74AVCH1T45-Q100

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

Rev. 4 — 2 February 2022 Product data sheet

1. General description

The 74AVCH1T45-Q100 is a single bit, dual supply transceiver that enables bidirectional level translation. The 74AVCH1T45 has active bus hold circuitry which is provided to hold unused or floating data inputs at a valid logic level. The device is fully specified for partial power-down applications using I_{OFF}. The I_{OFF} circuitry disables the output, preventing potentially damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down.

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 from 0.8 V to 3.6 V
- High noise immunity
- CMOS low power dissipation
- Overvoltage tolerant inputs to 3.6 V
- Dynamically controlled outpus
- 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)
  - 320 Mbit/s (translate to 2.5 V or 1.8 V)
  - 280 Mbit/s (translate to 1.5 V)
  - 240 Mbit/s (translate to 1.2 V)
- Suspend mode
- Bus hold on data inputs
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II
- Low noise overshoot and undershoot < 10 % of V_{CC}
- I_{OFF} circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation

3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74AVCH1T45GW-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP6	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 6 leads; body width 1.25 mm	SOT363-2

4. Marking

Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code [1]
74AVCH1T45GW-Q100	K5

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

5. Functional diagram

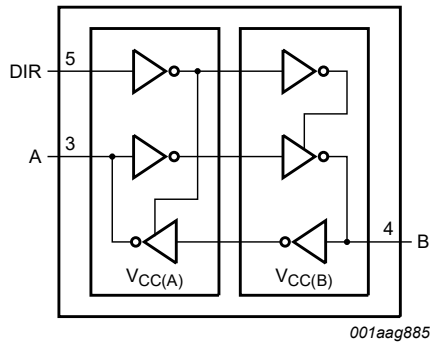


Fig. 1. Logic symbol

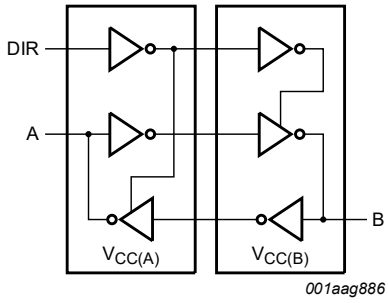


Fig. 2. Logic diagram

6. Pinning information

6.1. Pinning

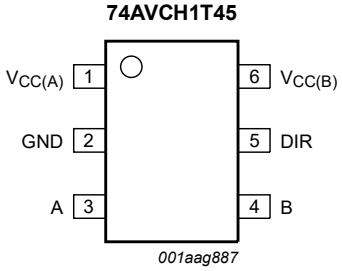


Fig. 3. Pin configuration SOT363-2 (TSSOP6)

6.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
$V_{CC(A)}$	1	supply voltage port A and DIR
GND	2	ground (0 V)
A	3	data input or output
B	4	data input or output
DIR	5	direction control
$V_{CC(B)}$	6	supply voltage 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]	
$V_{CC(A)}$, $V_{CC(B)}$	DIR [2]	A	B
0.8 V to 3.6 V	L	A = B	input
0.8 V to 3.6 V	H	input	B = A
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
$V_{CC(A)}$	supply voltage A		-0.5	+4.6	V
$V_{CC(B)}$	supply voltage B		-0.5	+4.6	V
I_{IK}	input clamping current	$V_I < 0$ V	-50	-	mA
V_I	input voltage	[1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
I_{OK}	output clamping current	$V_O < 0$ V	-50	-	mA
V_O	output voltage	Active mode [1][2][3]	-0.5	V_{CCO} + 0.5	V
		Suspend or 3-state mode [1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
I_O	output current	V_O = 0 V to V_{CCO}	-	±50	mA
I_{CC}	supply current	$I_{CC(A)}$ or $I_{CC(B)}$	-	100	mA
I_{GND}	ground current		-100	-	mA
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	T_{amb} = -40 °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 4.6 V.
[4] For SOT363-2 (TSSOP6) package: P_{tot} derates linearly with 3.7 mW/K above 83 °C.

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_I	input voltage			0	3.6	V
V_O	output voltage	Active mode	[1]	0	V_{CCO}	V
		Suspend or 3-state mode		0	3.6	V
T_{amb}	ambient temperature			-40	+125	°C
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	V_{CCI} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	[2]	-	5	ns/V

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

10. Static characteristics

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

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

V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output port; V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	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 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 V		-	0.07	-	V
I_I	input leakage current	DIR input; V_I = 0 V or 3.6 V; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V		-	±0.025	±0.25	µA
I_{BHL}	bus hold LOW current	V_I = 0.42 V; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V	[1]	-	26	-	µA
I_{BHH}	bus hold HIGH current	V_I = 0.78 V; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V	[2]	-	-24	-	µA
I_{BHLO}	bus hold LOW overdrive current	V_I = GND to V_{CCI}; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V	[3]	-	28	-	µA
I_{BHHO}	bus hold HIGH overdrive current	V_I = GND to V_{CCI}; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.2 V	[4]	-	-26	-	µA
I_{OZ}	OFF-state output current	A or B port; V_O = 0 V or V_{CCO}; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	[5]	-	±0.5	±2.5	µA
I_{OFF}	power-off leakage current	A port; V_I or V_O = 0 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V		-	±0.1	±1	µA
		B port; V_I or V_O = 0 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V		-	±0.1	±1	µA
C_I	input capacitance	DIR input; V_I = 0 V or 3.3 V; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.3 V		-	1.0	-	pF
$C_{I/O}$	input/output capacitance	A and B port; Suspend mode; $V_O = V_{CCO}$ or GND; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.3 V		-	4.0	-	pF

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

Table 8. Static characteristics

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

V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output port; V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C	
			Min	Ma
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	data input		
		V_{CCI} = 0.8 V	$0.70V_{CCI}$	-
		V_{CCI} = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	$0.65V_{CCI}$	-
		V_{CCI} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-
		V_{CCI} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2	-
		DIR input		
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 0.8 V	$0.70V_{CC(A)}$	-
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	$0.65V_{CC(A)}$	-
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2	-
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	data input		
		V_{CCI} = 0.8 V	-	0.30
		V_{CCI} = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	-	0.35
		V_{CCI} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.
		V_{CCI} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.
		DIR input		
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 0.8 V	-	0.30
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	-	0.35
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}		
		I_O = -100 µA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	V_{CCO} - 0.1	-
		I_O = -3 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.1 V	0.85	-
		I_O = -6 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.4 V	1.05	-
		I_O = -8 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.65 V	1.2	-
		I_O = -9 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.3 V	1.75	-
		I_O = -12 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.0 V	2.3	-
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}		
		I_O = 100 µA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	0.
		I_O = 3 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.1 V	-	0.2
		I_O = 6 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.4 V	-	0.3
		I_O = 8 mA;$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.65 V	-	0.4
		I_O = 9 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.3 V	-	0.5
		I_O = 12 mA;$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.0 V	-	0.
I_I	input leakage current	DIR input; V_I = 0 V or 3.6 V; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	±

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C	
			Min	Ma
I_{BHL}	bus hold LOW current	A or B port [1]		
		V_I = 0.49 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.4 V	15	-
		V_I = 0.58 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.65 V	25	-
		V_I = 0.70 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.3 V	45	-
		V_I = 0.80 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.0 V	100	-
I_{BHH}	bus hold HIGH current	A or B port [2]		
		V_I = 0.91 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.4 V	-15	-
		V_I = 1.07 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.65 V	-25	-
		V_I = 1.60 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.3 V	-45	-
		V_I = 2.00 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.0 V	-100	-
I_{BHLO}	bus hold LOW overdrive current	A or B port [3]		
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.6 V	125	-
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.95 V	200	-
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.7 V	300	-
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.6 V	500	-
I_{BHHO}	bus hold HIGH overdrive current	A or B port [4]		
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.6 V	-125	-
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.95 V	-200	-
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.7 V	-300	-
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.6 V	-500	-
I_{OZ}	OFF-state output current	A or B port; V_O = 0 V or V_{CCO}; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V [5]	-	±5
I_{OFF}	power-off leakage current	A port; V_I or V_O = 0 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	±5
		B port; V_I or V_O = 0 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	±5

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C	
			Min	Ma
I_{CC}	supply current	A port; V_I = 0 V or V_{CCI}; I_O = 0 A		
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	8
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0 V	-	8
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.6 V	-2	-
		B port; V_I = 0 V or V_{CCI}; I_O = 0 A		
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	8
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0 V	-2	-
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.6 V	-	8
		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	-	1(

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

11. Dynamic characteristics

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

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 6; for waveforms see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5.
t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL}; t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ}; t_{en} is the same as t_{PZL} and t_{PZH}.
t_{en} is a calculated value using the formula shown in Section 12.4.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(B)}$						Unit
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	15.8	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.7	9.5	ns
		B to A	15.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	ns
t_{dis}	disable time	DIR to A	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	ns
		DIR to B	11.7	7.9	7.6	8.2	8.7	10.2	ns
t_{en}	enable time	DIR to A	27.5	20.6	20.0	20.4	20.7	22.0	ns
		DIR to B	28.0	20.6	20.2	20.2	20.9	21.7	ns

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. 6; for waveforms see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5.
t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL}; t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ}; t_{en} is the same as t_{PZL} and t_{PZH}.
t_{en} is a calculated value using the formula shown in Section 12.4.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(A)}$						Unit
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	15.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	ns
		B to A	15.8	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.7	9.5	ns
t_{dis}	disable time	DIR to A	12.2	4.9	3.8	3.7	2.8	3.4	ns
		DIR to B	11.7	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6	ns
t_{en}	enable time	DIR to A	27.5	17.6	17.0	16.8	17.4	18.1	ns
		DIR to B	28.0	17.6	16.2	15.9	14.8	15.2	ns

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	
C_{PD}	power dissipation capacitance	A port: (direction A to B); B port: (direction B to A)	[1][2]	1	2	2	2	2	2	pF
		A port: (direction B to A); B port: (direction A to B)	[1][2]	9	11	11	12	14	17	pF

[1] C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in µW).
$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}{}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}{}^2 \times f_o)$ where:
f_i = input frequency in MHz;
f_o = output frequency in MHz;
C_L = load capacitance in pF;
V_{CC} = supply voltage in V;
N = number of inputs switching;
$\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}{}^2 \times f_o)$ = sum of the outputs.

[2] f_i = 10 MHz; V_I = GND to V_{CC}; $t_r = t_f$ = 1 ns; C_L = 0 pF; $R_L = \infty$ 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. 6; for waveforms see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5.
t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL}; t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ}; t_{en} is the same as t_{PZL} and t_{PZH}.
t_{en} is a calculated value using the formula shown in Section 12.4.

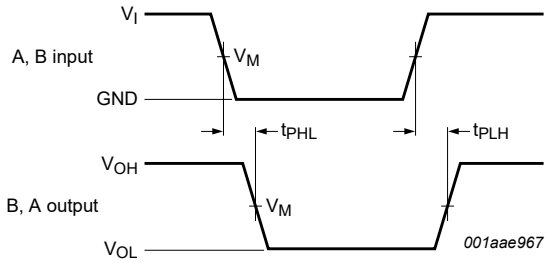
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(B)}$										Unit
			1.2 V ± 0.1 V		1.5 V ± 0.1 V		1.8 V ± 0.15 V		2.5 V ± 0.2 V		3.3 V ± 0.3 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.1 V to 1.3 V													
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.0	9.0	0.7	6.8	0.6	6.1	0.5	5.7	0.5	6.1	ns
		B to A	1.0	9.0	0.8	8.0	0.7	7.7	0.6	7.2	0.5	7.1	ns
t_{dis}	disable time	DIR to A	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	2.2	8.8	ns
		DIR to B	2.2	8.4	1.8	6.7	2.0	6.9	1.7	6.2	2.4	7.2	ns
t_{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	17.4	-	14.7	-	14.6	-	13.4	-	14.3	ns
		DIR to B	-	17.8	-	15.6	-	14.9	-	14.5	-	14.9	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.4 V to 1.6 V													
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.0	8.0	0.7	5.4	0.6	4.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	3.5	ns
		B to A	1.0	6.8	0.8	5.4	0.7	5.1	0.6	4.7	0.5	4.5	ns
t_{dis}	disable time	DIR to A	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	6.3	ns
		DIR to B	2.0	7.6	1.8	5.9	1.6	6.0	1.2	4.8	1.7	5.5	ns
t_{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	14.4	-	11.3	-	11.1	-	9.5	-	10.0	ns
		DIR to B	-	14.3	-	11.7	-	10.9	-	10.0	-	9.8	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.65 V to 1.95 V													
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.0	7.7	0.6	5.1	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.4	0.5	3.1	ns
		B to A	1.0	6.1	0.7	4.6	0.5	4.4	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.7	ns
t_{dis}	disable time	DIR to A	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.5	ns
		DIR to B	1.8	7.8	1.8	5.7	1.4	5.8	1.0	4.5	1.5	5.2	ns
t_{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	13.9	-	10.3	-	10.2	-	8.4	-	8.9	ns
		DIR to B	-	13.2	-	10.6	-	9.8	-	8.9	-	8.6	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V													
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.0	7.2	0.5	4.7	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.0	0.5	2.6	ns
		B to A	1.0	5.7	0.6	3.8	0.5	3.4	0.5	3.0	0.5	2.8	ns
t_{dis}	disable time	DIR to A	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	1.5	4.2	ns
		DIR to B	1.7	7.3	2.0	5.2	1.5	5.1	0.6	4.2	1.1	4.8	ns
t_{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	13.0	-	9.0	-	8.5	-	7.2	-	7.6	ns
		DIR to B	-	11.4	-	8.9	-	8.1	-	7.2	-	6.8	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V													
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.0	7.1	0.5	4.5	0.5	3.7	0.5	2.8	0.5	2.4	ns
		B to A	1.0	6.1	0.6	3.6	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.6	0.5	2.4	ns
t_{dis}	disable time	DIR to A	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	ns
		DIR to B	1.7	7.2	0.7	5.5	0.6	5.5	0.7	4.1	1.7	4.7	ns
t_{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	13.3	-	9.1	-	8.6	-	6.7	-	7.1	ns
		DIR to B	-	11.8	-	9.2	-	8.4	-	7.5	-	7.1	ns

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. 6; for waveforms see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5.
t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL}; t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ}; t_{en} is the same as t_{PZL} and t_{PZH}.
t_{en} is a calculated value using the formula shown in Section 12.4.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(B)}$										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	
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.1 V to 1.3 V													
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.0	9.9	0.7	7.5	0.6	6.8	0.5	6.3	0.5	6.8	ns
		B to A	1.0	9.9	0.8	8.8	0.7	8.5	0.6	8.0	0.5	7.9	ns
t_{dis}	disable time	DIR to A	2.2	9.7	2.2	9.7	2.2	9.7	2.2	9.7	2.2	9.7	ns
		DIR to B	2.2	9.2	1.8	7.4	2.0	7.6	1.7	6.9	2.4	8.0	ns
t_{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	19.1	-	16.2	-	16.1	-	14.9	-	15.9	ns
		DIR to B	-	19.6	-	17.2	-	16.5	-	16.0	-	16.5	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.4 V to 1.6 V													
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.0	8.8	0.7	6.0	0.6	5.1	0.5	4.1	0.5	3.9	ns
		B to A	1.0	7.5	0.8	6.0	0.7	5.7	0.6	5.2	0.5	5.0	ns
t_{dis}	disable time	DIR to A	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.0	ns
		DIR to B	2.0	8.3	1.8	6.5	1.6	6.6	1.2	5.3	1.7	6.1	ns
t_{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	15.8	-	12.5	-	12.3	-	10.5	-	11.1	ns
		DIR to B	-	15.8	-	13.0	-	12.7	-	11.1	-	10.9	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 1.65 V to 1.95 V													
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.0	8.5	0.6	5.7	0.5	4.8	0.5	3.8	0.5	3.5	ns
		B to A	1.0	6.8	0.7	5.1	0.5	4.9	0.5	4.3	0.5	4.1	ns
t_{dis}	disable time	DIR to A	1.6	6.1	1.6	6.1	1.6	6.1	1.6	6.1	1.6	6.1	ns
		DIR to B	1.8	8.6	1.8	6.3	1.4	6.4	1.0	5.0	1.5	5.8	ns
t_{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	15.4	-	11.4	-	11.3	-	9.3	-	9.9	ns
		DIR to B	-	14.6	-	11.8	-	10.9	-	9.9	-	9.6	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V													
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.0	8.0	0.5	5.2	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.3	0.5	2.9	ns
		B to A	1.0	6.3	0.6	4.2	0.5	3.8	0.5	3.3	0.5	3.1	ns
t_{dis}	disable time	DIR to A	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.7	ns
		DIR to B	1.7	8.0	2.0	5.8	1.5	5.7	0.6	4.7	1.1	5.3	ns
t_{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	14.3	-	10.0	-	9.5	-	8.0	-	8.4	ns
		DIR to B	-	12.7	-	9.9	-	9.0	-	8.0	-	7.6	ns
$V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V													
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.0	7.9	0.5	5.0	0.5	4.1	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.7	ns
		B to A	1.0	6.8	0.6	4.0	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.9	0.5	2.7	ns
t_{dis}	disable time	DIR to A	1.5	5.2	1.5	5.2	1.5	5.2	1.5	5.2	1.5	5.2	ns
		DIR to B	1.7	7.9	0.7	6.0	0.6	6.1	0.7	4.6	1.7	5.2	ns
t_{en}	enable time	DIR to A	-	14.7	-	10.1	-	9.6	-	7.5	-	7.9	ns
		DIR to B	-	13.1	-	10.2	-	9.3	-	8.3	-	7.9	ns

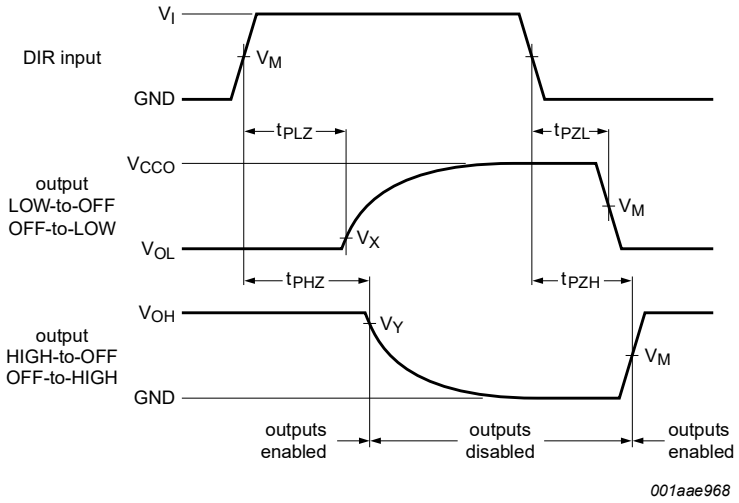
11.1. Waveforms and test circuit



Measurement points are given in Table 14.

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

Fig. 4. The data input (A, B) to output (B, A) propagation delay times



Measurement points are given in Table 14.

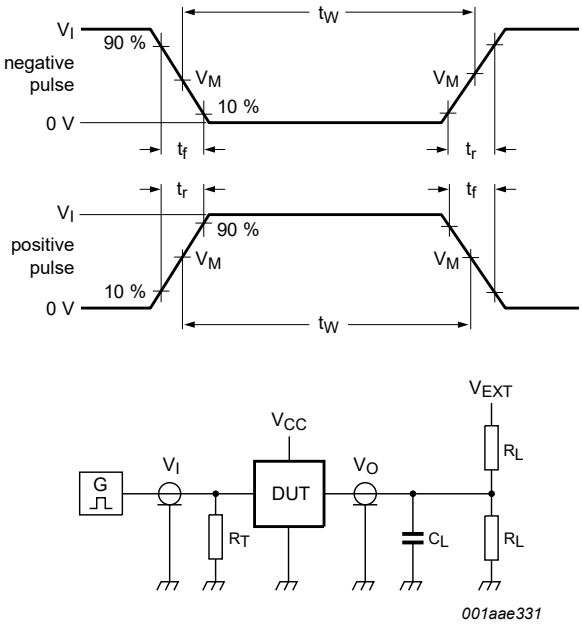
V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

Fig. 5. 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
1.1 V to 1.6 V	$0.5V_{CCI}$	$0.5V_{CCO}$	V_{OL} + 0.1 V	V_{OH} - 0.1 V
1.65 V to 2.7 V	$0.5V_{CCI}$	$0.5V_{CCO}$	V_{OL} + 0.15 V	V_{OH} - 0.15 V
3.0 V to 3.6 V	$0.5V_{CCI}$	$0.5V_{CCO}$	V_{OL} + 0.3 V	V_{OH} - 0.3 V

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



Test data is given in Table 15.

R_L = Load resistance;

C_L = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance;

R_T = Termination resistance;

V_{EXT} = External voltage for measuring switching times.

Fig. 6. 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]	$\Delta t/\Delta V$	C_L	R_L	t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}	t_{PZH}, t_{PHZ}	t_{PZL}, t_{PLZ} [2]
1.1 V to 1.6 V	V_{CCI}	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	$2V_{CCO}$
1.65 V to 2.7 V	V_{CCI}	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	$2V_{CCO}$
3.0 V to 3.6 V	V_{CCI}	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	$2V_{CCO}$

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

12. Application information

12.1. Unidirectional logic level-shifting application

The circuit given in Fig. 7 is an example of the 74AVCH1T45-Q100 being used in a unidirectional logic level-shifting application.

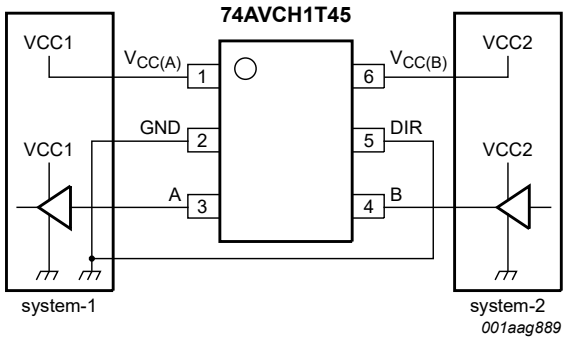


Fig. 7. Unidirectional logic level-shifting application

Table 16. Description unidirectional logic level-shifting application

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

12.2. Bidirectional logic level-shifting application

Fig. 8 shows the 74AVCH1T45-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.

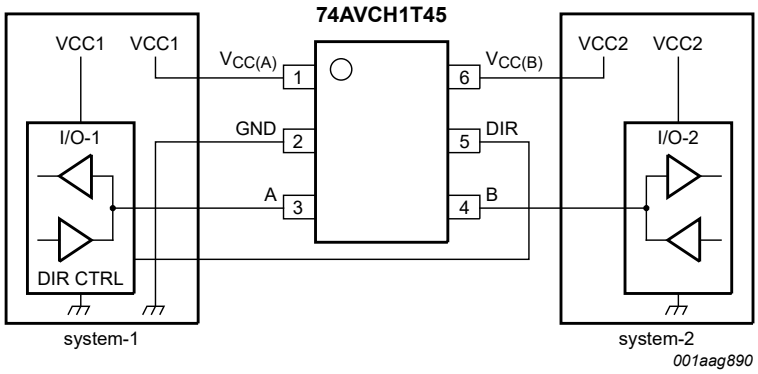


Fig. 8. Bidirectional logic level-shifting application

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 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

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

$V_{CC(A)}$	$V_{CC(B)}$							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	µA
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

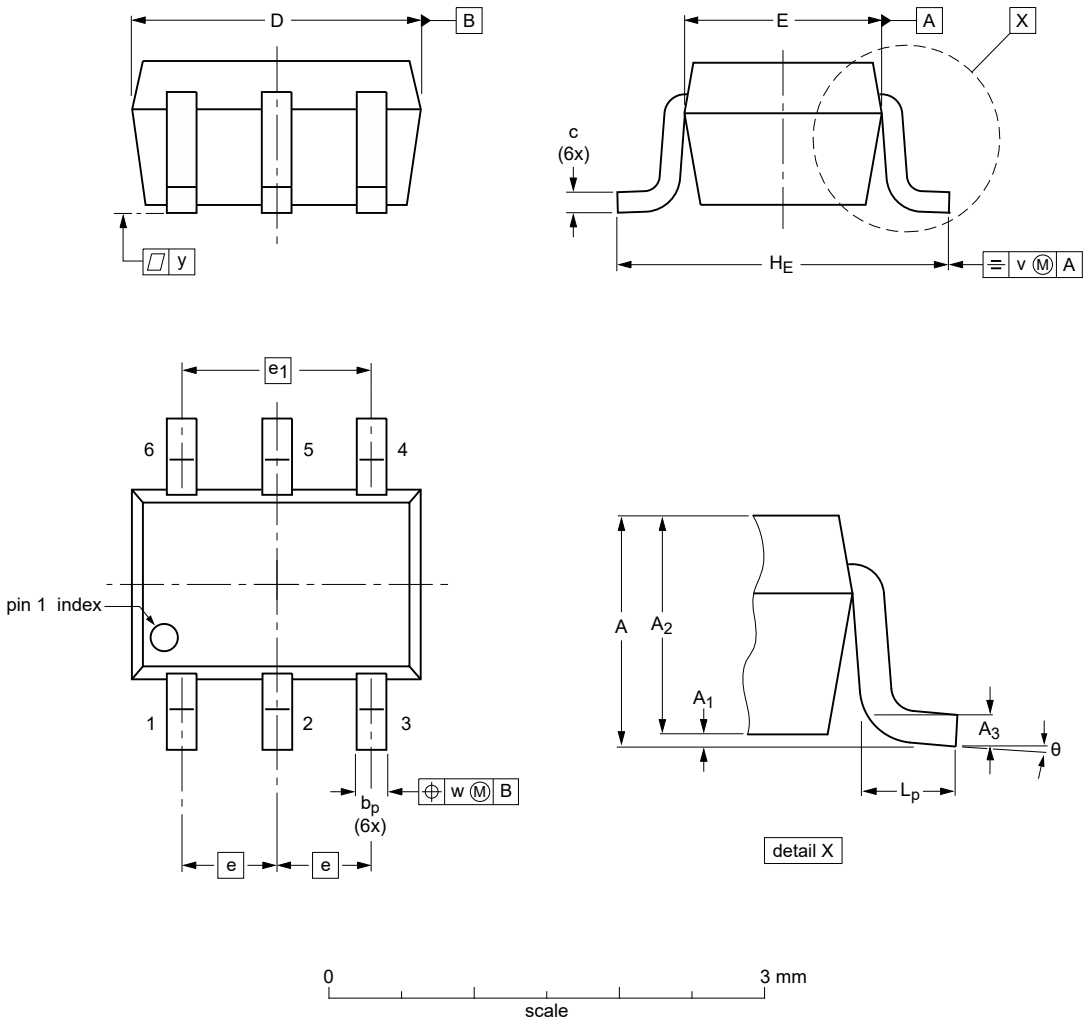
The enable times for the 74AVCH1T45-Q100 are calculated from the following formulas:

t_{en} (DIR to A) = t_{dis} (DIR to B) + t_{pd} (B to A)
t_{en} (DIR to B) = t_{dis} (DIR to A) + t_{pd} (A to B)

In a bidirectional application, these enable times provide the maximum delay from the time the DIR bit is switched until an output is expected. For example, if the 74AVCH1T45-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

TSSOP6: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 6 leads; body width 1.25 mm **SOT363-2**



Dimensions (mm are the original dimensions)

Unit		A	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	$D^{(1)}$	$E^{(1)}$	e	e_1	H_E	L_p	v	w	y	θ
mm	max	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.15	0.30	0.25	2.2	1.35	0.65	1.3	2.4	0.46	0.3	0.1	0.1	8°
	min	0.8	0	0.8		0.15	0.08	1.8	1.15			1.8	0.26				0°

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.2 mm maximum per side are not included.

sot363-2_po

Outline version	References			European projection	Issue date
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA		
SOT363-2		MO-203	SC-88A		~~21-12-15~~ 21-12-16

Fig. 9. Package outline SOT363-2 (TSSOP6)

14. Abbreviations

Table 19. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	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
74AVCH1T45_Q100 v.4	20220202	Product data sheet	-	74AVCH1T45_Q100 v.3
Modifications:	• The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia. • Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate. • Section 1 and Section 2 updated. • Package SOT363 (SC-88) changed to SOT363-2 (TSSOP6). • Table 5: Derating values for P_{tot} total power dissipation updated.			
74AVCH1T45_Q100 v.3	20160106	Product data sheet	-	74AVCH1T45_Q100 v.2
Modifications:	• Table 16: Labels for pins 4 and 5 corrected.			
74AVCH1T45_Q100 v.2	20130409	Product data sheet	-	74AVCH1T45_Q100 v.1
Modifications:	• Type number 74AVCH1T45GM-Q100 has been removed.			
74AVCH1T45_Q100 v.1	20120807	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.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".
[3] 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 https://www.nexperia.com.

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