

# 74LVC2T45-Q100; 74LVCH2T45-Q100

Dual supply translating transceiver; 3-state

Rev. 3 — 28 January 2019

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74LVC2T45-Q100; 74LVCH2T45-Q100 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-Q100 holds unused or floating data inputs at a valid logic level.

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:
  - $V_{CC(A)}$ : 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:
  - MIL-STD-883, method 3015 Class 3A exceeds 4000 V
  - HBM JESD22-A114F Class 3A exceeds 4000 V
  - MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V (C = 200 pF, R = 0 Ω)
- 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<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation

### 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			Version
	Temperature range	Name	Description	
74LVC2T45DC-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	VSSOP8	plastic very thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 2.3 mm	SOT765-1
74LVCH2T45DC-Q100				
74LVC2T45GT-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
74LVC2T45GS-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1.35 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1203

### 4. Marking

Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code [1]
74LVC2T45DC-Q100	V45
74LVCH2T45DC-Q100	X45
74LVC2T45GT-Q100	V45
74LVC2T45GS-Q100	V5

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

### 5. Functional diagram

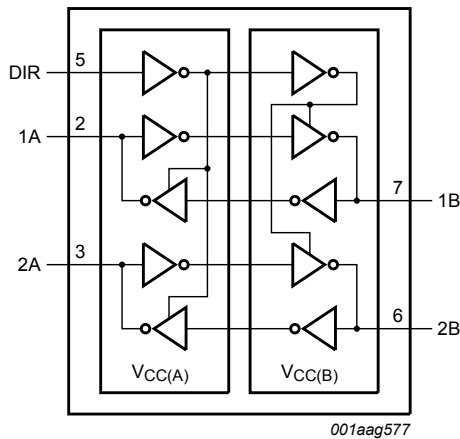


Fig. 1. Logic symbol

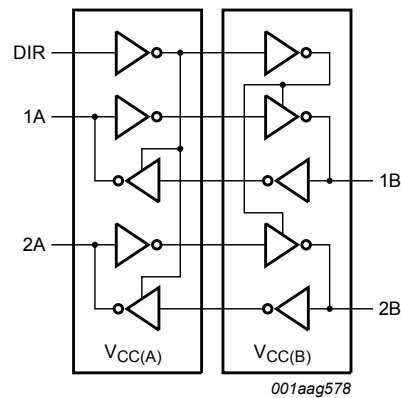


Fig. 2. Logic diagram

## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1. Pinning

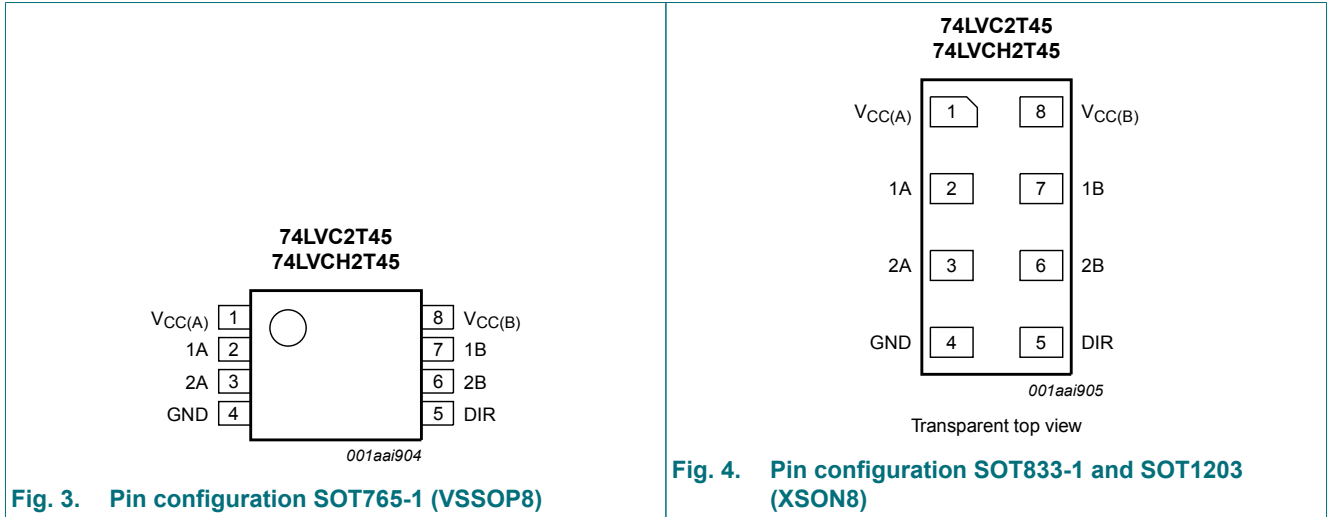


Fig. 3. Pin configuration SOT765-1 (VSSOP8)

Fig. 4. Pin configuration SOT833-1 and SOT1203 (XSON8)

### 6.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	1	supply voltage A (port A 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 (port B)

## 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	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 [2]	X	Z	Z

[1] The input circuit of the data I/O is always active.

[2] When either V<sub>CC(A)</sub> or V<sub>CC(B)</sub> 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 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
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	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  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$**

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 $V_{IL}$ ; $I_O = -3\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CCO} = 1.2\text{ V}$ [1]	-	1.09	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $I_O = 3\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CCO} = 1.2\text{ V}$ [1]	-	0.07	-	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	DIR input; $V_I = 0\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CCI} = 1.2\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$ [2]	-	-	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{BHL}$	bus hold LOW current	A or B port; $V_I = 0.42\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CCI} = 1.2\text{ V}$ [2]	-	19	-	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{BHH}$	bus hold HIGH current	A or B port; $V_I = 0.78\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CCI} = 1.2\text{ V}$ [2]	-	-19	-	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{BHLO}$	bus hold LOW overdrive current	A or B port; $V_{CCI} = 1.2\text{ V}$ [2][3]	-	19	-	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{BHHO}$	bus hold HIGH overdrive current	A or B port; $V_{CCI} = 1.2\text{ V}$ [2][3]	-	-19	-	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OZ}$	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ or $V_{CCO}$ ; $V_{CCO} = 1.2\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$ [1]	-	-	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OFF}$	power-off leakage current	A port; $V_I$ or $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
		B port; $V_I$ or $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_I$	input capacitance	DIR input; $V_I = 0\text{ V}$ or $3.3\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-	2.2	-	pF
$C_{I/O}$	input/output capacitance	A and B port; suspend mode; $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$ or $0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-	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]					
		$V_{CCI} = 1.2\text{ V}$	$0.8V_{CCI}$	-	$0.8V_{CCI}$	-	V
		$V_{CCI} = 1.4\text{ V}$ to $1.95\text{ V}$	$0.65V_{CCI}$	-	$0.65V_{CCI}$	-	V
		$V_{CCI} = 2.3\text{ V}$ to $2.7\text{ V}$	1.7	-	1.7	-	V
		$V_{CCI} = 3.0\text{ V}$ to $3.6\text{ V}$	2.0	-	2.0	-	V
		$V_{CCI} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$	$0.7V_{CCI}$	-	$0.7V_{CCI}$	-	V
		DIR input					
		$V_{CCI} = 1.2\text{ V}$	$0.8V_{CC(A)}$	-	$0.8V_{CC(A)}$	-	V
		$V_{CCI} = 1.4\text{ V}$ to $1.95\text{ V}$	$0.65V_{CC(A)}$	-	$0.65V_{CC(A)}$	-	V
		$V_{CCI} = 2.3\text{ V}$ to $2.7\text{ V}$	1.7	-	1.7	-	V
$V_{CCI} = 3.0\text{ V}$ to $3.6\text{ V}$	2.0	-	2.0	-	V		
$V_{CCI} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$	$0.7V_{CC(A)}$	-	$0.7V_{CC(A)}$	-	V		

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	data input [1]					
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.2 V	-	0.2V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.2V <sub>CCI</sub>	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.4 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
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-	0.3V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.3V <sub>CCI</sub>	V
		DIR input					
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.2 V	-	0.2V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.2V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.95 V	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</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
V <sub>CCI</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-	0.3V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.3V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V		
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub>					
		I <sub>O</sub> = -100 µA; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 1.2 V to 4.5 V [2]	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -6 mA; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 1.4 V	1.0	-	1.0	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -8 mA; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 1.65 V	1.2	-	1.2	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -12 mA; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 2.3 V	1.9	-	1.9	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -24 mA; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 3.0 V	2.4	-	2.4	-	V
I <sub>O</sub> = -32 mA; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 4.5 V	3.8	-	3.8	-	V		
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IL</sub> [2]					
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 µA; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 1.2 V to 4.5 V	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 6 mA; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 1.4 V	-	0.3	-	0.3	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 8 mA; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 1.65 V	-	0.45	-	0.45	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 2.3 V	-	0.3	-	0.3	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 24 mA; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 3.0 V	-	0.55	-	0.55	V
I <sub>O</sub> = 32 mA; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 4.5 V	-	0.55	-	0.55	V		
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	DIR input; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V to 5.5 V; V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.2 V to 5.5 V	-	±2	-	±10	µA
I <sub>BHL</sub>	bus hold LOW current	A or B port [1]					
		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.49 V; V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.4 V	15	-	10	-	µA
		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.58 V; V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.65 V	25	-	20	-	µA
		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.70 V; V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.3 V	45	-	45	-	µA
		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.80 V; V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3.0 V	100	-	80	-	µA
V <sub>I</sub> = 1.35 V; V <sub>CCI</sub> = 4.5 V	100	-	100	-	µA		
I <sub>BHH</sub>	bus hold HIGH current	A or B port [1]					
		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.91 V; V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.4 V	-15	-	-10	-	µA
		V <sub>I</sub> = 1.07 V; V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.65 V	-25	-	-20	-	µA
		V <sub>I</sub> = 1.60 V; V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.3 V	-45	-	-45	-	µA
		V <sub>I</sub> = 2.00 V; V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3.0 V	-100	-	-80	-	µA
V <sub>I</sub> = 3.15 V; V <sub>CCI</sub> = 4.5 V	-100	-	-100	-	µA		

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
I <sub>BHLO</sub>	bus hold LOW overdrive current	A or B port [1][3]					
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.6 V	125	-	125	-	μA
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.95 V	200	-	200	-	μA
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.7 V	300	-	300	-	μA
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3.6 V	500	-	500	-	μA
	V <sub>CCI</sub> = 5.5 V	900	-	900	-	μA	
I <sub>BHHO</sub>	bus hold HIGH overdrive current	A or B port [1][3]					
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.6 V	-125	-	-125	-	μA
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.95 V	-200	-	-200	-	μA
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.7 V	-300	-	-300	-	μA
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3.6 V	-500	-	-500	-	μA
	V <sub>CCI</sub> = 5.5 V	-900	-	-900	-	μA	
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CCO</sub> ; V <sub>CCO</sub> = 1.2 V to 5.5 V [2]	-	±2	-	±10	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	A port; V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 5.5 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.2 V to 5.5 V	-	±2	-	±10	μA
		B port; V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 5.5 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.2 V to 5.5 V	-	±2	-	±10	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	A port; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CCI</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A [1]					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.2 V to 5.5 V	-	8	-	8	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	-	3	-	3	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 5.5 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V	-	2	-	2	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 5.5 V	-2	-	-2	-	μA
		B port; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CCI</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.2 V to 5.5 V	-	8	-	8	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	-	3	-	3	μA
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 5.5 V	-2	-	-2	-	μA
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 5.5 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V	-	2	-	2	μA
		A plus B port (I <sub>CC(A)</sub> + I <sub>CC(B)</sub> ); I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CCI</sub>					
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.2 V to 5.5 V	-	16	-	16	μA		
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	-	4	-	4	μA		
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	per input; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 5.5 V					
		A port; A port at V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.6 V; DIR at V <sub>CC(A)</sub> ; B port = open [4]	-	50	-	75	μA
		DIR input; DIR at V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.6 V; A port at V <sub>CC(A)</sub> or GND; B port = open	-	50	-	75	μA
		B port; B port at V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.6 V; DIR at GND; A port = open [4]	-	50	-	75	μA

[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.

[3] To guarantee the node switches, an external driver must source/sink at least I<sub>BHLO</sub>/I<sub>BHHO</sub> when the input is in the range V<sub>IL</sub> to V<sub>IH</sub>.

[4] For non bus hold parts only (74LVC2T45-Q100).

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

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

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	$V_{CC(B)}$						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 13.4.

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

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	$V_{CC(A)}$						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 13.4.



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

*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 <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance[1] [2]	A port: (direction A to B); B port: (direction B to A)	2	3	3	4	pF
		A port: (direction A to B); B port: (direction B to A)	15	16	16	18	pF

[1] C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in μW).

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

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

f<sub>o</sub> = output frequency in MHz;

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

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

N = number of inputs switching;

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

[2] f<sub>i</sub> = 10 MHz; V<sub>i</sub> = GND to V<sub>CC</sub>; t<sub>r</sub> = t<sub>f</sub> = 1 ns; C<sub>L</sub> = 0 pF; R<sub>L</sub> = ∞ Ω.

**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	$V_{CC(B)}$										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	
<b><math>V_{CC(A)} = 1.4\text{ V to }1.6\text{ V}</math></b>													
t <sub>PLH</sub>	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 <sub>PHL</sub>	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 <sub>PHZ</sub>	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 <sub>PLZ</sub>	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 <sub>PZH</sub>	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 <sub>PZL</sub>	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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(B)}$										Unit
			$1.5\text{ V} \pm 0.1\text{ V}$		$1.8\text{ V} \pm 0.15\text{ V}$		$2.5\text{ V} \pm 0.2\text{ V}$		$3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$		$5.0\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
<b><math>V_{CC(A)} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}</math></b>													
$t_{PLH}$	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
$t_{PZH}$	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
<b><math>V_{CC(A)} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}</math></b>													
$t_{PLH}$	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
<b><math>V_{CC(A)} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}</math></b>													
$t_{PLH}$	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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(B)}$										Unit
			1.5 V $\pm$ 0.1 V		1.8 V $\pm$ 0.15 V		2.5 V $\pm$ 0.2 V		3.3 V $\pm$ 0.3 V		5.0 V $\pm$ 0.5 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
<b><math>V_{CC(A)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}</math></b>													
$t_{PLH}$	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
$t_{PLZ}$	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 13.4](#).

**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](#).

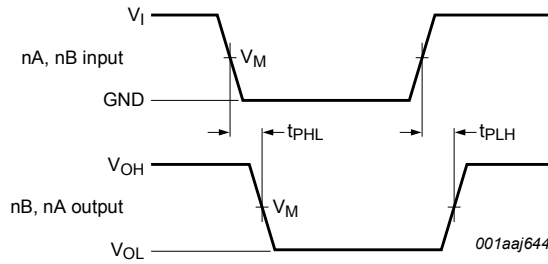
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(B)}$										Unit
			1.5 V $\pm$ 0.1 V		1.8 V $\pm$ 0.15 V		2.5 V $\pm$ 0.2 V		3.3 V $\pm$ 0.3 V		5.0 V $\pm$ 0.5 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
<b><math>V_{CC(A)} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}</math></b>													
$t_{PLH}$	LOW to HIGH propagation 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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(B)}$										Unit
			$1.5\text{ V} \pm 0.1\text{ V}$		$1.8\text{ V} \pm 0.15\text{ V}$		$2.5\text{ V} \pm 0.2\text{ V}$		$3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$		$5.0\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
<b><math>V_{CC(A)} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}</math></b>													
$t_{PLH}$	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
$t_{PZL}$	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
<b><math>V_{CC(A)} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}</math></b>													
$t_{PLH}$	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
<b><math>V_{CC(A)} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}</math></b>													
$t_{PLH}$	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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(B)}$										Unit
			1.5 V $\pm$ 0.1 V		1.8 V $\pm$ 0.15 V		2.5 V $\pm$ 0.2 V		3.3 V $\pm$ 0.3 V		5.0 V $\pm$ 0.5 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{CC(A)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$													
$t_{PLH}$	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
$t_{PZH}$	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 13.4](#).

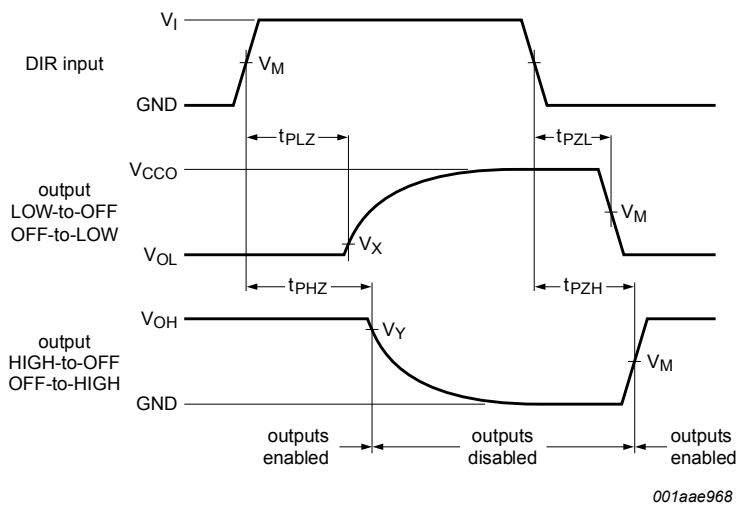
11.1. Waveforms and test circuit



Measurement points are given in [Table 14](#).

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

Fig. 5. 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.

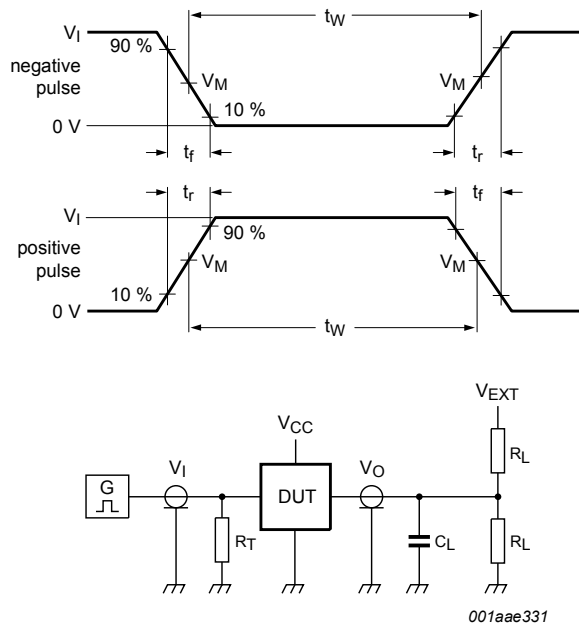
Fig. 6. Enable and disable times

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. 7. Test circuit for measuring switching times**

**Table 15. Test data**

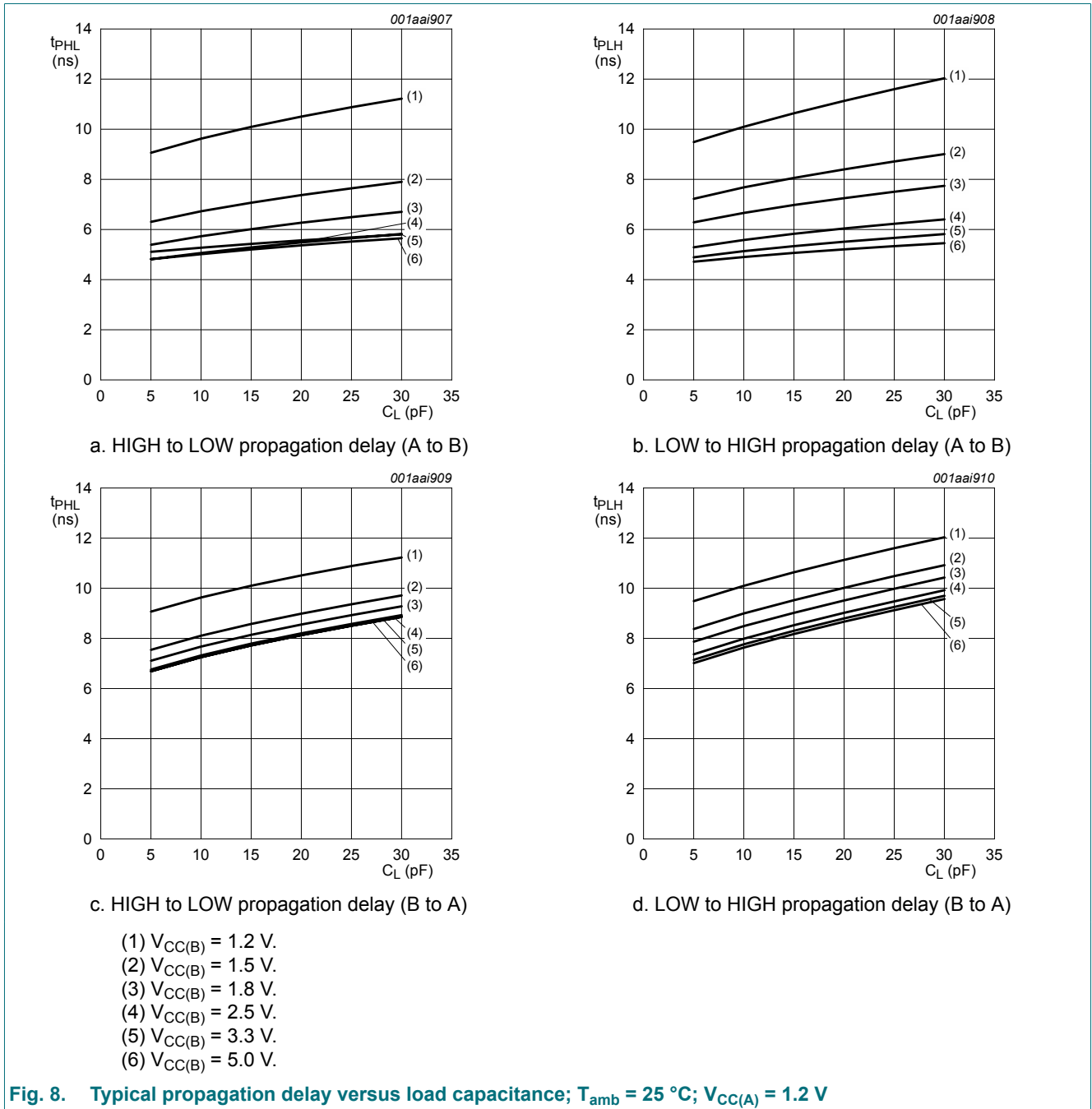
Supply voltage	Input		Load		$V_{EXT}$		
$V_{CC(A)}, V_{CC(B)}$	$V_I$ [1]	$\Delta t/\Delta V$ [2]	$C_L$	$R_L$	$t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}$	$t_{PZH}, t_{PHZ}$	$t_{PZL}, t_{PLZ}$ [3]
1.2 V to 5.5 V	$V_{CCI}$	$\leq 1.0 \text{ ns/V}$	15 pF	2 k $\Omega$	open	GND	$2V_{CCO}$

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

[2]  $dV/dt \geq 1.0 \text{ V/ns}$ .

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

## 12. 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)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ .
- (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)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ .
- (6)  $V_{CC(B)} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ .

Fig. 9. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance;  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$



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)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ .
- (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)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ .
- (6)  $V_{CC(B)} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ .

Fig. 10. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance;  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$



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)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2\text{ V}$ .
- (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)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ .
- (6)  $V_{CC(B)} = 5.0\text{ V}$ .

Fig. 11. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance;  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$ ;  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5\text{ V}$



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)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2\text{ V}$ .
- (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)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ .
- (6)  $V_{CC(B)} = 5.0\text{ V}$ .

Fig. 12. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance;  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3\text{ V}$



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)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2\text{ V}$ .
- (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)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ .
- (6)  $V_{CC(B)} = 5.0\text{ V}$ .

Fig. 13. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance;  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $V_{CC(A)} = 5.0\text{ V}$

### 13. Application information

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

The circuit given in Fig. 14 is an example of the 74LVC2T45-Q100; 74LVCH2T45-Q100 being used in a unidirectional logic level-shifting application.

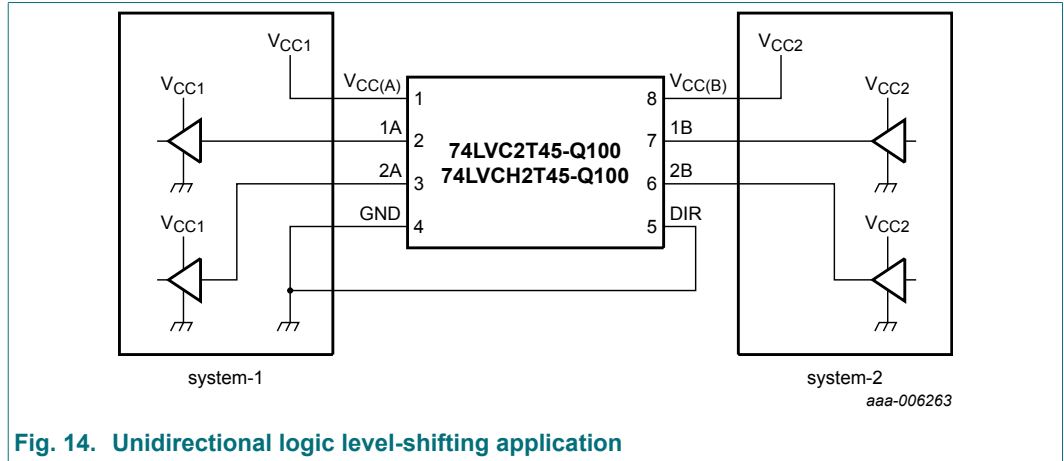


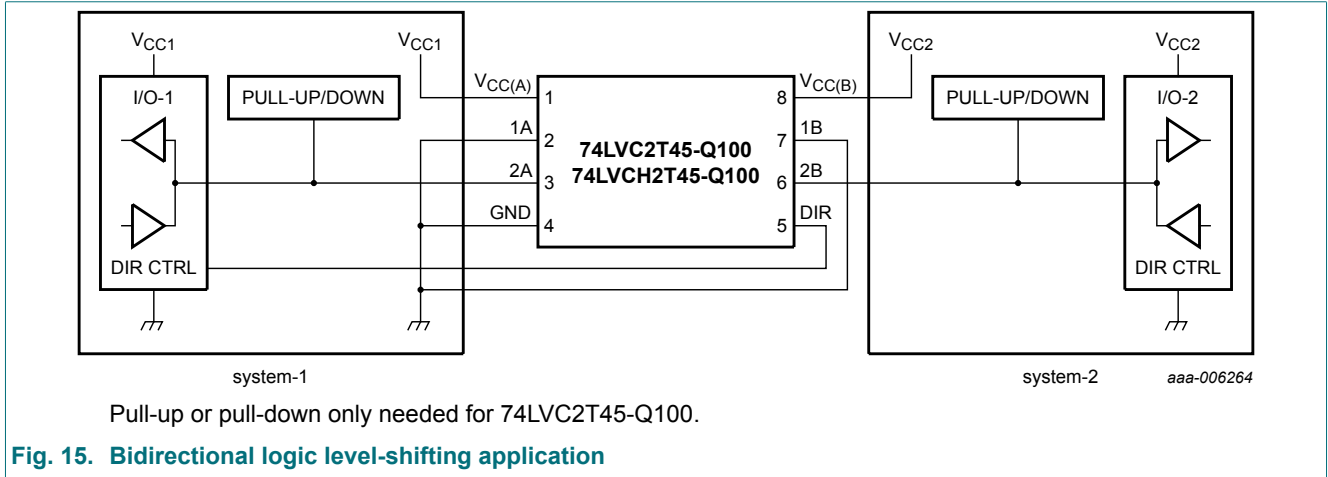
Fig. 14. Unidirectional logic level-shifting application

Table 16. Description of unidirectional logic level-shifting application

Pin	Name	Function	Description
1	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC1</sub>	supply voltage of system-1 (1.2 V to 5.5 V)
2	1A	OUT	output level depends on V <sub>CC1</sub> voltage
3	2A	OUT	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	IN	input threshold value depends on V <sub>CC2</sub> voltage
7	1B	IN	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 (1.2 V to 5.5 V)

### 13.2. Bidirectional logic level-shifting application

Fig. 15 shows the 74LVC2T45-Q100; 74LVCH2T45-Q100 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.



**Fig. 15. 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**

H = HIGH voltage level;  
 L = LOW voltage level;  
 Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

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

### 13.3. Power-up considerations

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

**Table 18. Typical total supply current (I<sub>CC(A)</sub> + I<sub>CC(B)</sub>)**

V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>					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

### 13.4. Enable times

Calculate the enable times for the 74LVC2T45-Q100; 74LVCH2T45-Q100 using the following formulas:

- $t_{PZH} \text{ (DIR to A)} = t_{PLZ} \text{ (DIR to B)} + t_{PLH} \text{ (B to A)}$
- $t_{PZL} \text{ (DIR to A)} = t_{PHZ} \text{ (DIR to B)} + t_{PHL} \text{ (B to A)}$
- $t_{PZH} \text{ (DIR to B)} = t_{PLZ} \text{ (DIR to A)} + t_{PLH} \text{ (A to B)}$
- $t_{PZL} \text{ (DIR to B)} = t_{PHZ} \text{ (DIR to A)} + t_{PHL} \text{ (A to B)}$

In a bidirectional application, these enable times provide the maximum delay from the time the DIR bit is switched until an output is expected. For example, if the 74LVC2T45-Q100; 74LVCH2T45-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.



### 14. Package outline

VSSOP8: plastic very thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 2.3 mm

SOT765-1

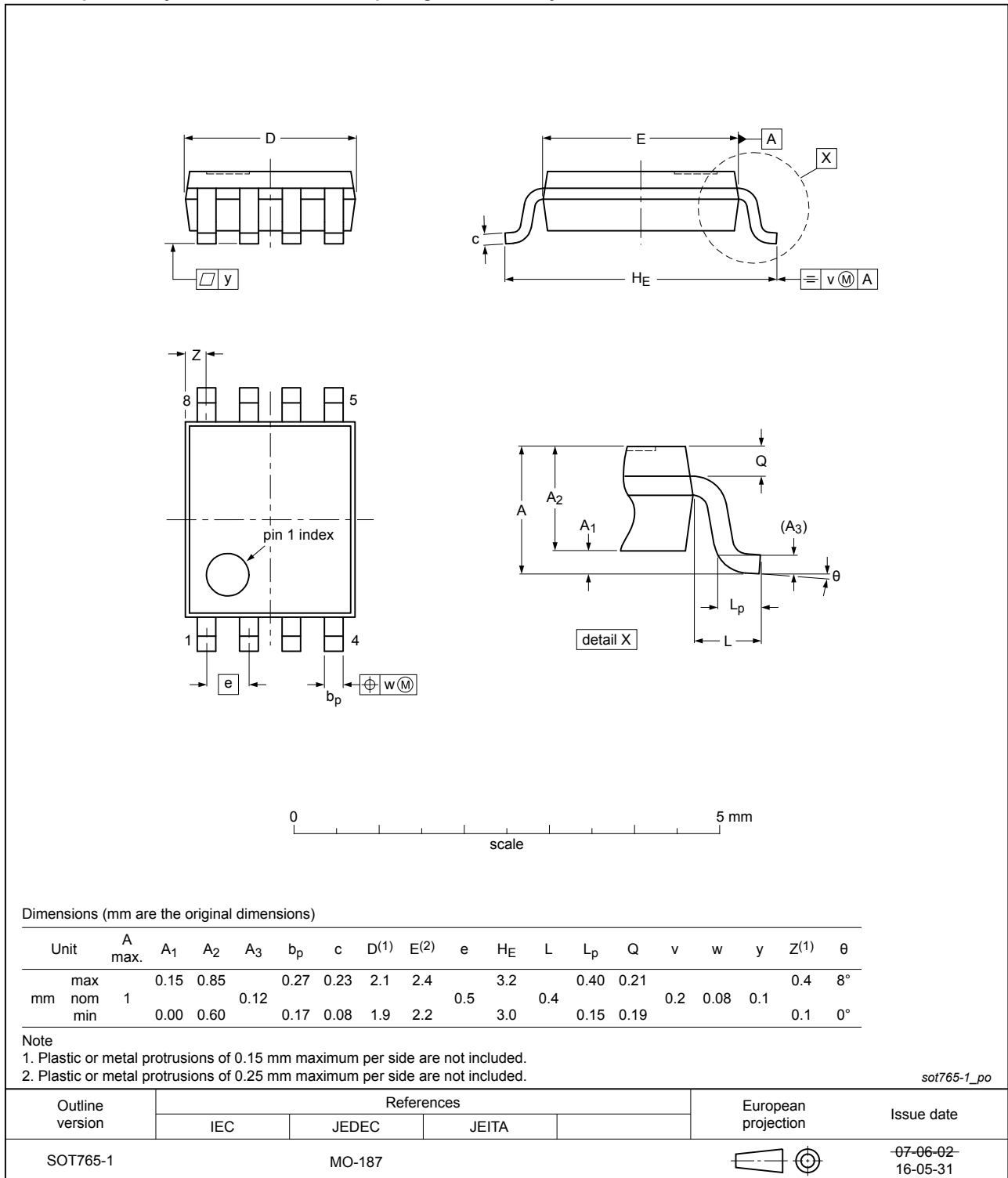


Fig. 16. Package outline SOT765-1 (VSSOP8)

XSON8: plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1 x 1.95 x 0.5 mm

SOT833-1

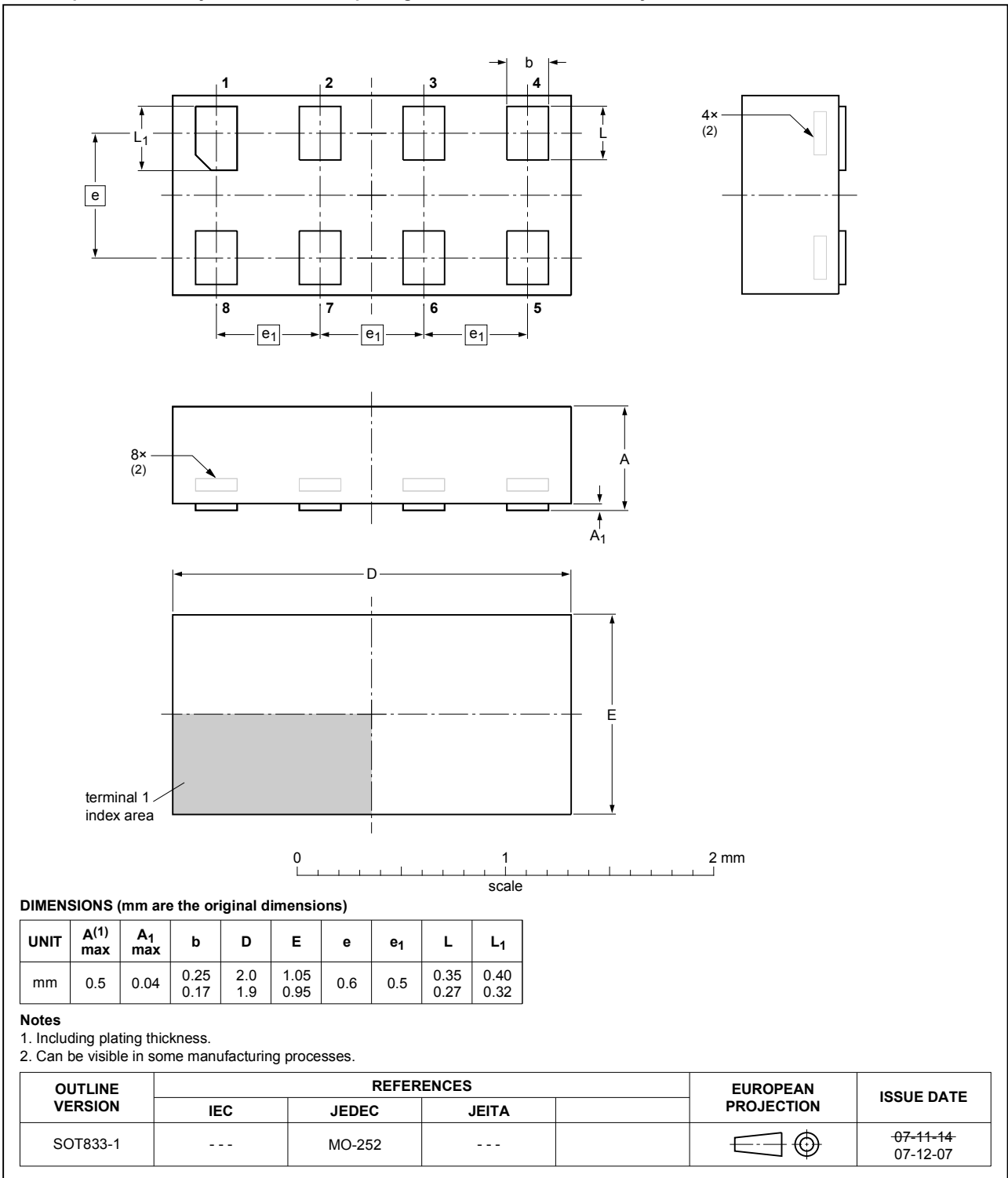


Fig. 17. Package outline SOT833-1 (XSON8)

XSON8: extremely thin small outline package; no leads;  
8 terminals; body 1.35 x 1.0 x 0.35 mm

SOT1203



Fig. 18. Package outline SOT1203 (XSON8)

## 15. Abbreviations

Table 19. Abbreviations

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

## 16. Revision history

Table 20. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74LVC_LVCH2T45_Q100 v.3	20190128	Product data sheet	-	74LVC_LVCH2T45_Q100 v.2
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added type numbers 74LVC2T45GT-Q100 (SOT833-1) and 74LVC2T45GS-Q100 (SOT1203)</li> </ul>			
74LVC_LVCH2T45_Q100 v.2	20180813	Product data sheet	-	74LVC_LVCH2T45_Q100 v.1
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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><a href="#">Package outline drawing</a> (SOT765-1) modified.</li> </ul>			
74LVC_LVCH2T45_Q100 v.1	20130222	Product data sheet	-	-

## 17. 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.

- [1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
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## Contents

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<b>1. General description</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Features and benefits</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3. Ordering information</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4. Marking</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5. Functional diagram</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>6. Pinning information</b> .....	<b>3</b>
6.1. Pinning.....	3
6.2. Pin description.....	3
<b>7. Functional description</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>8. Limiting values</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>9. Recommended operating conditions</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>10. Static characteristics</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>11. Dynamic characteristics</b> .....	<b>8</b>
11.1. Waveforms and test circuit.....	14
<b>12. Typical propagation delay characteristics</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>13. Application information</b> .....	<b>22</b>
13.1. Unidirectional logic level-shifting application.....	22
13.2. Bidirectional logic level-shifting application.....	23
13.3. Power-up considerations.....	23
13.4. Enable times.....	24
<b>14. Package outline</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>15. Abbreviations</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>16. Revision history</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>17. Legal information</b> .....	<b>29</b>

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- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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