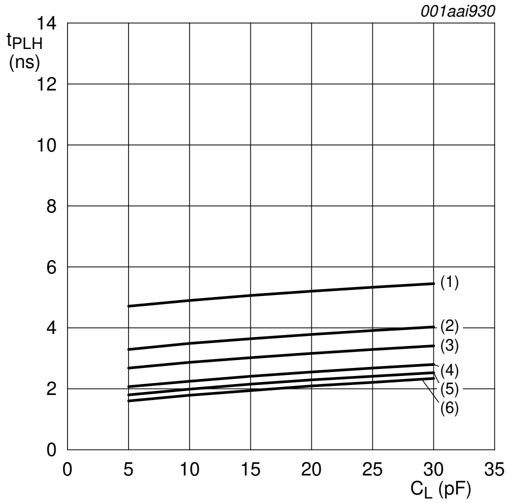
a. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B)



b. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B)



c. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (B to A)



d. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (B to A)

(1) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V.

(2) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.5 V.

(3) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.8 V.

(4) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.5 V.

(5) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.3 V.

(6) $V_{CC(B)}$ = 5.0 V.

Fig 15. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T_{amb} = 25 °C; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 5 V

14. Application information

14.1 Unidirectional logic level-shifting application

The circuit given in Figure 16 is an example of the 74LVC2T45; 74LVCH2T45 being used in a unidirectional logic level-shifting application.

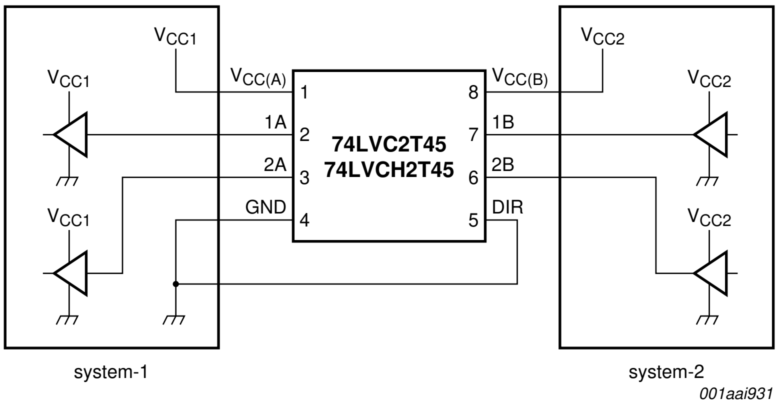


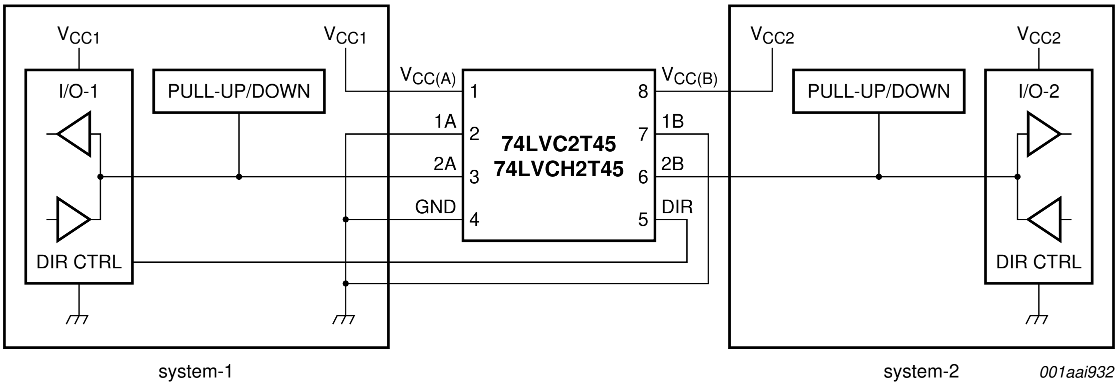
Fig 16. Unidirectional logic level-shifting application

Table 16. Description of unidirectional logic level-shifting application

Pin	Name	Function	Description
1	$V_{CC(A)}$	V_{CC1}	supply voltage of system-1 (1.2 V to 5.5 V)
2	1A	OUT	output level depends on V_{CC1} voltage
3	2A	OUT	output level depends on V_{CC1} voltage
4	GND	GND	device GND
5	DIR	DIR	the GND (LOW level) determines B port to A port direction
6	2B	IN	input threshold value depends on V_{CC2} voltage
7	1B	IN	input threshold value depends on V_{CC2} voltage
8	$V_{CC(B)}$	V_{CC2}	supply voltage of system-2 (1.2 V to 5.5 V)

14.2 Bidirectional logic level-shifting application

Figure 17 shows the 74LVC2T45; 74LVCH2T45 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.



Pull-up or pull-down only needed for 74LVC2T45.

Fig 17. Bidirectional logic level-shifting application

Table 17 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 of bidirectional logic level-shifting application[1]

State	DIR CTRL	I/O-1	I/O-2	Description
1	H	output	input	system-1 data to system-2
2	H	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;
L = LOW voltage level;
Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

14.3 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 ($I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)}$)

$V_{CC(A)}$	$V_{CC(B)}$					Unit
	0 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	5.0 V	
0 V	0	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	μA
1.8 V	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 2	2	μA
2.5 V	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	μA
3.3 V	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	μA
5.0 V	< 1	2	< 2	< 2	< 2	μA