# 74AVCH20T245

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

Rev. 6 — 14 January 2019

**Product data sheet** 

### 1. General description

The 74AVCH20T245 is a 20-bit, dual supply transceiver that enables bi-directional voltage level translation. The device can be used as two 10-bit transceivers or as a single 20-bit transceiver. It features four 10-bit input-output ports (1An, 1Bn and 2An, 2Bn), two output enable inputs ( $n\overline{OE}$ ), two direction inputs (nDIR) and dual supplies ( $V_{CC(A)}$  and  $V_{CC(B)}$ ).  $V_{CC(A)}$  and  $V_{CC(B)}$  can be independently supplied at any voltage between 0.8 V and 3.6 V making the device suitable for bi-directional voltage level translation 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. The 1An and 2An ports,  $n\overline{OE}$  and nDIR are referenced to  $V_{CC(A)}$ , the 1Bn and 2Bn ports are referenced to  $V_{CC(B)}$ . A HIGH on a 1DIR allows transmission from 1An to 1Bn and a LOW on 1DIR allows transmission from 1Bn to 1An. A HIGH on  $n\overline{OE}$  causes the outputs to assume a HIGH impedance OFF-state.

The device is fully specified for partial power-down applications using  $I_{OFF}$ . The  $I_{OFF}$  circuitry disables the output, preventing any damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down. In suspend mode when either  $V_{CC(A)}$  or  $V_{CC(B)}$  are at GND level, all output ports will assume a high impedance OFF-state. The bus hold circuitry on the powered-up side always stays active

The 74AVCH20T245 has active bus hold circuitry which is provided to hold unused or floating data inputs at a valid logic level. This feature eliminates the need for external pull-up or pull-down resistors.

#### 2. Features and benefits

- 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:
  - HBM JESD22-A114E Class 3B exceeds 8000 V
  - MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
  - CDM JESD22-C101C exceeds 1000 V



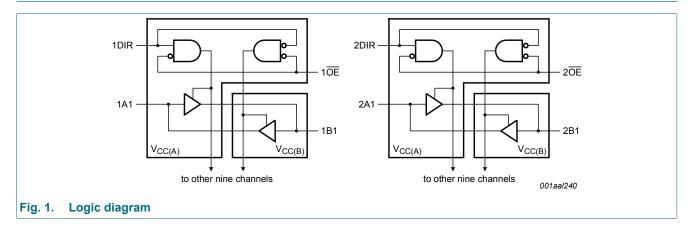
- · Maximum data rates:
  - 380 Mbit/s (≥ 1.8 V to 3.3 V translation)
  - 260 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 3.3 V translation)
  - 260 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 2.5 V translation)
  - 210 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 1.8 V translation)
  - 120 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 1.5 V translation)
  - 100 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 1.2 V translation)
- Suspend mode
- · Bus hold on data inputs
- · 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
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C

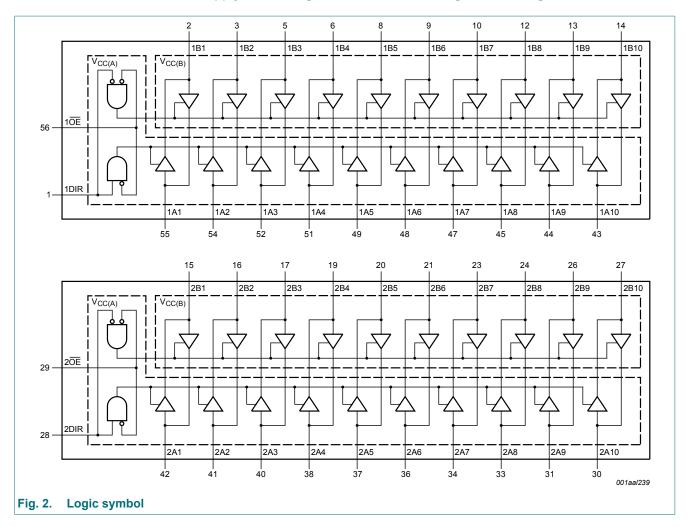
# 3. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information** 

Type number Package							
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version			
74AVCH20T245DGG	-40 °C to +125 °C		plastic thin shrink small outline package; 56 leads; body width 6.1 mm	SOT364-1			

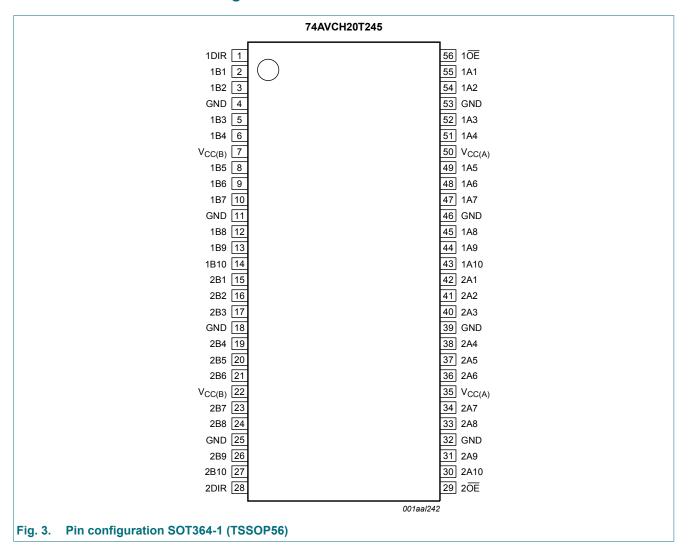
### 4. Functional diagram





### 5. Pinning information

### 5.1. Pinning



### 5.2. Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
1DIR, 2DIR	1, 28	direction control
1B1 to 1B10	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14	data input or output
2B1 to 2B10	15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24,26, 27	data input or output
GND[1]	4, 11, 18, 25, 32, 39, 46, 53	ground (0 V)
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	7, 22	supply voltage B (nBn inputs are referenced to $V_{\text{CC(B)}}$ )
1 <del>0E</del> , 2 <del>0E</del>	56, 29	output enable input (active LOW)
1A1 to 1A10	55, 54, 52, 51, 49, 48, 47, 45,44, 43	data input or output
2A1 to 2A10	42, 41, 40, 38, 37, 36, 34, 33,31, 30	data input or output
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	35, 50	supply voltage A (nAn, n $\overline{\text{OE}}$ and nDIR inputs are referenced to $V_{\text{CC(A)}}$ )

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

# 6. Functional description

#### Table 3. Function table

[1]

Supply voltage	Input		Input/output [2]		
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> , V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	nOE [3]	nDIR [3]	nAn [3]	nBn [3]	
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 [2]	X	X	Z	Z	

<sup>[1]</sup> H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care; Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

If at least one of V<sub>CC(A)</sub> or V<sub>CC(B)</sub> is at GND level, the device goes into suspend mode.
 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>.

# 7. Limiting values

#### **Table 4. Limiting values**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	supply voltage A			-0.5	+4.6	V
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	supply voltage B			-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V		-50	-	mA
VI	input voltage		[1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0 V		-50	-	mA
Vo	output voltage	Active mode	[1][2][3]	-0.5	V <sub>CCO</sub> + 0.5	V
		Suspend or 3-state mode	[1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
Io	output current	$V_O = 0 V \text{ to } V_{CCO}$	[2]	-	±50	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	I <sub>CC(A)</sub> or I <sub>CC(B)</sub>		-	100	mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	ground current			-100	-	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature			-65	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	$T_{amb}$ = -40 °C to +125 °C	[4]	-	600	mW

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

# 8. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	supply voltage A		0.8	3.6	V
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	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.

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

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

<sup>[4]</sup> Above 55 °C the value of Ptot derates linearly with 8.0 mW/K.

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

### 9. Static characteristics

Table 6. Typical static characteristics at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>OH</sub>	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 <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$					
		$I_O = 1.5 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$		-	0.07	-	V
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	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	μA
I <sub>BHL</sub>	bus hold LOW current	A or B port; $V_I = 0.42 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	[3]	-	26	-	μΑ
I <sub>BHH</sub>	bus hold HIGH current	A or B port; $V_I = 0.78 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	[4]	-	-24	-	μA
I <sub>BHLO</sub>	bus hold LOW overdrive current	A or B port; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	[5]	-	27	-	μA
I <sub>внно</sub>	bus hold HIGH overdrive current	A or B port; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$	[6]	-	-26	-	μΑ
l <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	[7]	-	±0.5	±2.5	μΑ
		suspend mode A port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	[7]	-	±0.5	±2.5	μΑ
		suspend mode B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 0 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	[7]	-	±0.5	±2.5	μA
l <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	A port; $V_1$ or $V_0$ = 0 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 0 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V		-	±0.1	±1	μA
		B port; $V_I$ 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	μΑ
C <sub>I</sub>	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		-	2.0	-	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>  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

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

The bus hold circuit can sink at least the minimum low sustaining current at V<sub>IL</sub> max. I<sub>BHL</sub> should be measured after lowering V<sub>I</sub> to GND and then raising it to V<sub>IL</sub> max.

<sup>[4]</sup> The bus hold circuit can source at least the minimum high sustaining current at V<sub>IH</sub> min. I<sub>BHH</sub> should be measured after raising V<sub>I</sub> to V<sub>CC</sub> and then lowering it to V<sub>IH</sub> min.

<sup>[5]</sup> An external driver must source at least I<sub>BHLO</sub> to switch this node from LOW to HIGH.

<sup>[6]</sup> An external driver must sink at least I<sub>BHHO</sub> to switch this node from HIGH to LOW.

<sup>[7]</sup> For I/O ports, the parameter I<sub>OZ</sub> includes the input leakage current.

**Table 7. Static characteristics** 

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C t	o +85 °C	-40 °C to	+125 °C	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>	-	٧
		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, nOE input					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0.8 V	0.70V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.70V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	٧
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	٧
		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	-	٧
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>	٧
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.7	-	0.7	٧
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.8	-	0.8	٧
		nDIR, nOE input					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0.8 V	-	0.30V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.30V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	٧
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	٧
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.7	-	0.7	٧
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.8	-	0.8	٧
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$					
	output voltage	$I_O = -100 \mu A;$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -3 mA; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 1.1 V	0.85	-	0.85	-	٧
		$I_{O}$ = -6 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 V$	1.05	-	1.05	-	٧
		$I_O = -8 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	1.2	-	1.2	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -9 mA; $V_{CC(A)}$ = $V_{CC(B)}$ = 2.3 V	1.75	-	1.75	-	٧
		$I_O = -12 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.3	-	2.3	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$					
	output voltage	$I_O = 100 \mu A;$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
		$I_O = 3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	-	0.25	-	0.25	٧
		$I_O = 6 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	0.35	-	0.35	V
		$I_O = 8 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	0.45	-	0.45	V
		$I_O = 9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	0.55	-	0.55	٧
		$I_{O}$ = 12 mA; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 V$	-	0.7	-	0.7	٧
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	μΑ

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C t	:o +85 °C	-40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
I <sub>BHL</sub>	bus hold LOW	A or B port [3]					
	current	V <sub>I</sub> = 0.49 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.4 V	15	-	15	-	μA
		$V_I = 0.58 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	25	-	25	-	μA
		$V_{I} = 0.70 \text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	45	-	45	-	μΑ
		V <sub>I</sub> = 0.80 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V	100	-	90	-	μΑ
I <sub>BHH</sub>	bus hold	A or B port [4]					
	HIGH current	V <sub>I</sub> = 0.91 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.4 V	-15	-	-15	-	μA
	$V_I = 1.07 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-25	-	-25	-	μA	
		V <sub>I</sub> = 1.60 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 2.3 V	-45	-	-45	-	μΑ
		$V_{I} = 2.00 \text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-100	-	-100	-	μΑ
I <sub>BHLO</sub>	bus hold LOW	A or B port [5]					
overdrive current	$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.6 \text{ V}$	125	-	125	-	μΑ	
	Current	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.95 V	200	-	200	-	μΑ
		$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	300	-	300	-	μΑ
		$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	500	-	500	-	μA
Івнно	bus hold	A or B port [6]					
	HIGH overdrive	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.6 V	-125	-	-125	-	μA
	current	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.95 V	-200	-	-200	-	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	-300	-	-300	-	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-500	-	-500	-	μA
l <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; [7] $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±5	-	±30	μA
		suspend mode A port; [7] $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	±5	-	±30	μA
		suspend mode B port; [7] $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	±5	-	±30	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage	A port; $V_1$ or $V_0 = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(A)} = 0$ V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	±5	-	±30	μΑ
	current	B port; $V_1$ or $V_0 = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0$ V; $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	±5	-	±30	μA

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C t	o +85 °C	-40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	A port; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	45	-	190	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.1 V to 3.6 V	-	35	-	140	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	35	-	140	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.6 V	-5	-	-20	-	μA
		B port; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	45	-	190	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.1 V to 3.6 V	-	35	-	140	μA
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V	-5	-	-20	-	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.6 V	-	35	-	140	μΑ
		A plus B port $(I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)})$ ; $I_O = 0$ A; $V_I = 0$ V or $V_{CCI}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	80	-	270	μА
		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	-	65	-	220	μА

- [1]  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.
- [2] V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
- 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.
- [4] The bus hold circuit can source at least the minimum high sustaining current at V<sub>IH</sub> min. I<sub>BHH</sub> should be measured after raising V<sub>I</sub> to V<sub>CC</sub> and then lowering it to V<sub>IH</sub> min.
- [5] An external driver must source at least I<sub>BHLO</sub> to switch this node from LOW to HIGH.
- 6] An external driver must sink at least  $I_{BHHO}$  to switch this node from HIGH to LOW.
- [7] For I/O ports, the parameter  $I_{OZ}$  includes the input leakage current.

Table 8. Typicaltotal supply current  $(I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)})$ 

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

### 10. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Typical power dissipation capacitance at V<sub>CC(A)</sub> = V<sub>CC(B)</sub> and T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$					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	A port: (direction A to B); output enabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	pF
capacitance	A port: (direction A to B); output disabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	pF	
		A port: (direction B to A); output enabled	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.7	11.9	pF
		A port: (direction B to A); output disabled	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	pF
		B port: (direction A to B); output enabled	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.7	11.9	pF
		B port: (direction A to B); output disabled	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	pF
		B port: (direction B to A); output enabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	pF
		B port: (direction B to A); 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:

 $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

fo = output frequency in MHz;

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

 $V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

 $\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_0)$  = sum of the outputs.

[2]  $f_i = 10 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $V_l = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$ ;  $t_r = t_f = 1 \text{ ns}$ ;  $C_L = 0 \text{ pF}$ ;  $R_L = \infty \Omega$ .

Table 10. 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 wave forms see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5.[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	14.4	7.0	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	ns
		nBn to nAn	14.4	12.4	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.8	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	ns
		nOE to nBn	17.6	10.0	9.0	9.1	8.7	9.3	ns
t <sub>en</sub> en	enable time	nOE to nAn	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	ns
		nOE to nBn	22.2	11.1	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.6	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 11. Typical dynamic characteristics at  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 6; for wave forms see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. [1]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions							
			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	14.4	12.4	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.8	ns
		nBn to nAn	14.4	7.0	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	16.2	5.9	4.4	4.2	3.1	3.5	ns
		nOE to nBn	17.6	14.2	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.1	ns
t <sub>en</sub>		nOE to nAn	21.9	6.4	4.4	3.5	2.6	2.3	ns
		nOE to nBn	22.2	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.7	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  $t_{PZH}$ .

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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 wave forms see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. [1]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>								Unit		
			1.2 V ± 0.1 V		1.5 V ± 0.1 V 1.8 V ±		1.8 V ±	0.15 V	2.5 V :	2.5 V ± 0.2 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				<u> </u>					l			
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	2.0	11.9	2.0	11.9	2.0	11.9	2.0	11.9	2.0	11.9	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.5	12.7	1.5	9.8	1.5	9.6	1.0	8.1	1.0	9.0	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	1.5	15.3	1.5	15.3	1.5	15.3	1.5	15.3	1.5	15.3	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.0	15.6	1.0	11.5	1.0	10.0	0.5	8.4	0.5	8.0	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.4 V to 1.6 V			I							ı		
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.5	8.9	0.5	6.4	0.5	5.4	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.9	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.5	7.1	0.5	6.4	0.5	6.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	5.7	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	2.0	9.0	2.0	9.0	2.0	9.0	2.0	9.0	2.0	9.0	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.5	11.7	1.5	9.0	1.5	7.8	1.0	6.4	1.0	6.0	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.5	10.3	1.5	10.3	1.5	10.3	1.5	10.2	1.5	10.2	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.0	14.3	1.0	10.3	1.0	8.4	0.5	6.1	0.5	5.3	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.65 V to 1.95	V	'	·	l	'	•	'			'	'	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	nAn to nBn	0.5	8.7	0.5	6.1	0.5	5.0	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.5	ns
		nBn to nAn	0.5	6.2	0.5	5.4	0.5	5.0	0.5	4.7	0.5	4.6	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	2.0	7.4	2.0	7.4	2.0	7.4	2.0	7.4	2.0	7.4	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.5	11.3	1.5	8.7	1.5	7.4	1.0	5.8	1.0	5.6	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.0	8.1	1.0	8.1	1.0	7.9	1.0	7.9	1.0	7.9	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	0.5	13.8	0.5	10.0	0.5	7.9	0.5	5.7	0.5	4.8	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	2.3 V to 2.7 V									'		1	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.5	8.4	0.5	5.8	0.5	4.7	0.5	3.5	0.5	3.0	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.5	5.2	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.5	0.5	3.4	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	1.1	5.2	1.1	5.2	1.1	5.2	1.1	5.2	1.1	5.2	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.2	10.8	1.2	8.2	1.2	6.9	1.0	5.3	1.0	5.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	0.5	5.4	0.5	5.4	0.5	5.3	0.5	5.2	0.5	5.2	ns
		nOE to nBn	0.5	13.3	0.5	9.6	0.5	7.6	0.5	5.3	0.5	4.3	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	3.0 V to 3.6 V						'						
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.5	8.2	0.5	5.7	0.5	4.6	0.5	3.4	0.5	2.9	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.5	5.1	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.5	0.5	3.0	0.5	2.9	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	8.0	5.0	8.0	5.0	0.8	5.0	8.0	5.0	0.8	5.0	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.2	10.5	1.2	8.1	1.2	6.7	1.0	5.1	0.8	5.0	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	0.5	4.4	0.5	4.4	0.5	4.3	0.5	4.2	0.5	4.1	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.0	13.1	1.0	9.6	0.5	7.5	0.5	5.1	0.5	4.1	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 +125 °C

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 6; for wave forms see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. [1]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>									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				<u> </u>					<u> </u>			
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	2.0	13.1	2.0	13.1	2.0	13.1	2.0	13.1	2.0	13.1	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.5	14.0	1.5	10.8	1.5	10.6	1.0	9.0	1.0	9.9	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	1.5	16.9	1.5	16.9	1.5	16.9	1.5	16.9	1.5	16.9	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.0	17.2	1.0	12.7	1.0	11.0	0.5	9.3	0.5	8.8	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.4 V to 1.6 V			I		ı					ı		
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.5	9.8	0.5	7.1	0.5	6.0	0.5	4.8	0.5	4.3	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.5	7.9	0.5	7.1	0.5	6.8	0.5	6.4	0.5	6.3	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	2.0	9.9	2.0	9.9	2.0	9.9	2.0	9.9	2.0	9.9	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.5	12.9	1.5	9.9	1.5	8.6	1.0	7.1	1.0	6.6	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.5	11.4	1.5	11.4	1.5	11.4	1.5	11.3	1.5	11.3	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.0	15.8	1.0	11.4	1.0	9.3	0.5	6.8	0.5	5.9	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.65 V to 1.95	V	'	'	1		'	'			'	'	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	nAn to nBn	0.5	9.6	0.5	6.8	0.5	5.5	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.9	ns
		nBn to nAn	0.5	6.9	0.5	6.0	0.5	5.5	0.5	5.2	0.5	5.1	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	2.0	8.2	2.0	8.2	2.0	8.2	2.0	8.2	2.0	8.2	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.5	12.5	1.5	9.6	1.5	8.2	1.0	6.4	1.0	6.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.0	9.0	1.0	9.0	1.0	8.7	1.0	8.7	1.0	8.7	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	0.5	15.2	0.5	11.0	0.5	8.7	0.5	6.3	0.5	5.3	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	2.3 V to 2.7 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.5	9.3	0.5	6.4	0.5	5.2	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.3	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.5	5.8	0.5	4.8	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.8	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	1.1	5.8	1.1	5.8	1.1	5.8	1.1	5.8	1.1	5.8	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.2	11.9	1.2	9.1	1.2	7.6	1.0	5.9	1.0	5.8	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	0.5	6.0	0.5	6.0	0.5	5.9	0.5	5.8	0.5	5.8	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	0.5	14.7	0.5	10.6	0.5	8.4	0.5	5.9	0.5	4.8	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	3.0 V to 3.6 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.5	9.1	0.5	6.3	0.5	5.1	0.5	3.8	0.5	3.2	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.5	5.7	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.3	0.5	3.2	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	0.8	5.5	0.8	5.5	0.8	5.5	0.8	5.5	0.8	5.5	ns
		n <del>OE</del> to nBn	1.2	11.6	1.2	9.0	1.2	7.4	1.0	5.7	0.8	5.5	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	0.5	4.9	0.5	4.9	0.5	4.8	0.5	4.7	0.5	4.6	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.0	14.5	1.0	10.6	0.5	8.3	0.5	5.7	0.5	4.6	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  $t_{PZH}$ .

#### 10.1. Waveforms and test circuit

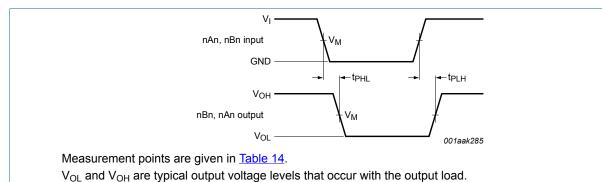


Fig. 4. The data input (nAn, nBn) to output (nBn, nAn) propagation delay times

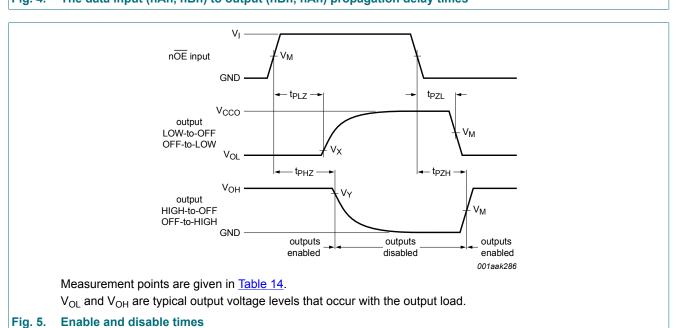
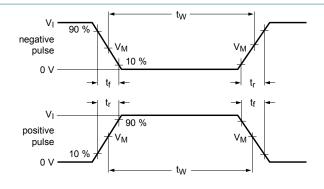
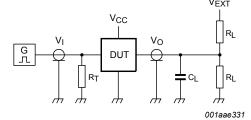


Table 14. Measurement points

Table 14. Medaurement points							
Supply voltage	Input [1]	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			

- V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
- [2]  $V_{\text{CCO}}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.





Test data is given in Table 15.

 $R_L$  = Load resistance.

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

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance.

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

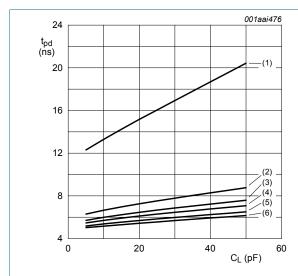
Fig. 6. Test circuit for measuring switching times

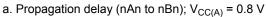
Table 15. Test data

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>

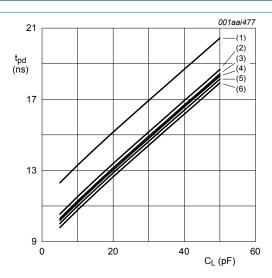
- [1] V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
- [2] dV/dt ≥ 1.0 V/ns
- [3] V<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

# 11. Typical propagation delay characteristics



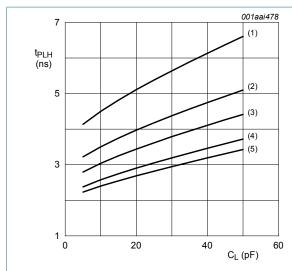


- (1)  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (5)  $V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
- (6)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$

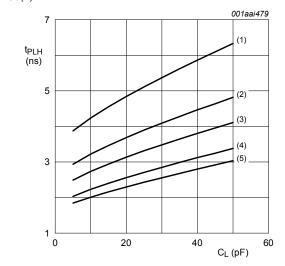


- b. Propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (1)  $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (5)  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$
- (6)  $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$

Fig. 7. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C



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

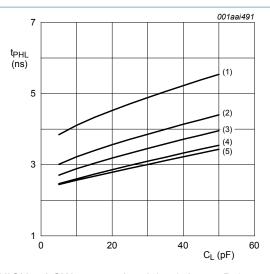


c. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (nAn to nBn);

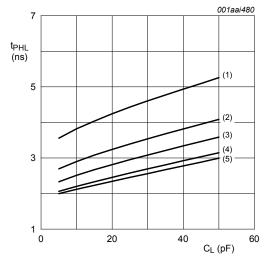
 $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 V$ 

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

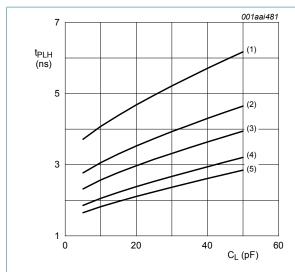


b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ 

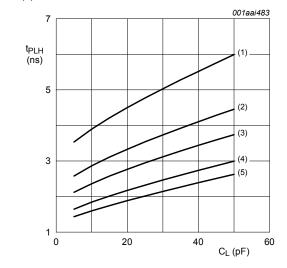


d. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ 

Fig. 8. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C



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

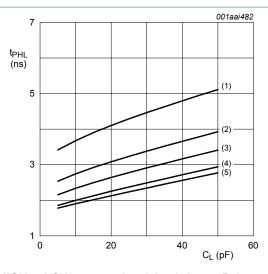


c. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (nAn to nBn);

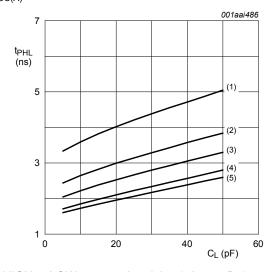
 $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ 

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



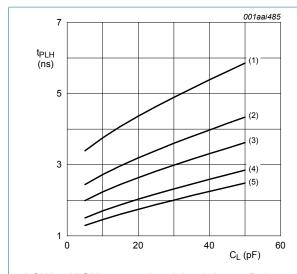
b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ 

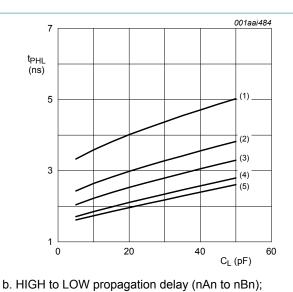


d. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ 

Fig. 9. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

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





a. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (nAn to nBn);

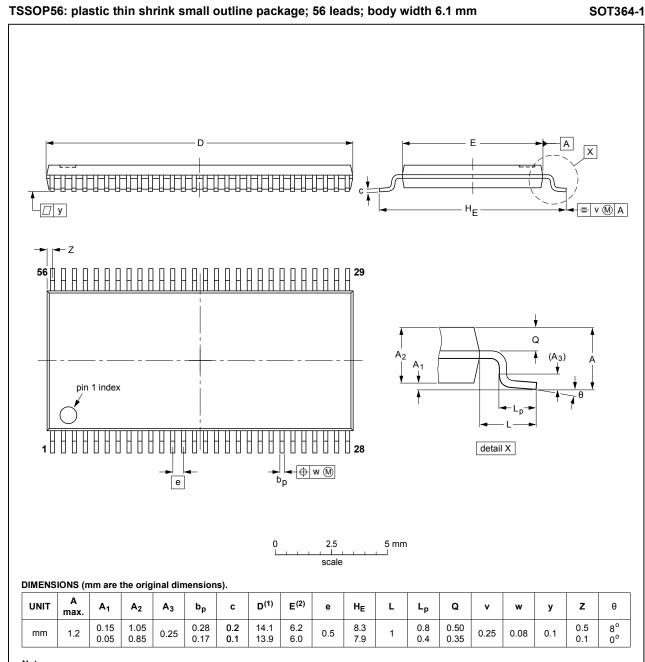
 $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ 

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

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

# 12. Package outline



#### Notes

- 1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
- $\ \, \textbf{2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.}$

1	OUTLINE		REFER	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE		
	VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	SOT364-1		MO-153				<del>-99-12-27</del> 03-02-19

Fig. 11. Package outline SOT364-1 (TSSOP56)

### 13. Abbreviations

#### **Table 16. Abbreviations**

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
MM	Machine Model

# 14. Revision history

#### **Table 17. Revision history**

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes					
74AVCH20T245 v.6	20190114	Product data sheet	-	74AVCH20T245 v.5					
Modifications:	Nexperia. • Legal texts ha	<ul> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia.</li> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> <li>Type numbers 74AVCH20T245DGV and 74AVCH20T245BX removed.</li> </ul>							
74AVCH20T245 v.5	20160223	Product data sheet	-	74AVCH20T245 v.4					
Modifications:	General descr	iption updated.							
74AVCH20T245 v.4	20111214	Product data sheet	-	74AVCH20T245 v.3					
Modifications:	Legal pages u	pdated.							
74AVCH20T245 v.3	20110623	Product data sheet	-	74AVCH20T245 v.2					
74AVCH20T245 v.2	20100315	Product data sheet	-	74AVCH20T245 v.1					
74AVCH20T245 v.1	20100113	Product data sheet	-	-					

### 15. 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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Date of release: 14 January 2019

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