## 74AVC2T45-Q100

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

Rev. 5 — 4 November 2021

**Product data sheet** 

### 1. General description

The 74AVC2T45-Q100 is a dual-bit, dual-supply transceiver that enables bidirectional level translation. It features two data input-output ports (nA and nB), a direction control input (DIR) and dual-supply pins ( $V_{CC(A)}$  and  $V_{CC(B)}$ ). Both  $V_{CC(A)}$  and  $V_{CC(B)}$  can be supplied at any voltage between 0.8 V and 3.6 V making the device suitable for translating between any of the low voltage nodes (0.8 V, 1.2 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V and 3.3 V). Pins nA and DIR are referenced to  $V_{CC(A)}$  and pins nB are referenced to  $V_{CC(B)}$ . A HIGH on DIR allows transmission from nA to nB and a LOW on DIR allows transmission from nB to nA.

The device is fully specified for partial power-down applications using  $I_{OFF}$ . The  $I_{OFF}$  circuitry disables the output, preventing any damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down. In Suspend mode when either  $V_{CC(A)}$  or  $V_{CC(B)}$  are at GND level, both A and B are in the high-impedance OFF-state.

This product has been qualified to the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 (Grade 1) and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

#### 2. Features and benefits

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
  - Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and from -40 °C to +125 °C
- · 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:
  - MIL-STD-883, method 3015 Class 3B exceeds 8000 V
  - HBM JESD22-A114E Class 3B exceeds 8000 V
  - MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V (C = 200 pF, R = 0 Ω)
- Maximum data rates:
  - 500 Mbit/s (1.8 V to 3.3 V translation)
  - 320 Mbit/s (<1.8 V to 3.3 V translation)</li>
  - 320 Mbit/s (translate to 2.5 V or 1.8 V)
  - 280 Mbit/s (translate to 1.5 V)
  - 240 Mbit/s (translate to 1.2 V)
- Suspend mode
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II
- Inputs accept voltages up to 3.6 V
- Low noise overshoot and undershoot < 10 % of V<sub>CC</sub>
- I<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation



## 3. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information** 

Type number	Package						
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version			
74AVC2T45DP-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP8	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3 mm; lead length 0.5 mm	SOT505-2			
74AVC2T45DC-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	VSSOP8	plastic very thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 2.3 mm	SOT765-1			
74AVC2T45GT-Q100	-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			

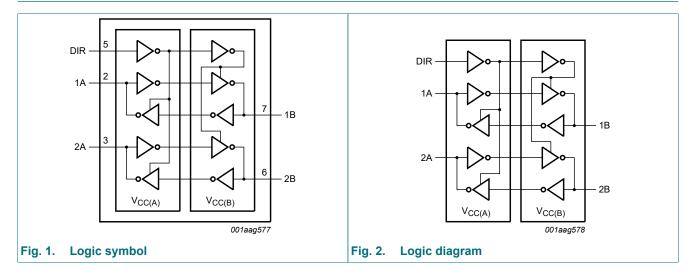
## 4. Marking

#### Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code[1]
74AVC2T45DP-Q100	B45
74AVC2T45DC-Q100	B45
74AVC2T45GT-Q100	B45

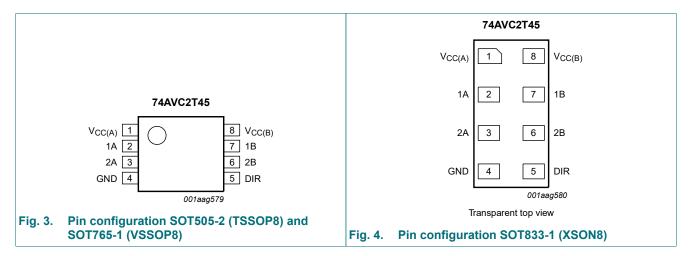
[1] The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

## 5. Functional diagram



## 6. Pinning information

#### 6.1. Pinning



#### 6.2. Pin description

#### Table 3. Pin description

able 6.1 in description						
Symbol	Pin	Description				
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	1	supply voltage A (referenced to pins 1A, 2A and DIR)				
1A	2	data input or output				
2A	3	data input or output				
GND	4	ground (0 V)				
DIR	5	direction control				
2B	6	data input or output				
1B	7	data input or output				
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	8	supply voltage B (referenced to pins 1B and 2B)				

## 7. Functional description

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

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

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

- 1] The input circuit of the data I/O is always active.
- [2] The DIR input circuit is referenced to  $V_{CC(A)}$ .
- [3] 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 <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		[1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0 V		-50	-	mA
Vo	output voltage	Active mode	[1][2][3]	-0.5	V <sub>CCO</sub> + 0.5	V
		Suspend or 3-state mode	[1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
Io	output current	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to V <sub>CCO</sub>		-	±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 <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C	[4]	-	250	mW

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

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

For SOT833-1 (XSON8) package: Ptot derates linearly with 3.1 mW/K above 68 °C.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC(A)}$	supply voltage A			8.0	3.6	V
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	supply voltage B			8.0	3.6	V
VI	input voltage			0	3.6	V
Vo	output voltage	Active mode	[1]	0	V <sub>cco</sub>	V
		Suspend or 3-state mode		0	3.6	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature			-40	+125	°C
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and fall rate	V <sub>CCI</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	[2]	-	5	ns/V

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

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

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

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

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

#### 10. Static characteristics

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

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_O = -1.5 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	0.69	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; I_O = 1.5 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	0.07	-	V
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	DIR input; $V_1 = 0 \text{ V or } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±0.025	±0.25	μA
l <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [1][2] $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±0.5	±2.5	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	A port; $V_1$ or $V_0$ = 0 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	±0.1	±1	μA
		B port; $V_1$ or $V_0$ = 0 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	±0.1	±1	μA
Cı	input capacitance	DIR input; $V_1 = 0 \text{ V or } 3.3 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	1.0	-	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output capacitance	A and B port; Suspend mode; [2] $V_O = V_{CCO}$ or GND; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	4.0	-	pF

<sup>[1]</sup> For I/O ports, the parameter I<sub>OZ</sub> includes the input leakage current.

**Table 8. Static characteristics** 

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to	o +85 °C	-40 °C to	Unit	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level	data input [1]					
	input voltage	V <sub>CCI</sub> = 0.8 V	0.70V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.70V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	0.65V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.65V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	1.6	-	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2	-	2	-	V
		DIR input					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0.8 V	0.70V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.70V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	1.6	-	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2	-	2	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level	data input [1]					
	input voltage	V <sub>CCI</sub> = 0.8 V	-	0.30V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.30V <sub>CCI</sub>	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	-	0.35V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.35V <sub>CCI</sub>	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.9	-	0.9	V
		DIR input					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0.8 V	-	0.30V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.30V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.9	-	0.9	V

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to	+85 °C	-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ [2]					
	output voltage	$I_O = -100 \ \mu A;$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \ V \text{ to } 3.6 \ V$	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	V
		$I_O = -3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	0.85	-	0.85	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -6 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	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 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 V$	1.75	-	1.75	-	V
		$I_O = -12 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.3	-	2.3	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$					
output voltage	$I_O = 100 \mu A;$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	0.1	-	0.1	V	
		$I_O = 3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	-	0.25	-	0.25	V
		$I_O = 6 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	0.35	-	0.35	V
		$I_O = 8 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	0.45	-	0.45	V
		$I_O = 9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	0.55	-	0.55	V
		$I_O = 12 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
II	input leakage current	DIR input; $V_1 = 0 \text{ V or } 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±1	-	±1.5	μΑ
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [2][3] $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±5	-	±7.5	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage	A port; $V_1$ 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	μΑ
	current	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	-	±5	-	±35	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	A port; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$ [1]					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	8	-	11.5	μΑ
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	8	-	11.5	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-2	-	-8	-	μA
		B port; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$ [1]					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	8	-	11.5	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V	-2	-	-8	-	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.6 V	-	8	-	11.5	μA
		A plus B port ( $I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)}$ ); [1] $I_O = 0$ A; $V_I = 0$ V or $V_{CCI}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	16	-	23	μΑ

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

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

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

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 7; for waveforms see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6

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

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

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

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 7; for waveforms see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6

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

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

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

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions $V_{CC(A)}$ and $V_{CC(B)}$					Unit		
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
	power dissipation capacitance	[1][2]							
		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).

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

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

fo = output frequency in MHz;

C<sub>L</sub> = load capacitance in pF;

V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 7; for waveforms see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		V <sub>CC(B)</sub>									Unit
				1.2 V 1.5 V ± 0.1 V ± 0.1			1.8	3 V 15 V				3 V .3 V	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$t_{pd}$	propagation	A to B [1]											
	delay	$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	1.0	9.0	0.7	6.8	0.6	6.1	0.5	5.7	0.5	6.1	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	1.0	8.0	0.7	5.4	0.6	4.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	3.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	1.0	7.7	0.6	5.1	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.4	0.5	3.1	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.0	7.2	0.5	4.7	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.0	0.5	2.6	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	1.0	7.1	0.5	4.5	0.5	3.7	0.5	2.8	0.5	2.4	ns
		B to A [1]											
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	1.0	9.0	0.8	8.0	0.7	7.7	0.6	7.2	0.5	7.1	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.0	6.8	0.8	5.4	0.7	5.1	0.6	4.7	0.5	4.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.0	6.1	0.7	4.6	0.5	4.4	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.7	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.0	5.7	0.6	3.8	0.5	3.4	0.5	3.0	0.5	2.8	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	6.1	0.6	3.6	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.6	0.5	2.4	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	DIR to A [2]											
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	ns
		DIR to B [2]											
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.2	8.4	1.8	6.7	2.0	6.9	1.7	6.2	2.4	7.2	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.0	7.6	1.8	5.9	1.6	6.0	1.2	4.8	1.7	5.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.8	7.7	1.8	5.7	1.4	5.8	1.0	4.5	1.5	5.2	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.7	7.3	2.0	5.2	1.5	5.1	0.6	4.2	1.1	4.8	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.7	7.2	0.7	5.5	0.6	5.5	0.7	4.1	1.7	4.7	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	DIR to A [3][4]											
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	17.4	-	14.7	-	14.6	-	13.4	-	14.3	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	14.4	-	11.3	-	11.1	-	9.5	-	10.0	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	13.8	-	10.3	-	10.2	-	8.4	-	8.9	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	13.0	-	9.0	-	8.5	-	7.2	-	7.6	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	13.3	-	9.1	-	8.6	-	6.7	-	7.1	ns
		DIR to B [3][4]											
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	17.8	-	15.6	-	14.9	-	14.5	-	14.9	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	14.3	-	11.7	-	10.9	-	10.0	-	9.8	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	13.2	-	10.6	-	9.8	-	8.9	-	8.6	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	11.4	-	8.9	-	8.1	-	7.2	-	6.8	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	_	11.8	-	9.2	-	8.4	-	7.5	-	7.1	ns

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

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

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

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

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

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 7; for waveforms see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6.

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

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

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

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

#### 11.1. Waveforms and test circuit

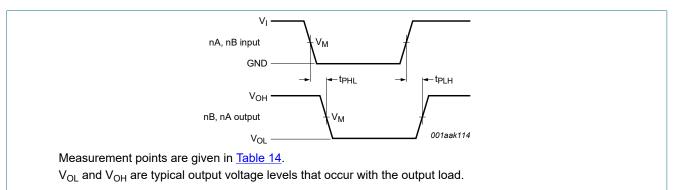
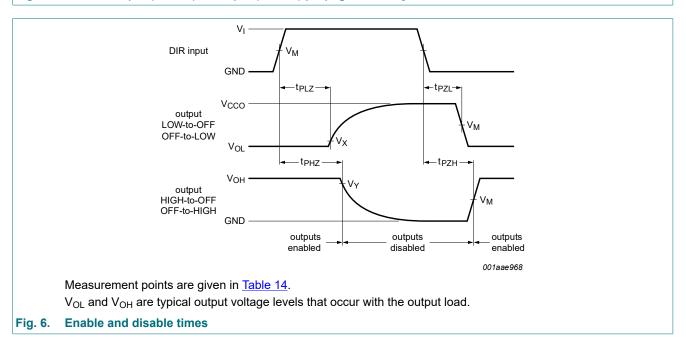


Fig. 5. The data input (nA, nB) to output (nB, nA) propagation delay times

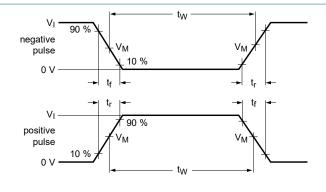


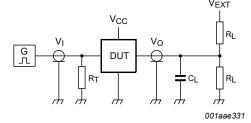
**Table 14. Measurement points** 

Supply voltage	Input [1]	Output [2]					
$V_{CC(A)}, V_{CC(B)}$	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>Y</sub>			
1.1 V to 1.6 V	0.5V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5V <sub>CCO</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.1 V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.1 V			
1.65 V to 2.7 V	0.5V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5V <sub>CCO</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.15 V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.15 V			
3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.5V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5V <sub>CCO</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.3 V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.3 V			

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

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Test data is given in Table 15.

 $R_L$  = Load resistance.

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

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance.

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

Fig. 7. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 15. Test data

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

## 12. Application information

#### 12.1. Unidirectional logic level-shifting application

The circuit given in Fig. 8 is an example of the 74AVC2T45-Q100 being used in an unidirectional logic level-shifting application.

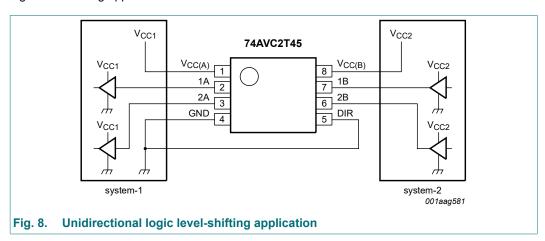
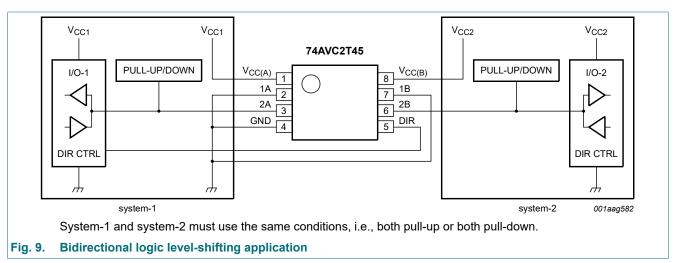


Table 16. Unidirectional logic level-shifting application

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

#### 12.2. Bidirectional logic level-shifting application

<u>Fig. 9</u> shows the 74AVC2T45-Q100 being used in a bidirectional logic level-shifting application. Since the device does not have an output enable (OE) pin, the system designer should take precautions to avoid bus contention between system-1 and system-2 when changing directions.



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

Table 17. Bidirectional logic level-shifting application

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

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

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

#### 12.3. Power-up considerations

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

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

V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>							Unit
	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	μA
1.2 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	μA
1.5 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	μA
1.8 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	μA
2.5 V	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	μA
3.3 V	0.1	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	μA

#### 12.4. Enable times

The enable times for the 74AVC2T45-Q100 are calculated from the following formulas:

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

In a bidirectional application, these enable times provide the maximum delay from the time the DIR bit is switched until an output is expected. For example, if the 74AVC2T45-Q100 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.

## 13. Package outline

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

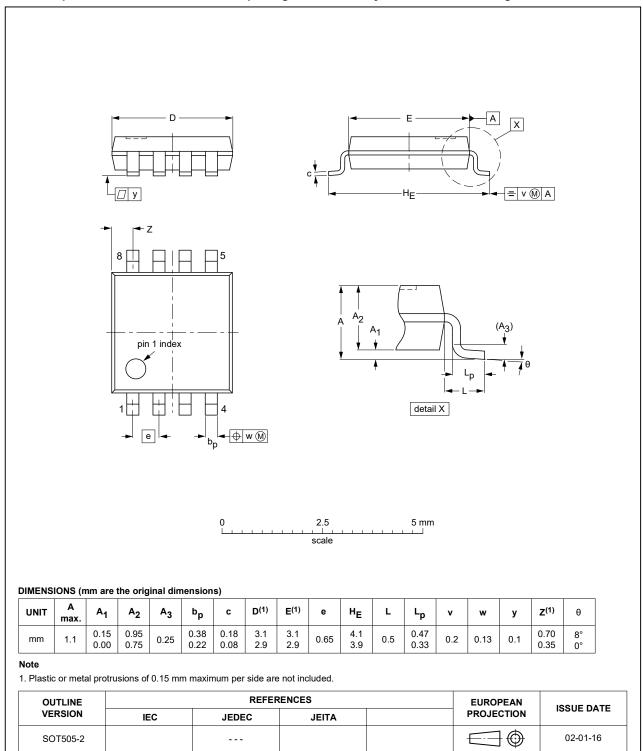


Fig. 10. Package outline SOT505-2 (TSSOP8)

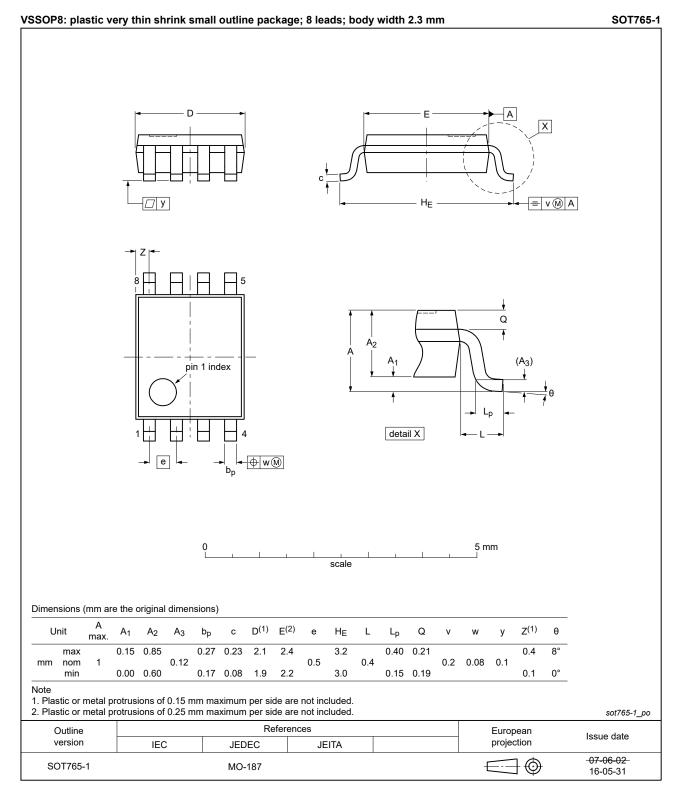


Fig. 11. Package outline SOT765-1 (VSSOP8)

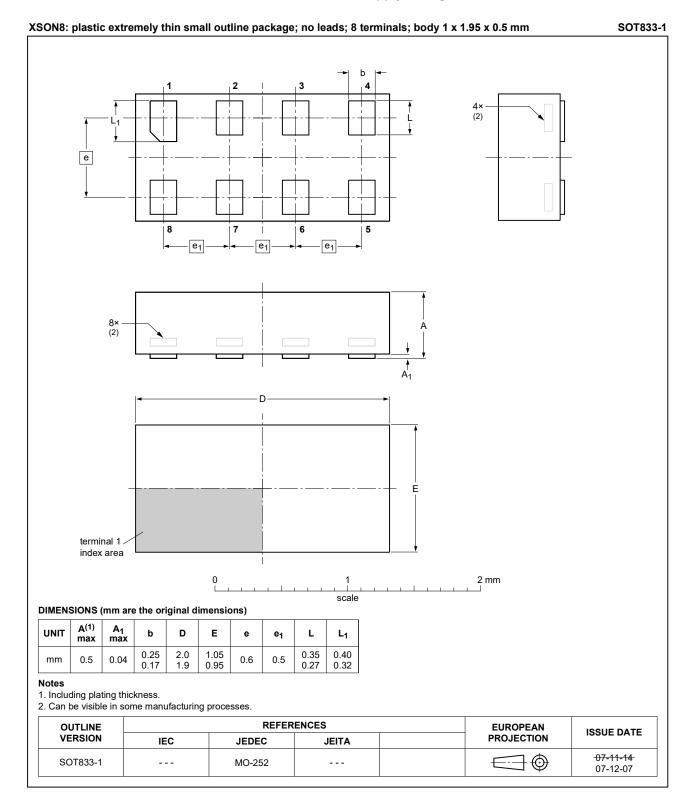


Fig. 12. Package outline SOT833-1 (XSON8)

### 14. Abbreviations

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

Acronym	Description
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
НВМ	Human Body Model
MIL	Military
MM	Machine Model

## 15. Revision history

#### Table 20. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes					
74AVC2T45_Q100 v.5	20211104	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45_Q100 v.4					
Modifications:	<u>Section 8</u> : De	<u>Section 8</u> : Derating values for P <sub>tot</sub> total power dissipation updated.							
74AVC2T45_Q100 v.4	20190506	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45_Q100 v.3					
Modifications:	Type number 74AVC2T45GT-Q100 (SOT833-1) added.								
74AVC2T45_Q100 v.3	20180925	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45_Q100 v.2					
Modifications:	<ul> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia.</li> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> <li>Type number 74AVC2T45GD-Q100 (SOT996-2) removed.</li> <li>Package outline drawing Fig. 11 updated.</li> </ul>								
74AVC2T45_Q100 v.2	20130215	Product data sheet	-	74AVC2T45_Q100 v.1					
Modifications:	For type number 74AVC2T45GD-Q100 XSON8U has changed to XSON8.								
74AVC2T45_Q100 v.1	20130131	Product data sheet	-	-					

### 16. Legal information

#### **Data sheet status**

Document status [1][2]	Product status [3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

- Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".
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