# **Dual Supply Octal Translating Transceiver**

# with 3-State Outputs

The 74LVX4245 is a 24–pin dual–supply, octal translating transceiver that is designed to interface between a 5.0~V bus and a 3.0~V bus in a mixed 3.0~V / 5.0~V supply environment such as laptop computers using a 3.3~V CPU and 5.0~V LCD display. The A port interfaces with the 5V bus; the B port interfaces with the 3.0~V bus.

The Transmit/Receive  $(T/\overline{R})$  input determines the direction of data flow. Transmit (active–High) enables data from the A port to the B port. Receive (active–Low) enables data from the B port to the A port. The Output Enable  $(\overline{OE})$  input, when High, disables both A and B ports by placing them in 3–State.

#### **Features**

- Bi-directional Interface Between 5.0 V and 3.0 V Buses
- Control Inputs Compatible with TTL Level
- 5.0 V Data Flow at A Port and 3.0 V Data Flow at B Port
- Outputs Source/Sink 24 mA at 5.0 V Bus and 12 mA at 3.0 V Bus
- Guaranteed Simultaneous Switching Noise Level and Dynamic Threshold Performance
- Available in SOIC and TSSOP Packages
- Functionally Compatible with the 74 Series 245
- Pb-Free Packages are Available\*

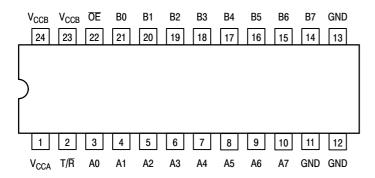
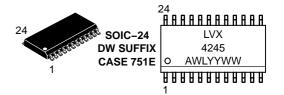


Figure 1. 24-Lead Pinout (Top View)



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MARKING DIAGRAMS







A = Assembly Location

WL = Wafer Lot YY = Year WW = Work Week

#### **PIN NAMES**

Pins	Function
OE T/R A0-A7	Output Enable Input Transmit/Receive Input Side A 3–State Inputs or 3–State
B0-B7	Outputs Side B 3-State Inputs or 3-State Outputs

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 5 of this data sheet.

<sup>\*</sup>For additional information on our Pb–Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

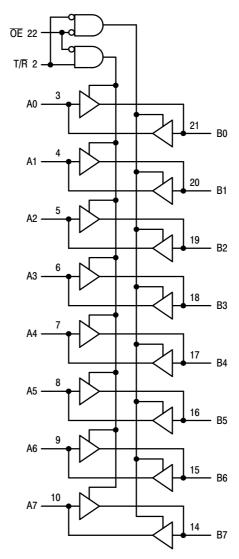


Figure 2. Logic Diagram

INP	UTS	OPERATING MODE
ŌĒ	T/R	OPERATING MODE Non-Inverting
L	L	B Data to A Bus
L	Н	A Data to B Bus
Н	X	Z

 $H = High\ Voltage\ Level;\ L = Low\ Voltage\ Level;\ Z = High\ Impedance\ State;\ X = High\ or\ Low\ Voltage\ Level$  and Transitions are Acceptable; For ICC reasons, Do Not Float Inputs

# **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Paramet	er	Value	Condition	Unit
V <sub>CCA</sub> , V <sub>CCB</sub>	DC Supply Voltage		-0.5 to +7.0		V
VI	DC Input Voltage	ŌĒ, T∕R	–0.5 to V <sub>CCA</sub> +0.5		V
V <sub>I/O</sub>	DC Input/Output Voltage	An	–0.5 to V <sub>CCA</sub> +0.5		V
		Bn	–0.5 to V <sub>CCB</sub> +0.5		٧
I <sub>IK</sub>	DC Input Diode Current	OE, T/R	±20	V <sub>I</sub> < GND	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	DC Output Diode Current		±50	$V_O < GND; V_O > V_{CC}$	mA
I <sub>O</sub>	DC Output Source/Sink Current		±50		mA
I <sub>CC</sub> , I <sub>GND</sub>	DC Supply Current	Per Output Pin Maximum Current at I <sub>CCA</sub> Maximum Current at I <sub>CCB</sub>	±50 ±200 ±100		mA
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range		-65 to +150		°C
Latchup	DC Latchup Source/Sink Current		±300		mA

Maximum ratings are those values beyond which device damage can occur. Maximum ratings applied to the device are individual stress limit values (not normal operating conditions) and are not valid simultaneously. If these limits are exceeded, device functional operation is not implied, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

#### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Symbol	Parameter				Max	Unit
V <sub>CCA</sub> , V <sub>CCB</sub>	Supply Voltage	V <sub>CCA</sub> V <sub>CCB</sub>		4.5 2.7	5.5 3.6	V
VI	Input Voltage	ŌE, T/R		0	V <sub>CCA</sub>	V
V <sub>I/O</sub>	Input/Output Voltage	An Bn		0 0	V <sub>CCA</sub> V <sub>CCB</sub>	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Free–Air Temperature			-40	+85	°C
Δt/ΔV	Minimum Input Edge Rate V <sub>IN</sub> from 30% to 70% of V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>CC</sub> at 3.0V, 4.5V, 5.5	V		0	8	ns/V

# DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

								T <sub>A</sub> = -40 to +85°C	
Symbol	Parameter		Condition	V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub>			uaranteed Limits	Unit
$V_{IHA}$	Minimum HIGH Level	An, <del>OE</del> T/R	V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 0.1V	5.5 4.5	3.3 3.3		2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	V
$V_{IHB}$	Input Voltage	Bn	or ≥ V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.1V	5.0 5.0	3.6 2.7		2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	V
$V_{ILA}$	Maximum LOW Level	An, <del>OE</del> T/R	V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 0.1V	5.5 4.5	3.3 3.3		0.8 0.8	0.8 0.8	V
$V_{ILB}$	Input Voltage	Bn	or ≥ V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.1V	5.0 5.0	2.7 3.6		0.8 0.8	0.8 0.8	V
V <sub>OHA</sub>	Minimum HIGH Level		I <sub>OUT</sub> = -100μA I <sub>OH</sub> = -24mA	4.5 4.5	3.0 3.0	4.50 4.25	4.40 3.86	4.40 3.76	V
V <sub>OHB</sub>	Output Voltage		$I_{OUT} = -100\mu A$ $I_{OH} = -12mA$ $I_{OH} = -8mA$	4.5 4.5 4.5	3.0 3.0 2.7	2.99 2.80 2.50	2.9 2.4 2.4	2.9 2.4 2.4	V
V <sub>OLA</sub>	Maximum LOW Level		$I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ $I_{OL} = 24mA$	4.5 4.5	3.0 3.0	0.002 0.18	0.10 0.36	0.10 0.44	V
V <sub>OLB</sub>	Output Voltage		$I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ $I_{OL} = 12mA$ $I_{OL} = 8mA$	4.5 4.5 4.5	3.0 3.0 2.7	0.002 0.1 0.1	0.10 0.31 0.31	0.10 0.40 0.40	V

# DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

						T <sub>A</sub> =	25°C	T <sub>A</sub> = −40 to +85°C	
Symbol	Parameter		Condition	V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub>	Тур	G	uaranteed Limits	Unit
I <sub>IN</sub>	Max Input Leak- age Current	ŌĒ, T∕R	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCA</sub> , GND	5.5	3.6		±0.1	±1.0	μΑ
I <sub>OZA</sub>	Max 3-State Out- put Leakage	An	$V_{I} = V_{IH}, V_{IL}$ $\overline{OE} = V_{CCA}$ $V_{O} = V_{CCA}, GND$	5.5	3.6		±0.5	±5.0	μΑ
I <sub>OZB</sub>	Max 3-State Out- put Leakage	Bn	$V_{I} = V_{IH}, V_{IL}$ $\overline{OE} = V_{CCA}$ $V_{O} = V_{CCB}, GND$	5.5	3.6		±0.5	±5.0	μΑ
$\Delta I_{CC}$	Maximum I <sub>CCT</sub> per Input	An, <del>OE</del> T/R	V <sub>I</sub> =V <sub>CCA</sub> -2.1V	5.5	3.6	1.0	1.35	1.5	mA
		Bn	V <sub>I</sub> =V <sub>CCB</sub> -0.6V	5.5	3.6		0.35	0.5	mA
I <sub>CCA</sub>	Quiescent V <sub>CCA</sub> Supply Current		$\begin{array}{c} \text{An=V}_{\text{CCA}} \text{ or GND} \\ \text{Bn=V}_{\text{CCB}} \text{ or GND} \\ \overline{\text{OE=GND}} \\ \text{T/$\overline{R}$=$GND} \end{array}$	5.5	3.6		8	80	μΑ
I <sub>CCB</sub>	Quiescent V <sub>CCB</sub> Supply Current		An=V <sub>CCA</sub> or GND Bn=V <sub>CCB</sub> or GND OE=GND T/R=V <sub>CCA</sub>	5.5	3.6		5	50	μΑ
V <sub>OLPA</sub> V <sub>OLPB</sub>	Quiet Output Max Dynamic V <sub>OL</sub>		Notes 1, 2	5.0 5.0	3.3 3.3		1.5 1.2		V
V <sub>OLVA</sub> V <sub>OLVB</sub>	Quiet Output Min Dynamic V <sub>OL</sub>		Notes 1, 2	5.0 5.0	3.3 3.3		-1.2 -0.8		V
V <sub>IHDA</sub> V <sub>IHDB</sub>	Min HIGH Level Dynamic Input Voltage		Notes 1, 3	5.0 5.0	3.3 3.3		2.0 2.0		V
V <sub>ILDA</sub> V <sub>ILDB</sub>	Max LOW Level Dynamic Input Voltage		Notes 1, 3	5.0 5.0	3.3 3.3		0.8 0.8		V

#### **CAPACITIVE CHARACTERISTICS**

Symbol	Parameter		Parameter Condition		Unit
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance		$V_{CCA} = 5.0V; V_{CCB} = 3.3V$	4.5	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	Input/Output Capacitance		$V_{CCA} = 5.0V; V_{CCB} = 3.3V$	15	pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	Power Dissipation Capacitance (Measured at 10MHz)	${}^{B  o A}_{A  o B}$	$V_{CCA} = 5.0V$ $V_{CCB} = 3.3V$	55 40	pF

Worst case package.
 Max number of outputs defined as (n). Data inputs are driven 0V to V<sub>CC</sub> level; one output at GND.
 Max number of data inputs (n) switching. (n-1) inputs switching 0V to V<sub>CC</sub> level. Input under test switching: V<sub>CC</sub> level to threshold (V<sub>ILD</sub>), 0V to threshold (V<sub>ILD</sub>), f = 1MHz.

# **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

		Vo	= -40 to +85 $C_L = 50pF$ $C_{CA} = 5V \pm 0$ .	5V	T <sub>A</sub> = -40 C <sub>L</sub> = V <sub>CCA</sub> = 5		
		V <sub>C</sub>	$_{\text{CB}} = 3.3 \text{V} \pm 0$	.3V	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.7V		
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ (Note 4)	Max	Min	Max	Unit
t <sub>PHL</sub> t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation Delay A to B	1.0 1.0	5.1 5.3	9.0 9.0	1.0 1.0	10.0 10.0	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub> t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation Delay B to A	1.0 1.0	5.4 5.5	9.0 9.0	1.0 1.0	10.0 10.0	ns
t <sub>PZL</sub> t <sub>PZH</sub>	Output Enable Time $\overline{OE}$ to B	1.0 1.0	6.5 6.7	10.5 10.5	1.0 1.0	11.5 11.5	ns
t <sub>PZL</sub> t <sub>PZH</sub>	Output Enable Time OE to A	1.0 1.0	5.2 5.8	9.5 9.5	1.0 1.0	10.0 10.0	ns
t <sub>PHZ</sub> t <sub>PLZ</sub>	Output Disable Time OE to B	1.0 1.0	6.0 3.3	10.0 7.0	1.0 1.0	10.0 7.5	ns
t <sub>PHZ</sub> t <sub>PLZ</sub>	Output Disable Time OE to A	1.0 1.0	3.9 2.9	7.5 7.0	1.0 1.0	7.5 7.5	ns
toshl toslh	Output to Output Skew, Data to Output (Note 5)		1.0	1.5		1.5	ns

# **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
MC74LVX4245DW	SOIC-24	30 Units / Rail
MC74LVX4245DWR2	SOIC-24	1000 Tape & Reel
MC74LVX4245DWR2G	SOIC-24 (Pb-Free)	1000 Tape & Reel
MC74LVX4245DT	TSSOP-24*	62 Units / Rail
MC74LVX4245DTR2	TSSOP-24*	2500 Tape & Reel

<sup>†</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.
\*This package is inherently Pb–Free.

Typical values at V<sub>CCA</sub> = 5.0V; V<sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V at 25°C.
 Skew is defined as the absolute value of the difference between the actual propagation delay for any two separate outputs of the same device. The specification applies to any outputs switching in the same direction, either HIGH-to-LOW (t<sub>OSHL</sub>) or LOW-to-HIGH (t<sub>OSLH</sub>); parameter guaranteed by design.

#### **Dual Supply Octal Translating Transceiver**

The 74LVX4245 is a is a dual—supply device well capable of bidirectional signal voltage translation. This level shifting ability provides an excellent interface between low voltage CPU local bus and a standard 5.0 V I/O bus. The device control inputs can be controlled by either the low voltage CPU and core logic or a bus arbitrator with 5.0 V I/O levels.

The LVX4245 is ideal for mixed voltage applications such as notebook computers using a 3.3 V CPU and 5.0 V peripheral devices.

#### Applications:

#### **Mixed Mode Dual Supply Interface Solutions**

The LVX4245 is designed to solve 3.0~V/5.0~V interfaces when CMOS devices cannot tolerate I/O levels above their applied  $V_{CC}$ . If an I/O pin of a 3.0~V device is driven by a 5.0~V device, the P–Channel transistor in the 3.0~V device will conduct – causing current flow from the I/O bus to the 3.0~V power supply. The result may be destruction of the 3.0~V device through latchup effects. A current limiting resistor may be used to prevent destruction, but it causes speed degradation and needless power dissipation.

A better solution is provided in the LVX4245. It provides two different output levels that easily handle the dual voltage interface. The A port is a dedicated 5.0 V port; the B port is a dedicated 3.0 V port.

Since the LVX4245 is a '245 transceiver, the user may either use it for bidirectional or unidirectional applications. The center 20 pins are configured to match a '245 pinout. This enables the user to easily replace this level shifter with a 3.0 V '245 device without additional layout work or remanufacture of the circuit board (when both buses are 3.0 V).

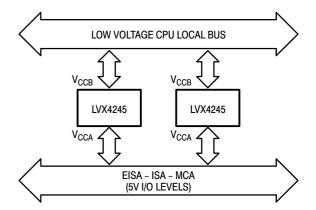


Figure 3. 3.3V/5V Interface Block Diagram

#### Powering Up the LVX4245

When powering up the LVX4245, please note that if the  $V_{CCB}$  pin is powered—up well in advance of the  $V_{CCA}$  pin, several milliamps of either  $I_{CCA}$  or  $I_{CCB}$  current will result. If the  $V_{CCA}$  pin is powered—up in advance of the  $V_{CCB}$  pin then only nanoamps of Icc current will result. In actuality the  $V_{CCB}$  can be powered "slightly" before the  $V_{CCA}$  without the current penalty, but this "setup time" is dependent on the power—up ramp rate of the  $V_{CC}$  pins. With a ramp rate of approximately 50 mV/ns (50V/ $\mu$ s) a 25 ns setup time was observed ( $V_{CCB}$  before  $V_{CCA}$ ). With a 7.0 V/ $\mu$ s rate, the setup time was about 140ns. When all is said and done, the safest powerup strategy is to simply power  $V_{CCA}$  before  $V_{CCB}$ . One more note: if the  $V_{CCB}$  ramp rate is faster than the  $V_{CCA}$  ramp rate then power problems might still occur, even if the  $V_{CCA}$  powerup began prior to the  $V_{CCB}$  powerup.

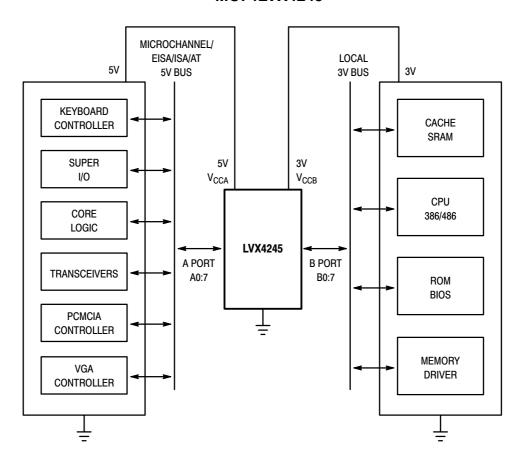


Figure 4. MC74LVX4245 Fits Into a System with 3V Subsystem and 5V Subsystem

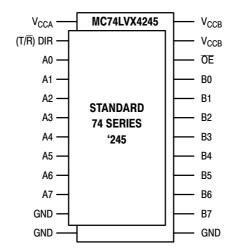
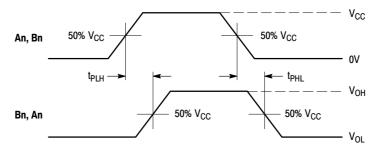
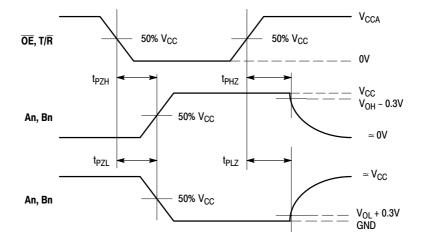


Figure 5. MC74LVX4245 Pin Arrangement Is Compatible to 20-Pin 74 Series '245s



#### **WAVEFORM 1 - PROPAGATION DELAYS**

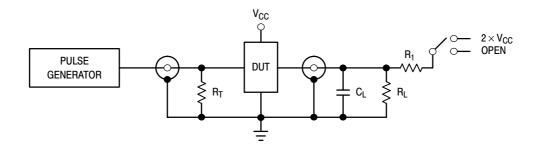
 $t_R$  =  $t_F$  = 2.5ns, 10% to 90%; f = 1MHz;  $t_W$  = 500ns



#### **WAVEFORM 2 - OUTPUT ENABLE AND DISABLE TIMES**

 $t_R$  =  $t_F$  = 2.5ns, 10% to 90%; f = 1MHz;  $t_W$  = 500ns

Figure 6. AC Waveforms



TEST	SWITCH
t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PHZ</sub>	Open
t <sub>PZL</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub>	$2 \times V_{CC}$

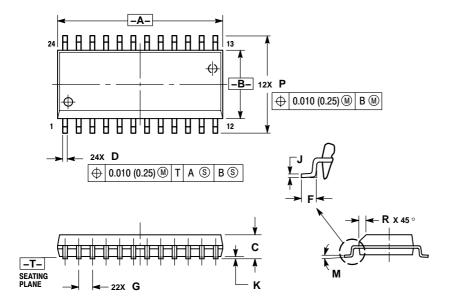
 $C_L$  = 50pF or equivalent (Includes jig and probe capacitance)  $R_L$  =  $R_1$  = 500 $\Omega$  or equivalent

 $R_T = Z_{OUT}$  of pulse generator (typically 50 $\Omega$ )

Figure 7. Test Circuit

#### **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

SOIC-24 **DW SUFFIX** CASE 751E-04 **ISSUE E** 



#### NOTES:

- NOTES:

  1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.

  2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.

  3. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.

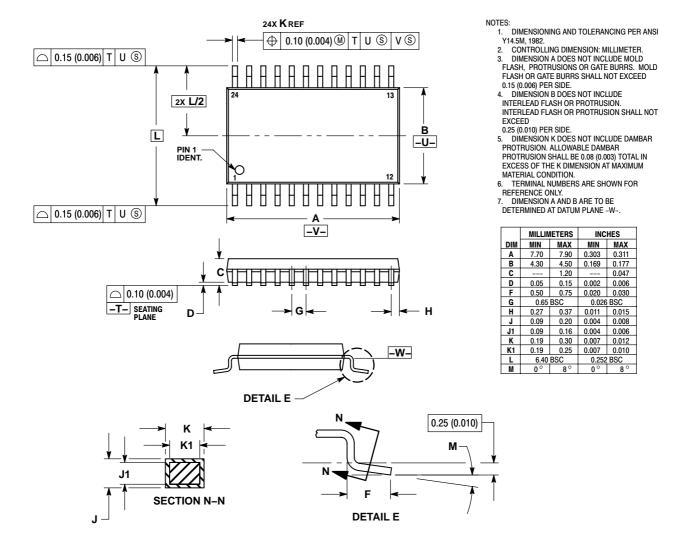
  4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.

  5. DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.13 (0.005) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF D DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.

	MILLIN	METERS	INC	HES
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	15.25	15.54	0.601	0.612
В	7.40	7.60	0.292	0.299
С	2.35	2.65	0.093	0.104
D	0.35	0.49	0.014	0.019
F	0.41	0.90	0.016	0.035
G	1.27	BSC	0.050 BSC	
J	0.23	0.32	0.009	0.013
K	0.13	0.29	0.005	0.011
M	0°	8°	0°	8°
Р	10.05	10.55	0.395	0.415
R	0.25	0.75	0.010	0.029

#### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

#### TSSOP-24 DT SUFFIX CASE 948H-01 ISSUE A



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