# 74AVC4T245-Q100

4-bit dual supply translating transceiver with configurable voltage translation; 3-state

Rev. 4 — 13 June 2019

**Product data sheet** 

### 1. General description

The 74AVC4T245-Q100 is an 4-bit, dual supply transceiver that enables bidirectional level translation. The device can be used as two 2-bit transceivers or as a 4-bit transceiver. It features four 2-bit input-output ports (nAn and nBn), a direction control input (nDIR), a output enable input (n $\overline{OE}$ ) and dual supply pins (VCC(A) and VCC(B)). Both VCC(A) and VCC(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 nAn, n $\overline{OE}$  and nDIR are referenced to VCC(A) and pins nBn are referenced to VCC(B). A HIGH on nDIR allows transmission from nAn to nBn and a LOW on nDIR allows transmission from nBn to nAn. The output enable input (n $\overline{OE}$ ) can be used to disable the outputs so the buses are effectively isolated. The device is fully specified for partial power-down applications using IOFF. The IOFF circuitry disables the output, preventing any damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down. In suspend mode when either VCC(A) or VCC(B) are at GND level, both nAn and nBn 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
- 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:
  - 380 Mbit/s (≥ 1.8 V to 3.3 V translation)
  - 200 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 3.3 V translation)
  - 200 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 2.5 V translation)
  - 200 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 1.8 V translation)
  - 150 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 1.5 V translation)
  - 100 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 1.2 V translation)
- Suspend mode
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II
- Inputs accept voltages up to 3.6 V
- I<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- · Multiple package options



# 3. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information** 

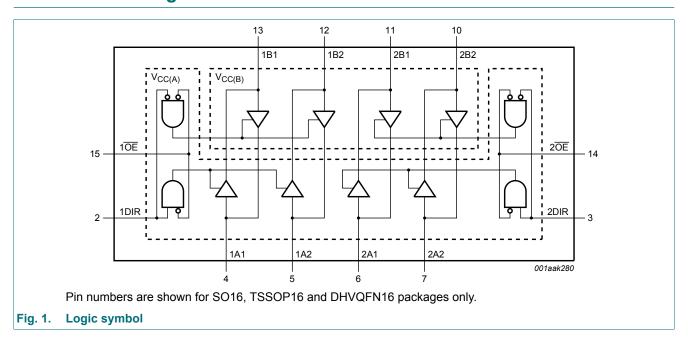
Type number	Package						
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version			
74AVC4T245D-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	SO16	plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT109-1			
74AVC4T245PW-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP16	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT403-1			
74AVC4T245BQ-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	DHVQFN16	plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 2.5 x 3.5 x 0.85 mm	SOT763-1			
74AVC4T245GU-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	XQFN16	plastic, extremely thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 1.80 x 2.60 x 0.50 mm	SOT1161-1			

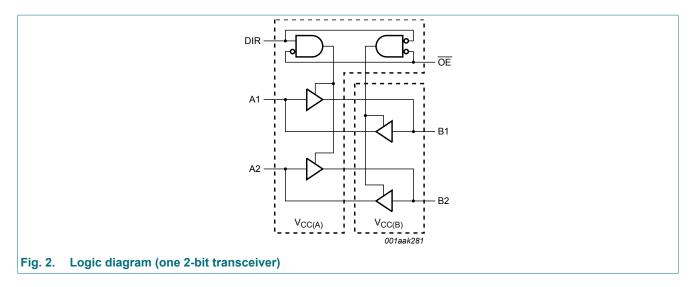
# 4. Marking

Table 2. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
74AVC4T245D-Q100	74AVC4T245D
74AVC4T245PW-Q100	VC4T245
74AVC4T245BQ-Q100	C4T245
74AVC4T245GU-Q100	BT5

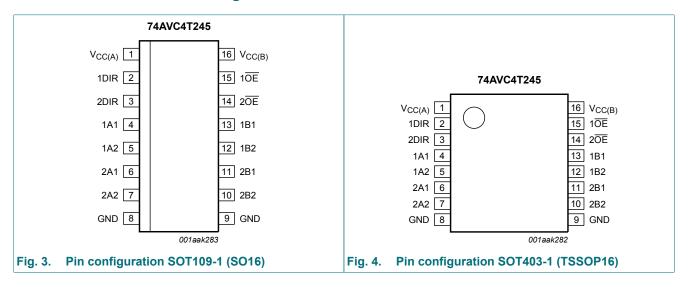
# 5. Functional diagram



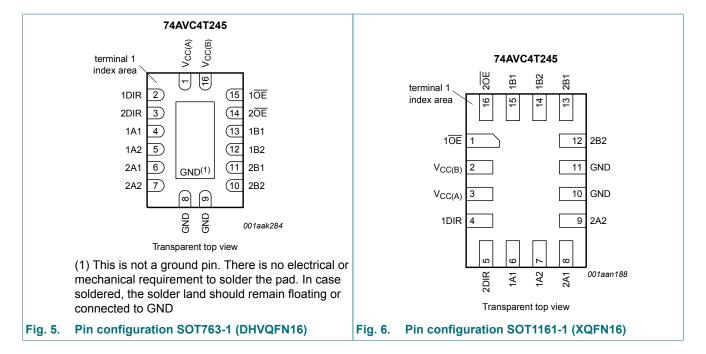


# 6. Pinning information

### 6.1. Pinning



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### 6.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin		Description				
	SOT109-1, SOT403-1 and SOT763-1	SOT1161-1					
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	1	3	supply voltage A (nAn, n $\overline{\text{OE}}$ and nDIR inputs are referenced to $V_{\text{CC(A)}}$ )				
1DIR, 2DIR	2, 3	4, 5	direction control				
1A1, 1A2	4, 5	6, 7	data input or output				
2A1, 2A2	6, 7	8, 9	data input or output				
GND[1]	8, 9	10, 11	ground (0 V)				
2B2, 2B1	10, 11	12, 13	data input or output				
1B2, 1B1	12, 13	14, 15	data input or output				
2 <del>0E</del> , 1 <del>0E</del>	14, 15	16, 1	output enable input (active LOW)				
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	16	2	supply voltage B (nBn inputs are referenced to $V_{\text{CC(B)}}$ )				

<sup>[1]</sup> All GND pins must be connected to ground (0 V).

### 7. Functional description

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

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

Supply voltage	Input		Input/output[1]	
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	nOE[2]	nOE[2] nDIR[2]		nBn[2]
0.8 V to 3.6 V	L	L	nAn = nBn	input
0.8 V to 3.6 V	L	Н	input	nBn = nAn
0.8 V to 3.6 V	Н	X	Z	Z
GND[1]	X	X	Z	Z

- [1] If at least one of  $V_{CC(\underline{A})}$  or  $V_{CC(\underline{B})}$  is at GND level, the device goes into suspend mode.
- [2] The nAn, nDIR and nOE input circuit is referenced to V<sub>CC(A)</sub>; The nBn input circuit is referenced to V<sub>CC(B)</sub>.

### 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
l <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>	[2]	-	±50	mA
Icc	supply current	per V <sub>CC(A)</sub> or V <sub>CC(B)</sub> pin		-	100	mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	ground current	per GND pin		-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				
		SO16, TSSOP16 and DHVQFN16	[4]	-	500	mW
		XQFN16		-	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<sub>CCO</sub> + 0.5 V should not exceed 4.6 V.
- [4] For SOT109-1 package: above 110 °C derates linearly with 12.4 mW/K.

For SOT403-1 package: above 91 °C the value of Ptot derates linearly at 8.5 mW/K.

For SOT763-1 package: above 106  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly at 11.2 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		0.8	3.6	V
V <sub>I</sub>	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>  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output 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).[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 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 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	0.07	-	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	nDIR, n $\overline{OE}$ input; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	±0.025	±0.25	μΑ
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [3] $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$		±0.5	±2.5	μΑ
		suspend mode A port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [3 $V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	±0.5	±2.5	μA
		suspend mode B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [3 $V_{CC(A)} = 0 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±0.5	±2.5	μΑ
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	μΑ
		B port; $V_1$ or $V_0$ = 0 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	±0.1	±1	μA
Cı	input capacitance	nDIR, n $\overline{OE}$ input; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or 3.3 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.3 V	-	1.0	-	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output capacitance	A and B port; $V_O = 3.3 \text{ V or } 0 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	4.0	-	pF

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

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

<sup>[2]</sup> V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.

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

**Table 8. Static characteristics** 

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).[1][2]

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					
	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
		nDIR, n <del>OE</del> 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					
	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	-	0.8	-	0.8	V
		nDIR, nOE input					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0.8 V	-	0.30V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.30V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>		0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.8	-	0.8	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$					
	output voltage	$I_{O}$ = -100 µA; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V 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; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 V$	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 <sub>O</sub> = 3 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.1 V	-	0.25	-	0.25	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 6 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.4 V	-	0.35	-	0.35	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 8 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.65 V	-	0.45	-	0.45	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 9 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 2.3 V	-	0.55	-	0.55	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	nDIR, n $\overline{OE}$ input; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	±1	-	±5	μA

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C t	o +85 °C	-40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [3] $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±5	-	±30	μΑ
		suspend mode A port; [3] $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CC(A)}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	±5	-	±30	μΑ
		suspend mode B port; [3] $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CC(A)}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±5	-	±30	μА
I <sub>OFF</sub>	leakage	A port; $V_1$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(A)} = 0$ V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	±5	-	±30	μΑ
current	B port; $V_1$ 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	-	±30	μΑ	
I <sub>CC</sub> supp	supply current	A port; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	10	-	55	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.1 V to 3.6 V	-	8	-	50	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V	-	8	-	50	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.6 V	-2	-	-12	-	μA
		B port; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CCI</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	10	-	55	μΑ
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.1 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.1 V to 3.6 V	-	8	-	50	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	-2	-	-12	-	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.6 V	-	8	-	50	μA
		A plus B port ( $I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)}$ ); $I_O = 0$ A; $V_I = 0$ V or $V_{CCI}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	20	-	70	μΑ
		A plus B port ( $I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)}$ ); $I_O = 0$ A; $V_I = 0$ V or $V_{CCI}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.1$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.1$ V to 3.6 V	-	16	-	65	μΑ

- $\ensuremath{V_{\text{CCO}}}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.
- $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the data input port. For I/O ports, the parameter  $I_{OZ}$  includes the input leakage current.

Table 9. Typical total supply current  $(I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)})$ 

V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	$V_{CC(B)}$							
	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	0.3	1.6	μΑ	
1.2 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	μΑ	
1.5 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	μΑ	
1.8 V	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	μΑ	
2.5 V	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	μΑ	
3.3 V	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	μΑ	

# 11. Dynamic characteristics

Table 10. Typical power dissipation capacitance at  $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).[1][2]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions			V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	= V <sub>CC(B)</sub>			Unit
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
C <sub>PD</sub> power dissipation capacitance	dissipation	A port: (direction nAn to nBn); output enabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	pF
	capacitance	A port: (direction nAn to nBn); output disabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	pF
		A port: (direction nBn to nAn); output enabled	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.7	11.9	pF
		A port: (direction nBn to nAn); output disabled	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	pF
		B port: (direction nAn to nBn); output enabled	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.7	11.9	pF
		B port: (direction nAn to nBn); output disabled	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	pF
		B port: (direction nBn to nAn); output enabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	pF
		B port: (direction nBn to nAn); output disabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	pF

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

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

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

 $f_o$  = 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;

$$\begin{split} &\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_0) = \text{sum of the outputs.} \\ &[2] \quad f_i = 10 \text{ MHz; } V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}; \, t_r = t_f = 1 \text{ ns; } C_L = 0 \text{ pF; } R_L = \infty \text{ } \Omega. \end{split}$$

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Table 11. 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. 9; for waveforms see Fig. 7 and Fig. 8.[1]

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	nAn to nBn	14.5	7.3	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.0	ns
		nBn to nAn	14.5	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.0	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	ns
		nOE to nBn	17.0	9.9	9.0	9.4	9.0	9.7	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	ns
		nOE to nBn	19.2	10.7	9.8	9.6	9.7	10.2	ns

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

Table 12. 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. 9; for waveforms see Fig. 7 and Fig. 8.[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>						
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
t <sub>pd</sub>	t <sub>pd</sub> propagation delay	nAn to nBn	14.5	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.0	ns
	nBn to nAn	14.5	7.3	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.0	ns	
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	14.3	5.5	4.1	4.0	3.0	3.5	ns
		nOE to nBn	17.0	13.8	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.7	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	18.2	5.6	4.0	3.2	2.4	2.2	ns
		nOE to nBn	19.2	14.6	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.6	ns

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

Table 13. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +85 °C

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 9; for waveforms see Fig. 7 and Fig. 8.[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions					Vc	C(B)					Unit
			1.2 V	± 0.1 V	1.5 V ± 0.1 V 1.8 V			0.15 V	2.5 V	± 0.2 V 3.3 V		± 0.3 V	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.1 V to 1.3 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.5	9.4	0.5	7.1	0.5	6.2	0.5	5.2	0.5	5.1	ns
·	delay	nBn to nAn	0.5	9.4	0.5	8.9	0.5	8.7	0.5	8.4	0.5	8.2	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	1.8	10.9	1.8	10.9	1.8	10.9	1.8	10.9	1.8	10.9	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.9	12.4	1.9	9.6	1.9	9.5	1.4	8.1	1.2	9.1	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.4	12.8	1.4	12.8	1.4	12.8	1.4	12.8	1.4	12.8	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.1	13.3	1.1	10.0	1.1	8.9	1.0	7.9	1.0	7.7	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.4 V to 1.6 V			I									
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.3	8.9	0.3	6.3	0.3	5.2	0.3	4.2	0.3	4.2	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.7	7.1	0.7	6.3	0.5	6.0	0.4	5.7	0.3	5.6	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	1.8	10.2	1.8	10.2	1.5	10.2	1.3	10.2	1.6	10.2	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.9	11.3	1.9	10.3	1.9	9.1	1.4	7.4	1.2	7.6	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.1	9.4	1.4	9.4	1.1	9.4	0.7	9.4	0.4	9.4	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.4	12.1	1.4	9.6	1.1	7.7	0.9	5.8	0.9	5.6	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.65 V to 1.95	V		ı									
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.1	8.7	0.1	6.0	0.1	4.9	0.1	3.9	0.3	3.9	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.6	6.2	0.6	5.3	0.5	4.9	0.3	4.6	0.3	4.5	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	1.8	8.6	1.6	8.6	1.8	8.6	1.3	8.6	1.6	8.6	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.7	10.9	1.7	9.9	1.6	8.7	1.2	6.9	1.0	6.9	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.0	7.2	1.0	7.2	1.0	7.2	0.6	7.2	0.4	7.2	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.2	11.7	1.2	9.2	1.0	7.4	0.8	5.3	0.8	4.6	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	2.3 V to 2.7 V		'	'		'	'	'		'	'	'	<u>'</u>
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.1	8.4	0.1	5.7	0.1	4.6	0.2	3.5	0.1	3.6	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.6	5.2	0.6	4.2	0.4	3.9	0.2	3.4	0.2	3.3	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	1.0	6.2	1.0	6.2	1.0	6.2	1.0	6.2	1.0	6.2	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.5	10.4	1.5	8.8	1.3	8.2	1.1	6.2	0.9	5.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.8	0.6	4.8	0.4	4.8	ns
		nOE to nBn	0.9	11.3	0.9	8.8	0.8	7.0	0.6	4.8	0.6	4.0	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	3.0 V to 3.6 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.1	8.2	0.1	5.6	0.1	4.5	0.1	3.3	0.1	2.9	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.6	5.1	0.6	4.2	0.4	3.4	0.2	3.0	0.1	2.8	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	0.7	5.6	0.7	5.6	0.7	5.6	0.7	5.6	0.7	5.6	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.4	10.2	1.4	9.3	1.2	8.1	1.0	6.4	0.8	6.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	0.6	3.8	0.6	3.8	0.6	3.8	0.6	3.8	0.4	3.8	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	0.8	11.3	0.8	8.7	0.6	6.8	0.5	4.7	0.5	3.8	ns

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

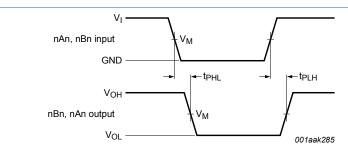
Table 14. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +125 °C

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 9; for waveforms see Fig. 7 and Fig. 8.[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions					Vc	C(B)					Unit
			1.2 V ± 0.1 V		1.5 V :	± 0.1 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	
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.1 V to 1.3 V			l		-	-	-			l		
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.5	10.4	0.5	7.9	0.5	6.9	0.5	5.8	0.5	5.7	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.5	10.4	0.5	9.8	0.5	9.6	0.5	9.3	0.5	9.1	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	1.8	12.0	1.8	12.0	1.8	12.0	1.8	12.0	1.8	12.0	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.9	13.7	1.9	10.6	1.9	10.5	1.4	9.0	1.2	10.1	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	1.4	14.1	1.4	14.1	1.4	14.1	1.4	14.1	1.4	14.1	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.1	14.7	1.1	11.0	1.1	9.8	1.0	8.7	1.0	8.5	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.4 V to 1.6 V	1											
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.3	9.8	0.3	7.0	0.3	5.8	0.3	4.7	0.3	4.7	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.7	7.9	0.7	7.0	0.5	6.6	0.4	6.3	0.3	6.2	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	1.8	11.3	1.8	11.3	1.5	11.3	1.3	11.3	1.6	11.3	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.9	12.5	1.9	11.4	1.9	10.1	1.4	8.2	1.2	8.4	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.1	10.4	1.4	10.4	1.1	10.4	0.7	10.4	0.4	10.4	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.4	13.3	1.4	10.6	1.1	8.5	0.9	6.4	0.9	6.2	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.65 V to 1.95	V									•		
t <sub>pd</sub> propagation	nAn to nBn	0.1	9.6	0.1	6.6	0.1	5.4	0.1	4.3	0.3	4.3	ns	
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.6	6.9	0.6	5.9	0.5	5.4	0.3	5.1	0.3	5.0	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	1.8	9.5	1.6	9.5	1.8	9.5	1.3	9.5	1.6	9.5	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.7	12.0	1.7	10.9	1.6	9.6	1.2	7.6	1.0	7.6	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.0	8.0	1.0	8.0	1.0	8.0	0.6	8.0	0.4	8.0	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.2	12.9	1.2	10.2	1.0	8.2	0.8	5.9	0.8	5.1	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	2.3 V to 2.7 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.1	9.3	0.1	6.3	0.1	5.1	0.2	4.0	0.1	4.0	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.6	5.8	0.6	4.7	0.4	4.3	0.2	3.9	0.2	3.8	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	1.0	6.9	1.0	6.9	1.0	6.9	1.0	6.9	1.0	6.9	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.5	11.5	1.5	10.4	1.3	9.1	1.1	6.9	0.9	5.8	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	0.7	5.3	0.7	5.3	0.7	5.3	0.6	5.3	0.4	5.3	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	0.9	12.4	0.9	9.7	0.8	7.7	0.6	5.3	0.6	4.4	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	3.0 V to 3.6 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.1	9.1	0.1	6.2	0.1	5.0	0.1	3.8	0.1	3.3	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.6	5.7	0.6	4.7	0.4	3.9	0.2	3.4	0.1	3.3	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	0.7	6.2	0.7	6.2	0.7	6.2	0.7	6.2	0.7	6.2	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.4	11.3	1.4	10.3	1.2	9.0	1.0	7.1	0.8	6.9	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	0.6	4.2	0.6	4.2	0.6	4.2	0.6	4.2	0.4	4.2	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	0.8	12.4	8.0	9.6	0.6	7.5	0.5	5.2	0.5	4.2	ns

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

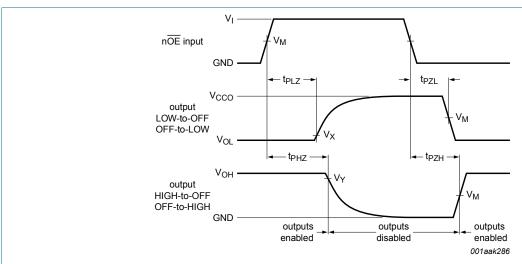
#### 11.1. Waveforms and test circuit



Measurement points are given in Table 15.

V<sub>OL</sub> and V<sub>OH</sub> are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

Fig. 7. The data input (nAn, nBn) to output (nBn, nAn) propagation delay times



Measurement points are given in <u>Table 15</u>.

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

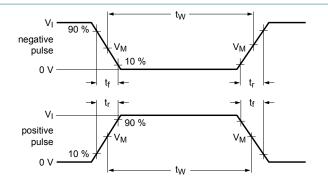
Fig. 8. Enable and disable times

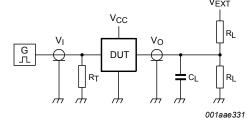
**Table 15. Measurement points** 

Table Tel Incacal cilici	Table 181 medeal emeric							
Supply voltage	Input[1]	Output[2]	Output[2]					
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>Y</sub>				
0.8 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				

<sup>[1]</sup>  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.

<sup>[2]</sup>  $V_{\text{CCO}}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.





Test data is given in Table 16.

 $R_L$  = 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.

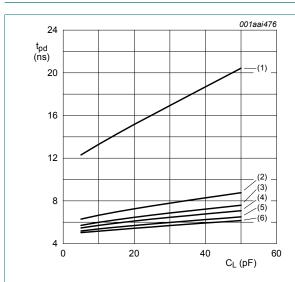
Fig. 9. Test circuit for measuring switching times

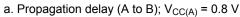
Table 16. Test data

Supply voltage	Input		Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>		
$V_{CC(A)}, V_{CC(B)}$	V <sub>I</sub> [1]	Δt/ΔV [2]	CL	R <sub>L</sub>	t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub>	t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PHZ</sub>	t <sub>PZL</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub> [3]
0.8 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>

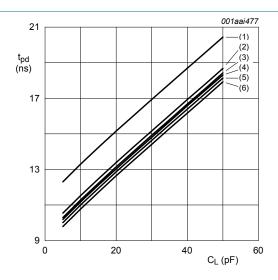
- [1] V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
- [2] dV/dt ≥ 1.0 V/ns
- [3] V<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

# 12. Typical propagation delay characteristics





- (1)  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (5)  $V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
- (6)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$



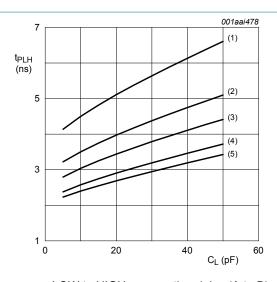
- b. Propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (1)  $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (5)  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
- (6)  $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$

Fig. 10. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

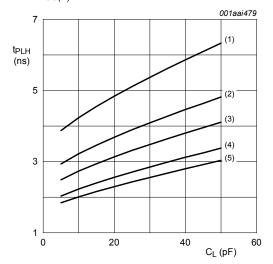
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### 4-bit dual supply translating transceiver with configurable voltage translation; 3-state

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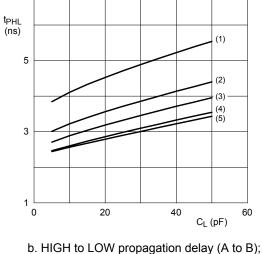


a. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ 

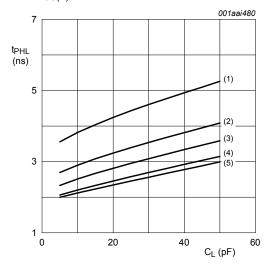


c. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ 

- (1)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
- (5)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$

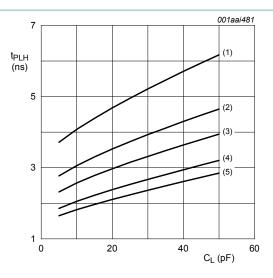


b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ 

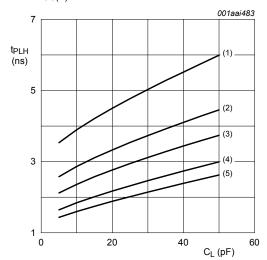


d. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ 

Fig. 11. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C

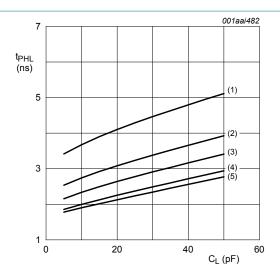


a. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ 

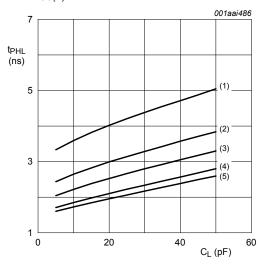


c. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ 

- (1)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
- $(5) V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 V$

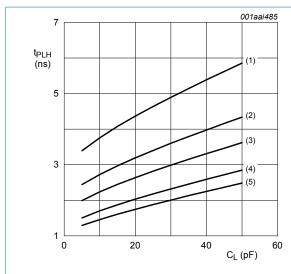


b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ 



d. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ 

Fig. 12. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C



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

 $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ 

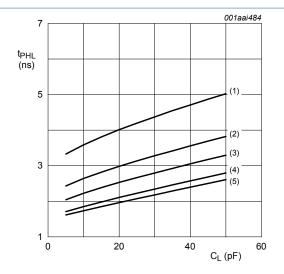
(1)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ 

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

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

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

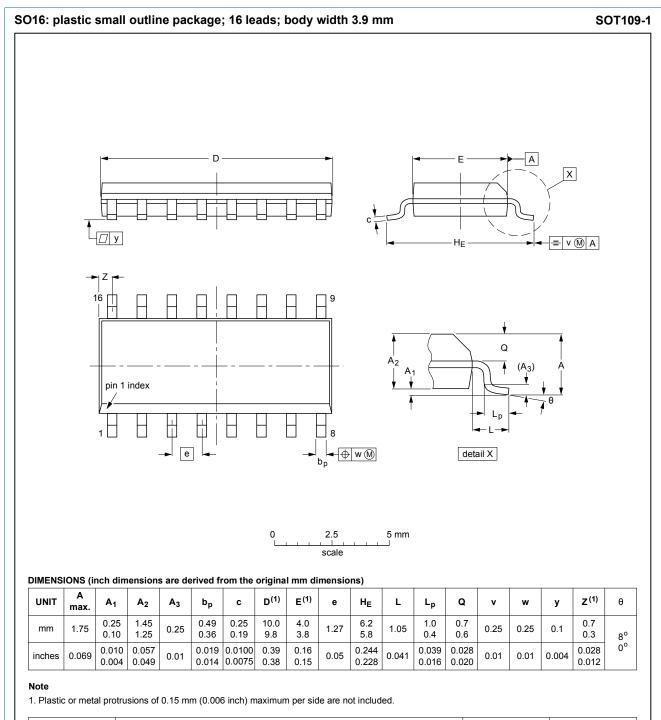
(5)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ 



b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)}$  = 3.3 V

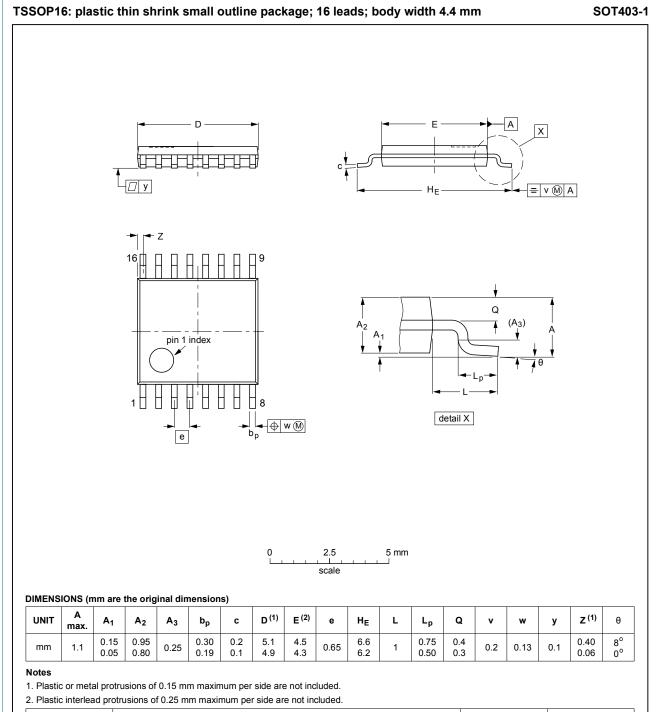
Fig. 13. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C

# 13. Package outline



OUTLINE		REFERENCES IEC JEDEC JEITA		EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE	
VERSION	IEC				PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT109-1	076E07	MS-012				<del>99-12-27</del> 03-02-19

Fig. 14. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)



OUTLINE	OUTLINE REFERENCES		EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE		
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA	PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE	
SOT403-1		MO-153			<del>99-12-27</del> 03-02-18	

Fig. 15. Package outline SOT403-1 (TSSOP16)

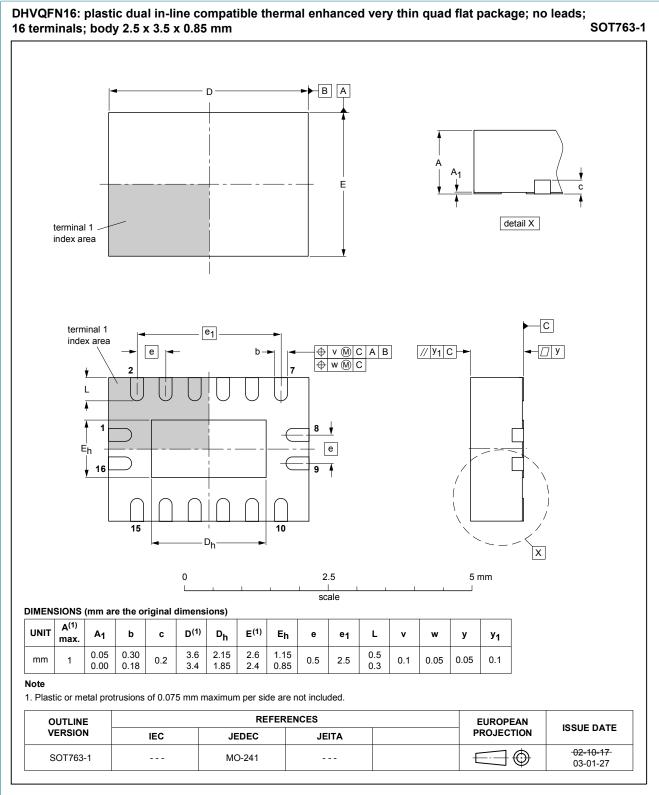


Fig. 16. Package outline SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16)

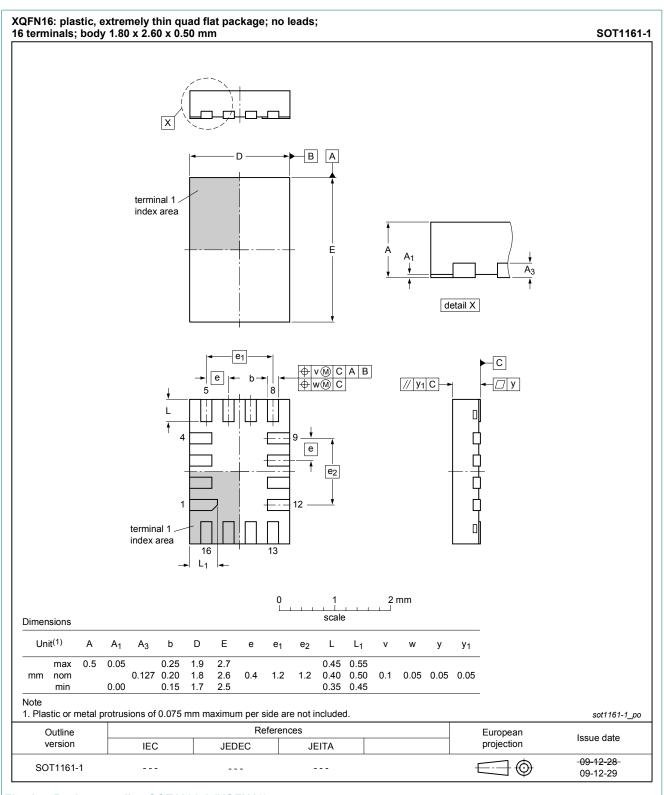


Fig. 17. Package outline SOT1161-1 (XQFN16)

## 14. Abbreviations

#### **Table 17. Abbreviations**

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

# 15. Revision history

#### Table 18. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AVC4T245_Q100 v.4	20190613	Product data sheet	-	74AVC4T245_Q100 v.3
Modifications:  • Type number 74AVC4T245GU-Q100 (SOT1161-1/XQFN16) added. • Table 5: Derating values for total power dissipation (Ptot) have changed.				
74AVC4T245_Q100 v.3	20190320	Product data sheet	-	74AVC4T245_Q100 v.2
Modifications:	Nexperia.	his data sheet has been redes		, 0
74AVC4T245_Q100 v.2	20151207	Product data sheet	-	74AVC4T245_Q100 v.1
Modifications:	• Table 5: conditi	ions I <sub>CC</sub> and I <sub>GND</sub> changed (er	rata).	,
74AVC4T245_Q100 v.1	20130402	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".
- The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the internet at <a href="https://www.nexperia.com">https://www.nexperia.com</a>.

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