# 74ALVC164245-Q100

# 16-bit dual supply translating transceiver; 3-state Rev. 1 — 14 May 2013 Prod

**Product data sheet** 

#### **General description** 1.

The 74ALVC164245-Q100 is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, Si-gate CMOS device, superior to most advanced CMOS compatible TTL families.

The 74ALVC164245-Q100 is a 16-bit (dual octal) dual supply translating transceiver featuring non-inverting 3-state bus compatible outputs in both send and receive directions. It is designed to interface between a 3 V and 5 V bus in a mixed 3 V and 5 V supply environment.

This device can be used as two 8-bit transceivers or one 16-bit transceiver.

The direction control inputs (1DIR and 2DIR) determine the direction of the data flow. nDIR (active HIGH) enables data from nAn ports to nBn ports. nDIR (active LOW) enables data from nBn ports to nAn ports. The output enable inputs (10E and 20E), when HIGH, disable both nAn and nBn ports by placing them in a high-impedance OFF-state. Pins nAn, nOE and nDIR are referenced to  $V_{CC(A)}$  and pins nBn are referenced to  $V_{CC(B)}$ .

In suspend mode, when one of the supply voltages is zero, there is no current flow from the non-zero supply towards the zero supply. The nAn outputs must be set 3-state and the voltage on the A-bus must be smaller than  $V_{diode}$  (typical 0.7 V).  $V_{CC(B)} \ge V_{CC(A)}$  (except in suspend mode).

This product has been qualified to the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 (Grade 1) and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

#### **Features and benefits** 2.

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
  - ◆ Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and from -40 °C to +125 °C
- 5 V tolerant inputs/outputs for interfacing with 5 V logic
- Wide supply voltage range:
  - ◆ 3 V port (V<sub>CC(A)</sub>): 1.5 V to 3.6 V
  - ◆ 5 V port (V<sub>CC(B)</sub>): 1.5 V to 5.5 V
- CMOS low power consumption
- Direct interface with TTL levels
- Control inputs voltage range from 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- Inputs accept voltages up to 5.5 V
- High-impedance outputs when  $V_{CC(A)}$  or  $V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$
- Complies with JEDEC standard JESD8-B/JESD36



#### ESD protection:

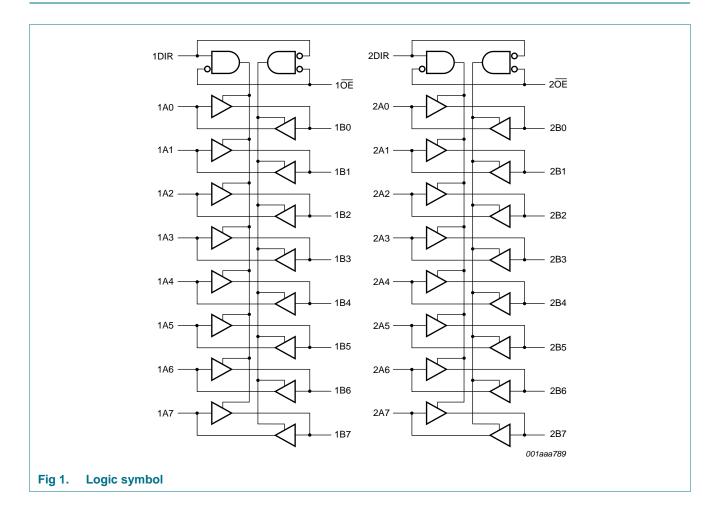
- ◆ MIL-STD-883, method 3015 exceeds 2000 V
- ♦ HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
- $\bullet$  MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V (C = 200 pF, R = 0  $\Omega$ )

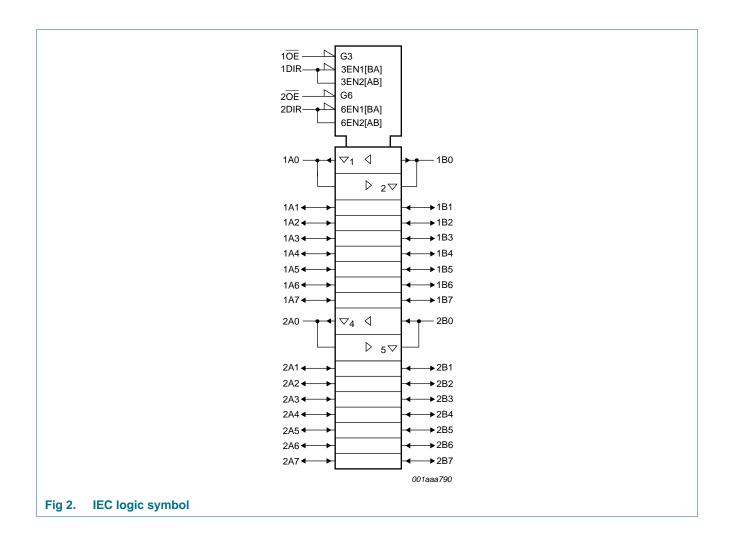
### 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Temperature	Package					
	range	Name	Description	Version			
74ALVC164245DGG-Q100	–40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP48	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 48 leads; body width 6.1 mm	SOT362-1			

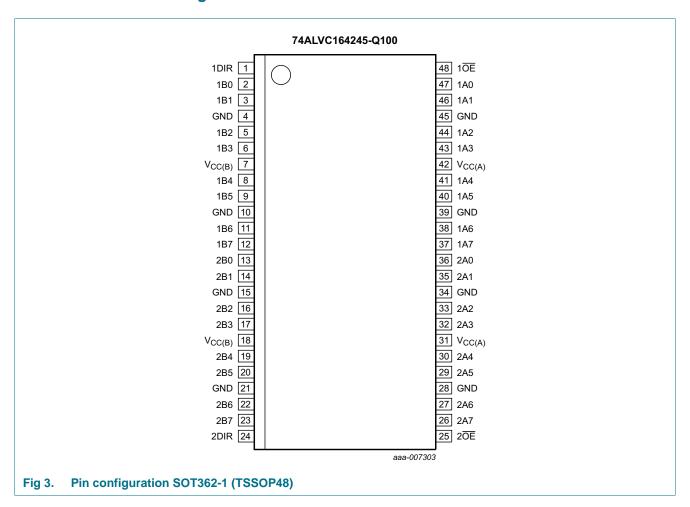
### 4. Functional diagram





### 5. Pinning information

#### 5.1 Pinning



### 5.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
1DIR, 2DIR	1, 24	direction control input
1B0 to 1B7	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12	data input/output
2B0 to 2B7	13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23	data input/output
GND	4, 10, 15, 21, 28, 34, 39, 45	ground (0 V)
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	7, 18	supply voltage B (5 V bus)
10E, 20E	48, 25	output enable input (active LOW)
1A0 to 1A7	47, 46, 44, 43, 41, 40, 38, 37	data input/output
2A0 to 2A7	36, 35, 33, 32, 30, 29, 27, 26	data input/output
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	31, 42	supply voltage A (3 V bus)

### 6. Functional description

Table 3. Function table[1]

Inputs		Outputs			
nOE	nDIR	nAn	nBn		
L	L	nAn = nBn	inputs		
L	Н	inputs	nBn = nAn		
Н	X	Z	Z		

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

### 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). See [1].

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC(B)}$	supply voltage B	$V_{CC(B)} \ge V_{CC(A)}$	-0.5	+6.0	V
$V_{CC(A)}$	supply voltage A	$V_{CC(B)} \ge V_{CC(A)}$	-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V	-50	-	mA
VI	input voltage		<u>[2]</u> –0.5	+6.0	V
V <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output voltage		-0.5	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	$V_O > V_{CC}$ or $V_O < 0 V$	-	±50	mA
Vo	output voltage	output HIGH or LOW	<u>[2]</u> –0.5	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
		output 3-state	<u>[2]</u> –0.5	+6.0	V
I <sub>O(sink/source)</sub>	output sink or source current	$V_O = 0 V \text{ to } V_{CC}$	-	±50	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current		-	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	$T_{amb} = -40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125  ^{\circ}\text{C}$	[3] _	500	mW

<sup>[1]</sup> The performance capability of a high-performance integrated circuit in conjunction with its thermal environment can create junction temperatures which are detrimental to reliability. The maximum junction temperature of this integrated circuit should not exceed 150 °C.

<sup>[2]</sup> The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

<sup>[3]</sup> Above 60 °C, the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 5.5 mW/K.

### 8. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	supply voltage B	$V_{CC(B)} \ge V_{CC(A)}$		-71		
A CC(R)	Supply Voltage B	maximum speed performance	2.7		5.5	V
		low-voltage applications	1.5	-	5.5	V
$V_{CC(A)}$	supply voltage A	$V_{CC(B)} \geq V_{CC(A)}$				
		maximum speed performance	2.7	-	3.6	V
		low-voltage applications	1.5	-	3.6	V
VI	input voltage	control inputs: nOE and nDIR	0	-	5.5	V
$V_{I/O}$	input/output voltage	nAn port	0	-	$V_{CC(A)}$	V
		nBn port	0	-	$V_{CC(B)}$	V
Vo	output voltage	nAn port	0	-	$V_{CC(A)}$	V
		nBn port	0	-	$V_{CC(B)}$	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	-	+125	°C
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise	$V_{CC(A)} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.0 \text{ V}$	0	-	20	ns/V
	and fall rate	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	0	-	10	ns/V
		$V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 4.5 \text{ V}$	0	-	20	ns/V
		$V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	0	-	10	ns/V

### 9. Static characteristics

 Table 6.
 Static characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$T_{amb} = -40$	°C to +85 °C	$T_{amb} = -40$ °C to +125 °C			Unit
			Min	Typ[1] Max	Min	Typ[1]	Max	
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	nBn port						
		$V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	2.0		2.0	-	-	V
		nAn port, nOE and nDIR						
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.0		2.0	-	-	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.7		1.7	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level	nBn port						
	input voltage	$V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	- 0.8	-	-	8.0	V
		$V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	- 0.7	-	-	0.7	V
	nAn port, nOE and nDIR							
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	- 0.8	-	-	8.0	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	- 0.7	-	-	0.7	V

**Table 6.** Static characteristics ...continued
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub>	= -40	°C to +8	85 °C	$T_{amb} = -40$		25 °C	Unit
			M	lin	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Typ[1]	Max	
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level	nBn port; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$								
	output voltage	$I_{O} = -24 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC(B)}$	0.8	-	-	$V_{CC(B)}-1.2$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -12 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC(B)}$	) - 0.5	-	-	$V_{CC(B)}-0.8$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -18 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC(B)}$	0.8	-	-	$V_{CC(B)}-1.0$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -100 \ \mu A; \ V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \ V$	$V_{CC(B)}$	) - 0.2	$V_{\text{CC(B)}}$	-	$V_{CC(B)}-0.3$	$V_{\text{CC(B)}}$	-	V
		nAn port; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$								
		$I_{O} = -24 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC(A)}$	) - 0.7	-	-	$V_{CC(A)}-1.0$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -100 \ \mu A; \ V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \ V$	$V_{CC(A)}$	) - 0.2	-	-	$V_{CC(A)}-0.3$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -12 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC(A)}$	) - 0.5	-	-	$V_{CC(A)}-0.8$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -8 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC(A)}$	) - 0.6	-	-	$V_{CC(A)}-0.6$	-	-	V
		$I_O = -100 \mu A$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 V$	$V_{CC(A)}$	) - 0.2	$V_{\text{CC(A)}}$	-	$V_{CC(A)}-0.3$	$V_{CC(A)}$	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level	nBn port; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$								
	output voltage	$I_O = 24 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V}$		-	-	0.55	-	-	0.60	V
		$I_O = 12 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V}$		-	-	0.40	-	-	0.80	V
		$I_O = 100 \mu A; V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 V$		-	-	0.20	-	-	0.30	V
		$I_O = 18 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		-	-	0.55	-	-	0.80	V
		$I_O = 100 \mu A; V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 V$		-	-	0.20	-	-	0.30	V
		nAn port; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$								
		$I_O = 24 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		-	-	0.55	-	-	0.80	V
		$I_O = 100 \mu A; V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 V$		-	-	0.20	-	-	0.30	V
		$I_O = 12 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = 2.7 \text{ V}$		-	-	0.40	-	-	0.60	V
		$I_O = 12 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$		-	-	0.60	-	-	0.60	V
		$I_O = 100 \mu A; V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 V$		-	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	$V_1 = 5.5 \text{ V or GND}$		-	±0.1	±5	-	±0.1	±10	μΑ
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$ $V_O = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}$	[3]	-	±0.1	±10	-	±0.1	±20	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $I_O = 0$ A		-	0.1	40	-	0.1	80	μΑ
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	per control pin; $V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A}$	[4]	-	5	500	-	5	5000	μА
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance			-	4.0	-	-	-	-	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output capacitance	nAn and nBn port		-	5.0	-	-	-	-	pF

<sup>[1]</sup> All typical values are measured at  $V_{CC(B)} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

<sup>[2]</sup> If  $V_{CC(A)}$  < 2.7 V, the switching levels at all inputs are not TTL compatible.

<sup>[3]</sup> For transceivers, the parameter  $I_{\mbox{\scriptsize OZ}}$  includes the input leakage current.

<sup>[4]</sup>  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.7 \text{ V}$  to 3.6 V: other inputs at  $V_{CC(B)}$  or GND;  $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V}$  to 5.5 V: other inputs at  $V_{CC(B)}$  or GND.

### 10. Dynamic characteristics

Table 7. Dynamic characteristics

GND = 0 V;  $t_f = t_f \le 2.5$  ns;  $C_L = 50$  pF; for test circuit see <u>Figure 6</u>.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		T <sub>amb</sub> =	–40 °C to	+85 °C	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °(	C to +125 °C	Unit
				Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn; see Figure 4	[2]		'		'		
	delay	$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		1.5	3.3	7.6	1.5	9.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.7 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.0	3.0	5.9	1.0	7.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.0	2.9	5.8	1.0	7.5	ns
		nBn to nAn; see Figure 4	[2]						
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		1.0	3.0	7.6	1.0	9.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.7 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.0	4.3	6.7	1.0	8.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.2	2.5	5.8	1.2	7.5	ns
en	enable time	nOE to nBn; see Figure 5	[2]						
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		1.5	4.1	11.5	1.5	14.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.7 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.5	3.6	9.2	1.5	11.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.0	3.2	8.9	1.0	12.0	ns
		nOE to nAn; see Figure 5	[2]						
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		1.5	4.6	12.3	1.5	15.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.7 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.5	4.3	9.3	1.5	12.0	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.0	3.2	8.9	1.0	11.5	ns
dis	disable time	nOE to nBn; see Figure 5	[2]						
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		2.0	2.7	10.5	2.0	13.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.7 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		2.5	4.6	9.0	2.5	11.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		2.1	4.9	8.6	2.1	11.0	ns
		nOE to nAn; see Figure 5	[2]						
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		1.0	2.7	9.3	1.0	12.0	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.7 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.5	3.5	9.0	1.5	11.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		2.0	3.2	8.6	2.0	11.0	ns

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Table 7. Dynamic characteristics ...continued

GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f \le 2.5$  ns;  $C_L = 50$  pF; for test circuit see <u>Figure 6</u>.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		T <sub>amb</sub> = -	-40 °C to	+85 °C	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °	C to +125 °C	Unit
					Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation capacitance	5 V port: nAn to nBn; $V_{CC(B)} = 5 \text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	[3][4]						
		outputs enabled		-	30	-	-	-	pF
		outputs disabled		-	15	-	-	-	pF
		3 V port: nBn to nAn; $V_{CC(B)} = 5 \text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	[3][4]						
		outputs enabled		-	40	-	-	-	pF
		outputs disabled		-	5	-	-	-	pF

- [1] All typical values are measured at nominal voltage for  $V_{CC(B)}$  and  $V_{CC(A)}$  and at  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.
- [2]  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ .
  - $t_{en}$  is the same as  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$ .
  - $t_{dis}$  is the same as  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$ .
- [3]  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu W$ ).

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

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

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

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

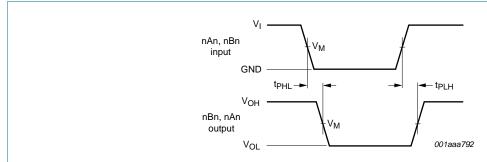
V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

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

[4] The condition is  $V_I = GND$  to  $V_{CC}$ .

### 11. AC waveforms



Measurement points are given in Table 8.

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

Fig 4. Input (nAn, nBn) to output (nBn, nAn) propagation delays

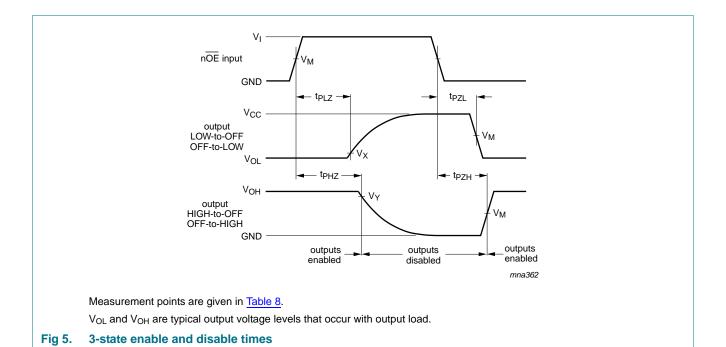
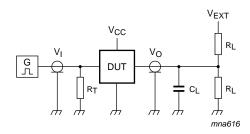


Table 8. Measurement points

Direction	Supply voltage		Input	Input		Output			
	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V <sub>I</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>Y</sub>		
nAn port to nBn port	2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.7 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	$0.5 \times V_{CC(A)}$	1.5 V	V <sub>OL(B)</sub> + 0.3 V	$V_{OH(B)} - 0.3 \text{ V}$		
nBn port to nAn port	2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.7 V to 3.6 V	2.7 V	1.5 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC(A)}$	V <sub>OL(A)</sub> + 0.15 V	$V_{OH(A)} - 0.15 V$		
nAn port to nBn port	2.7 V to 3.6 V	4.5 V to 5.5 V	2.7 V	1.5 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC(B)}$	$0.2 \times V_{CC(B)}$	$0.8 \times V_{CC(B)}$		
nBn port to nAn port	2.7 V to 3.6 V	4.5 V to 5.5 V	3.0 V	1.5 V	1.5 V	$V_{OL(A)} + 0.3 V$	$V_{OH(A)} - 0.3 \text{ V}$		

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Test data is given in Table 9.

Definitions for test circuit:

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance  $Z_o$  of the pulse generator.

 $C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

R<sub>L</sub> = Load resistance.

Fig 6. Test circuit for measuring switching times

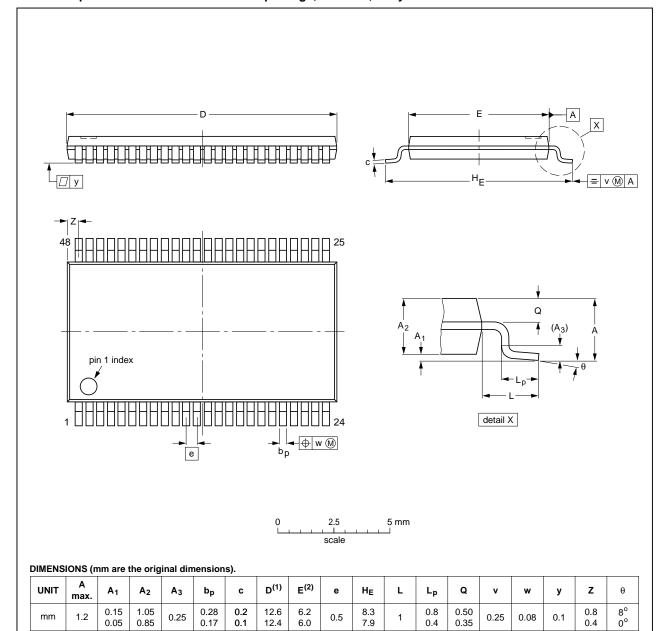
Table 9. Test data

Direction	Supply voltage	Supply voltage		Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>		
	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	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>	
nAn port to nBn port	2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.7 V to 3.6 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$	
nBn port to nAn port	2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.7 V to 3.6 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	6.0 V	
nAn port to nBn port	2.7 V to 3.6 V	4.5 V to 5.5 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	$2\times V_{CC}$	
nBn port to nAn port	2.7 V to 3.6 V	4.5 V to 5.5 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	6.0 V	

### 12. Package outline

TSSOP48: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 48 leads; body width 6.1 mm

SOT362-1



#### Notes

- 1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
- 2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE		REFER	RENCES	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE	
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA	PROJECTION		
SOT362-1		MO-153			<del>-99-12-27</del> 03-02-19	

Fig 7. Package outline SOT362-1 (TSSOP48)

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### 13. Abbreviations

#### Table 10. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
НВМ	Human Body Model
MIL	Military
MM	Machine Model
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

### 14. Revision history

#### Table 11. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74ALVC164245_Q100 v.1	20130514	Product data sheet	-	-

### 15. Legal information

#### 15.1 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"
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## 74ALVC164245-Q100

#### 16-bit dual supply translating transceiver; 3-state

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