# 74AVC4T245-Q100

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

Rev. 1 — 2 April 2013

**Product data sheet** 

## 1. General description

The 74AVC4T245-Q100 is a 4-bit, dual supply transceiver that enables bidirectional level translation. The device can be used as two 2-bit transceivers or as a 4-bit transceiver. It features four 2-bit input-output ports (nAn and nBn), a direction control input (nDIR), an output enable input (n $\overline{OE}$ ) and dual supply pins ( $V_{CC(A)}$  and  $V_{CC(B)}$ ). Both  $V_{CC(A)}$  and  $V_{CC(B)}$  can be supplied at any voltage between 0.8 V and 3.6 V. This flexibility makes the device suitable for translating 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). Pins nAn, n $\overline{OE}$  and nDIR are referenced to  $V_{CC(A)}$  and pins nBn are referenced to  $V_{CC(B)}$ . A HIGH on nDIR allows transmission from nAn to nBn and a LOW on nDIR allows transmission from nBn to nAn. The output enable input (n $\overline{OE}$ ) can be used to disable the outputs so the buses are effectively isolated.

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, both nAn and nBn are in the high-impedance OFF-state.

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

#### 2. Features and benefits

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
  - ◆ Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and from -40 °C to +125 °C
- Wide supply voltage range:
  - ◆ V<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:
  - 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:

- ◆ 380 Mbit/s (≥ 1.8 V to 3.3 V translation)
- ◆ 200 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 3.3 V translation)
- ◆ 200 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 2.5 V translation)
- ◆ 200 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 1.8 V translation)
- ◆ 150 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 1.5 V translation)
- 100 Mbit/s (≥ 1.1 V to 1.2 V translation)
- Suspend mode
- 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

## 3. Ordering information

#### Table 1. Ordering information

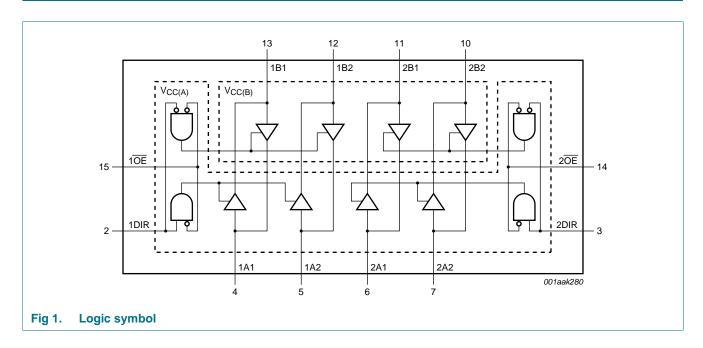
Type number	Package						
	Temperature range Name		Description	Version			
74AVC4T245D-Q100	–40 °C to +125 °C	SO16	plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT109-1			
74AVC4T245PW-Q100	–40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP16	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT403-1			
74AVC4T245BQ-Q100	–40 °C to +125 °C	DHVQFN16	plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body $2.5 \times 3.5 \times 0.85$ mm	SOT763-1			

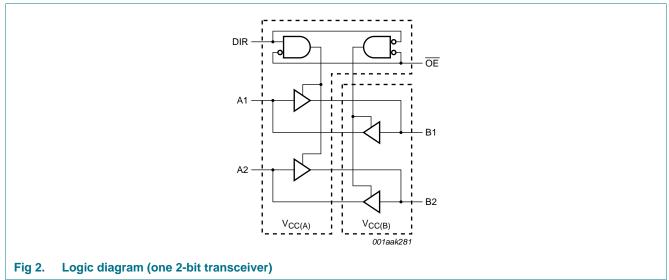
## 4. Marking

#### Table 2. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
74AVC4T245D-Q100	74AVC4T245D
74AVC4T245PW-Q100	VC4T245
74AVC4T245BQ-Q100	C4T245

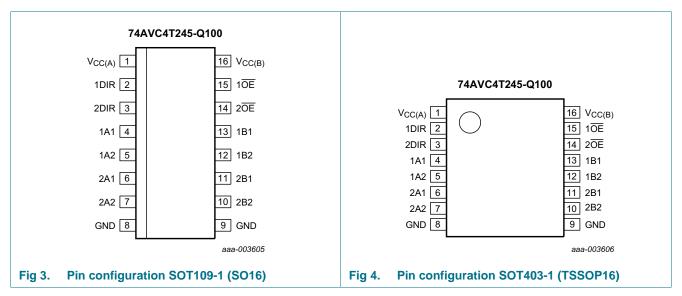
# 5. Functional diagram

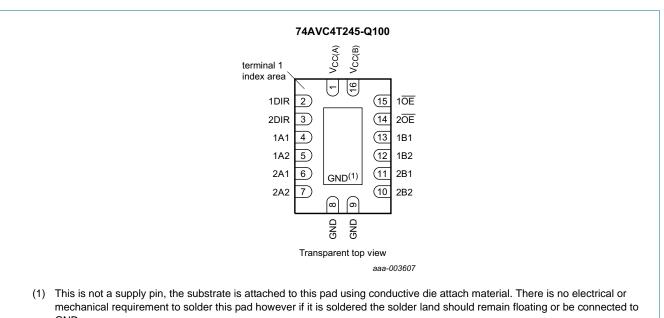




## **Pinning information**

### 6.1 Pinning





GND.

Fig 5. Pin configuration SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16)

## 6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
$V_{CC(A)}$	1	supply voltage A (nAn, nOE and nDIR inputs are referenced to V <sub>CC(A)</sub> )
1DIR, 2DIR	2, 3	direction control
1A1, 1A2	4, 5	data input or output
2A1, 2A2	6, 7	data input or output
GND[1]	8, 9	ground (0 V)
2B2, 2B1	10, 11	data input or output
1B2, 1B1	12, 13	data input or output
2 <del>OE</del> , 1 <del>OE</del>	14, 15	output enable input (active LOW)
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	16	supply voltage B (nBn inputs are referenced to $V_{\text{CC(B)}}$ )

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

## 7. Functional description

Table 4. Function table [1]

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

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

<sup>[2]</sup> The nAn, nDIR and n $\overline{\text{OE}}$  input circuit is referenced to  $V_{\text{CC(A)}}$ ; The nBn input circuit is referenced to  $V_{\text{CC(B)}}$ .

<sup>[3]</sup> 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 <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		<u>[1]</u> –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	$V_{CCO} + 0.5$	V
		Suspend or 3-state mode	<u>[1]</u> –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	$T_{amb} = -40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125  ^{\circ}\text{C}$			
		SO16, TSSOP16 and DHVQFN16	<u>[4]</u> _	500	mW

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

For TSSOP16 package: above 60 °C the value of Ptot derates linearly at 5.5 mW/K.

For DHVQFN16 package: above 60 °C the value of Ptot derates linearly at 4.5 mW/K.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC(A)}$	supply voltage A		8.0	3.6	V
$V_{CC(B)}$	supply voltage B		0.8	3.6	V
VI	input voltage		0	3.6	V
V <sub>O</sub>	output voltage	Active mode	<u>[1]</u> 0	$V_{CCO}$	V
		Suspend or 3-state mode	0	3.6	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	+125	°C
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	$V_{CCI} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	[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>  $V_{CCO} + 0.5 \text{ V}$  should not exceed 4.6 V.

<sup>[4]</sup> For SO16 package: above 70 °C derates linearly with 8 mW/K.

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

## 10. Static characteristics

Table 7. Typical static characteristics at  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}_{1}^{[1][2]}$ 

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		$I_{O} = -1.5 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	0.69	-	V
$V_{OL}$	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	μΑ
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	[3] _	±0.5	±2.5	μΑ
		suspend mode A port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	[3]	±0.5	±2.5	μΑ
		suspend mode B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 0 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	[3] _	±0.5	±2.5	μΑ
I <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	μΑ
		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	-	±0.1	±1	μΑ
Cı	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	-	1.0	-	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<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

Table 8. Static characteristics [1][2]

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	–40 °C to	+85 °C	–40 °C to ⋅	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level	data input					'
	input voltage	$V_{CCI} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.70V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.70V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	V
		$V_{CCI} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	0.65V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	0.65V <sub>CCI</sub>	-	V
		$V_{CCI}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	1.6	-	V
		$V_{CCI} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2	-	2	-	V
		nDIR, nOE input					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.70V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.70V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.6	-	1.6	-	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2	-	2	-	V

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

<sup>[3]</sup> For I/O ports, the parameter  $I_{OZ}$  includes the input leakage current.

**Table 8.** Static characteristics ...continued 11[2]
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C t	o +85 °C	-40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level	data input	'				
	input voltage	V <sub>CCI</sub> = 0.8 V	-	$0.30V_{\text{CCI}}$	-	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>	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.8	-	0.8	V
		nDIR, nOE input					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	0.30V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.30V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.95 V	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	0.8	-	0.8	V
′он	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
		$I_O = -3 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	0.85	-	0.85	-	V
		$I_O = -6 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	1.05	-	1.05	-	V
		$I_O = -8 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	1.2	-	1.2	-	V
		$I_O = -9 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.75	-	1.75	-	V
		$I_O = -12 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.3	-	2.3	-	V
OL	LOW-level	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$					
	output voltage	$I_O = 100 \ \mu A;$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V$	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
		$I_O = 3 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	-	0.25	-	0.25	V
		$I_O = 6 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	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	V
		$I_O = 12 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
	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

Table 8. Static characteristics ...continued [1][2]

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		–40 °C t	to +85 °C	-40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit		
				Min	Max	Min	Max			
l <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	[3]	-	±5	-	±30	μΑ		
		suspend mode A port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}; V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	[3]	-	±5	-	±30	μΑ		
		suspend mode B port; $V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCO}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 0 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	[3]	-	±5	-	±30	μΑ		
lea cu	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		-	±5	-	±30	μΑ		
		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	-	±30	μΑ		
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	A port; $V_I = 0 V \text{ or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 A$								
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		-	10	-	55	μΑ		
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		-	8	-	50 μΑ	μΑ		
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$		-	8	-	50	μΑ		
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$		-2	-	-12	-	μΑ		
		B port; $V_I = 0 V \text{ or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 A$								
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		-	10	-	55	μА		
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		-	8	-	50	μА		
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$		-2	-	-12	-	μΑ		
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 3.6 \text{ V}$		-	8	-	50	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		-	20	-	70	μΑ		
		A plus B port ( $I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)}$ ); $I_O = 0$ A; $V_I = 0$ V or $V_{CCI}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.1$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.1$ V to 3.6 V		-	16	-	65	μА		

<sup>[1]</sup>  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

<sup>[2]</sup>  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.

<sup>[3]</sup> For I/O ports, the parameter  $I_{OZ}$  includes the input leakage current.

Table 9. Typical total supply current  $(I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)})$ 

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

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

Table 10. Typical power dissipation capacitance at  $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C [1][2] Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions			V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	= V <sub>CC(B)</sub>			Unit
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
	power dissipation capacitance	A port: (direction nAn to nBn); output enabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	pF
		A port: (direction nAn to nBn); output disabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	pF
		A port: (direction nBn to nAn); output enabled	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.7	11.9	pF
		A port: (direction nBn to nAn); output disabled	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	pF
		B port: (direction nAn to nBn); output enabled	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.7	11.9	pF
		B port: (direction nAn to nBn); output disabled	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	pF
		B port: (direction nBn to nAn); output enabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	pF
		B port: (direction nBn to nAn); output disabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	pF

<sup>[1]</sup>  $C_{PD}$  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;

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

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

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

N = number of inputs switching;

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

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

Table 11. Typical dynamic characteristics at  $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$  [1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 8; for wave forms see Figure 6 and Figure 7

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>								
			0.8 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V			
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	nAn to nBn	14.5	7.3	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.0	ns		
		nBn to nAn	14.5	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.0	ns		
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	ns		
		nOE to nBn	17.0	9.9	9.0	9.4	9.0	9.7	ns		
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	ns		
		nOE to nBn	19.2	10.7	9.8	9.6	9.7	10.2	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 12. Typical dynamic characteristics at  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C } \boxed{11}$ 

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 8; for wave forms see Figure 6 and Figure 7

-									-		
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>								
			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	14.5	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.0	ns		
		nBn to nAn	14.5	7.3	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.0	ns		
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	14.3	5.5	4.1	4.0	3.0	3.5	ns		
		nOE to nBn	17.0	13.8	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.7	ns		
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	18.2	5.6	4.0	3.2	2.4	2.2	ns		
		nOE to nBn	19.2	14.6	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.6	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 13. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range –40 °C to +85 °C [1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 8; for wave forms see Figure 6 and Figure 7.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions					V <sub>C</sub>	C(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 <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.1 V to 1.3 V								ı				
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	1.8	10.9	1.8	10.9	1.8	10.9	1.8	10.9	1.8	10.9	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.9	12.4	1.9	9.6	1.9	9.5	1.4	8.1	1.2	9.1	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	n <del>OE</del> to nAn	1.4	12.8	1.4	12.8	1.4	12.8	1.4	12.8	1.4	12.8	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.1	13.3	1.1	10.0	1.1	8.9	1.0	7.9	1.0	7.7	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.4 V to 1.6 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.3	8.9	0.3	6.3	0.3	5.2	0.3	4.2	0.3	4.2	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.7	7.1	0.7	6.3	0.5	6.0	0.4	5.7	0.3	5.6	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	1.8	10.2	1.8	10.2	1.5	10.2	1.3	10.2	1.6	10.2	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.9	11.3	1.9	10.3	1.9	9.1	1.4	7.4	1.2	7.6	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.1	9.4	1.4	9.4	1.1	9.4	0.7	9.4	0.4	9.4	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.4	12.1	1.4	9.6	1.1	7.7	0.9	5.8	0.9	5.6	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.65 V to 1.95	V											
t <sub>pd</sub> propagation delay	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.1	8.7	0.1	6.0	0.1	4.9	0.1	3.9	0.3	3.9	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.6	6.2	0.6	5.3	0.5	4.9	0.3	4.6	0.3	4.5	ns
$t_{\text{dis}}$	disable time	nOE to nAn	1.8	8.6	1.6	8.6	1.8	8.6	1.3	8.6	1.6	8.6	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.7	10.9	1.7	9.9	1.6	8.7	1.2	6.9	1.0	6.9	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.0	7.2	1.0	7.2	1.0	7.2	0.6	7.2	0.4	7.2	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.2	11.7	1.2	9.2	1.0	7.4	8.0	5.3	8.0	4.6	ns
$V_{CC(A)} =$	2.3 V to 2.7 V												
$t_{pd}$	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.1	8.4	0.1	5.7	0.1	4.6	0.2	3.5	0.1	3.6	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.6	5.2	0.6	4.2	0.4	3.9	0.2	3.4	0.2	3.3	ns
$t_{\text{dis}}$	disable time	nOE to nAn	1.0	6.2	1.0	6.2	1.0	6.2	1.0	6.2	1.0	6.2	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.5	10.4	1.5	8.8	1.3	8.2	1.1	6.2	0.9	5.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.8	0.6	4.8	0.4	4.8	ns
		nOE to nBn	0.9	11.3	0.9	8.8	0.8	7.0	0.6	4.8	0.6	4.0	ns
$V_{CC(A)} =$	3.0 V to 3.6 V												
$t_{pd}$	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.1	8.2	0.1	5.6	0.1	4.5	0.1	3.3	0.1	2.9	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.6	5.1	0.6	4.2	0.4	3.4	0.2	3.0	0.1	2.8	ns
$t_{\text{dis}}$	disable time	nOE to nAn	0.7	5.6	0.7	5.6	0.7	5.6	0.7	5.6	0.7	5.6	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.4	10.2	1.4	9.3	1.2	8.1	1.0	6.4	8.0	6.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	0.6	3.8	0.6	3.8	0.6	3.8	0.6	3.8	0.4	3.8	ns
		nOE to nBn	8.0	11.3	8.0	8.7	0.6	6.8	0.5	4.7	0.5	3.8	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  $t_{PZH}$ .

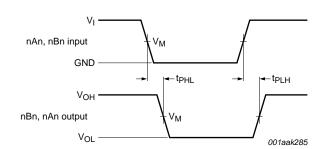
Table 14. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range –40 °C to +125 °C [1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 8; for wave forms see Figure 6 and Figure 7

													_
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions					V <sub>C</sub>	C(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 <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.1 V to 1.3 V	1							ļ				
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	nOE to nAn	1.8	12.0	1.8	12.0	1.8	12.0	1.8	12.0	1.8	12.0	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.9	13.7	1.9	10.6	1.9	10.5	1.4	9.0	1.2	10.1	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.4	14.1	1.4	14.1	1.4	14.1	1.4	14.1	1.4	14.1	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.1	14.7	1.1	11.0	1.1	9.8	1.0	8.7	1.0	8.5	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.4 V to 1.6 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.3	9.8	0.3	7.0	0.3	5.8	0.3	4.7	0.3	4.7	ns
•	delay	nBn to nAn	0.7	7.9	0.7	7.0	0.5	6.6	0.4	6.3	0.3	6.2	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	1.8	11.3	1.8	11.3	1.5	11.3	1.3	11.3	1.6	11.3	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.9	12.5	1.9	11.4	1.9	10.1	1.4	8.2	1.2	8.4	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.1	10.4	1.4	10.4	1.1	10.4	0.7	10.4	0.4	10.4	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.4	13.3	1.4	10.6	1.1	8.5	0.9	6.4	0.9	6.2	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.65 V to 1.95	V											
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	nAn to nBn	0.1	9.6	0.1	6.6	0.1	5.4	0.1	4.3	0.3	4.3	ns
		nBn to nAn	0.6	6.9	0.6	5.9	0.5	5.4	0.3	5.1	0.3	5.0	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	1.8	9.5	1.6	9.5	1.8	9.5	1.3	9.5	1.6	9.5	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.7	12.0	1.7	10.9	1.6	9.6	1.2	7.6	1.0	7.6	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	1.0	8.0	1.0	8.0	1.0	8.0	0.6	8.0	0.4	8.0	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.2	12.9	1.2	10.2	1.0	8.2	0.8	5.9	0.8	5.1	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	2.3 V to 2.7 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.1	9.3	0.1	6.3	0.1	5.1	0.2	4.0	0.1	4.0	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.6	5.8	0.6	4.7	0.4	4.3	0.2	3.9	0.2	3.8	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	1.0	6.9	1.0	6.9	1.0	6.9	1.0	6.9	1.0	6.9	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.5	11.5	1.5	10.4	1.3	9.1	1.1	6.9	0.9	5.8	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	0.7	5.3	0.7	5.3	0.7	5.3	0.6	5.3	0.4	5.3	ns
		nOE to nBn	0.9	12.4	0.9	9.7	8.0	7.7	0.6	5.3	0.6	4.4	ns
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	3.0 V to 3.6 V												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.1	9.1	0.1	6.2	0.1	5.0	0.1	3.8	0.1	3.3	ns
	delay	nBn to nAn	0.6	5.7	0.6	4.7	0.4	3.9	0.2	3.4	0.1	3.3	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nAn	0.7	6.2	0.7	6.2	0.7	6.2	0.7	6.2	0.7	6.2	ns
		nOE to nBn	1.4	11.3	1.4	10.3	1.2	9.0	1.0	7.1	8.0	6.9	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nAn	0.6	4.2	0.6	4.2	0.6	4.2	0.6	4.2	0.4	4.2	ns
		nOE to nBn	0.8	12.4	0.8	9.6	0.6	7.5	0.5	5.2	0.5	4.2	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  $t_{PZH}$ .

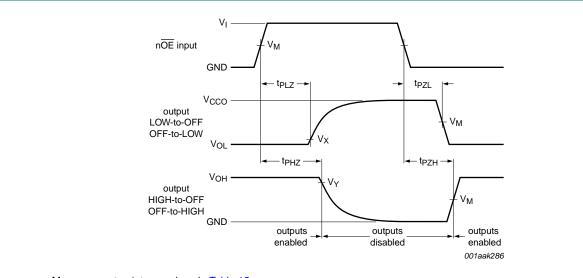
## 12. Waveforms



Measurement points are given in Table 15.

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

Fig 6. The data input (nAn, nBn) to output (nBn, nAn) propagation delay times



Measurement points are given in Table 15.

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

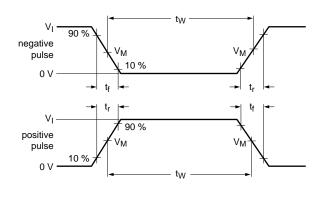
Fig 7. Enable and disable times

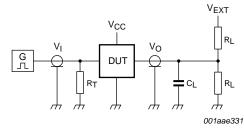
Table 15. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input <sup>[1]</sup>	Output <sup>[2]</sup>							
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	$V_{OH} - 0.1 V$					
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					

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

<sup>[2]</sup>  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.





Test data is given in Table 16.

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

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

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance.

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

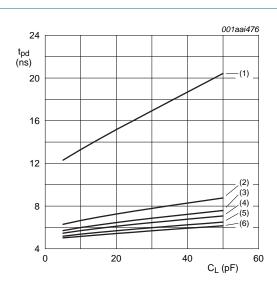
Fig 8. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 16. Test data

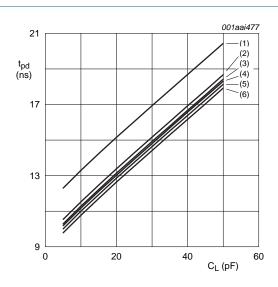
Supply voltage	Input		Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>		
$V_{CC(A)}, V_{CC(B)}$	V <sub>I</sub> [1]	Δt/ΔV[2]	CL	R <sub>L</sub>	t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub>	t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PHZ</sub>	t <sub>PZL</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub> [3]
0.8 V to 1.6 V	$V_{CCI}$	$\leq$ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	2V <sub>CCO</sub>
1.65 V to 2.7 V	$V_{CCI}$	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	2V <sub>CCO</sub>
3.0 V to 3.6 V	$V_{CCI}$	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	2V <sub>CCO</sub>

- [1]  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
- [2]  $dV/dt \ge 1.0 V/ns$
- [3]  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

## 13. Typical propagation delay characteristics

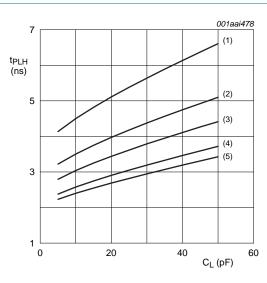


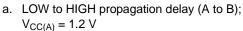
- a. Propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (1)  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}.$
- (2)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}.$
- (3)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.5 \text{ V}.$
- (4)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}.$
- (5)  $V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}.$
- (6)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}.$

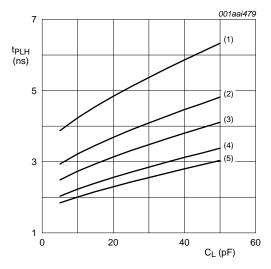


- b. Propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (1)  $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}.$
- (2)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}.$
- (3)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}.$
- (4)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 \text{ V}.$
- (5)  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 \text{ V}.$
- (6)  $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}.$

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





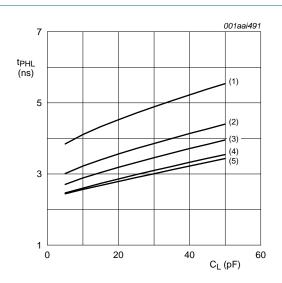


c. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{\text{CC(A)}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ 

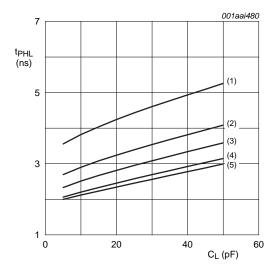


- (2)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.5 \text{ V}.$
- (3)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}.$
- (4)  $V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}.$
- (5)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}.$

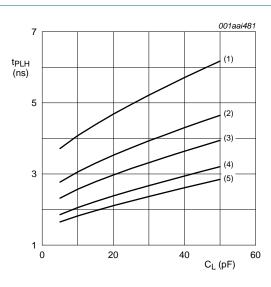


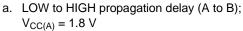


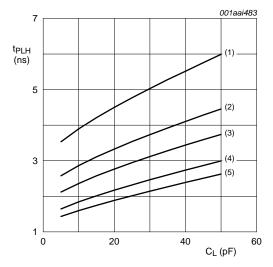
b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ 



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



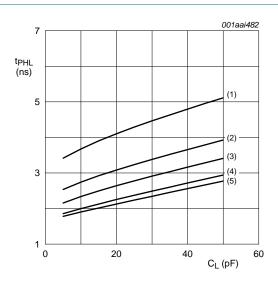




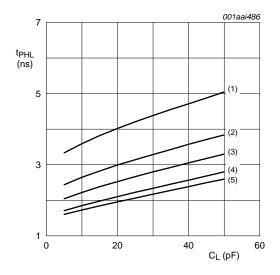
c. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{\text{CC(A)}} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ 



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

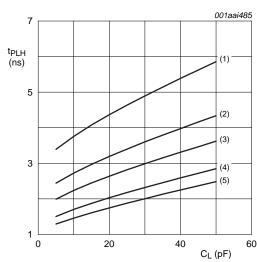


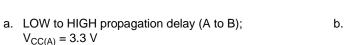
b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ 



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

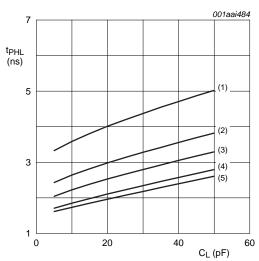
Fig 11. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C







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



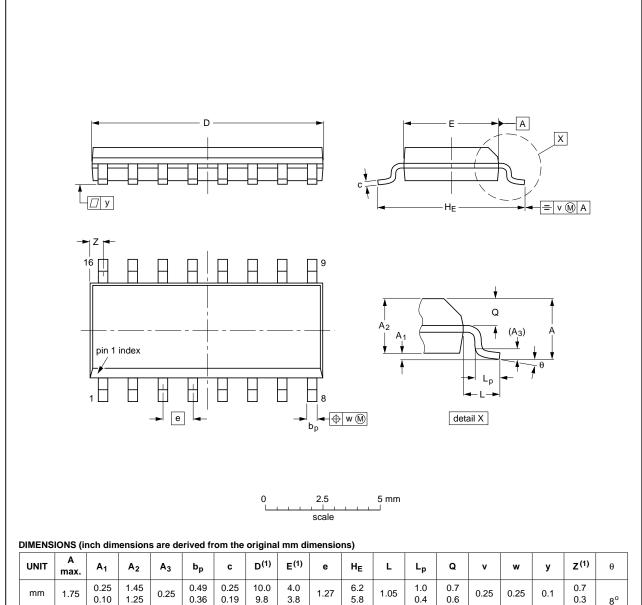
b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (A to B);  $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ 



## 14. Package outline

SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm

SOT109-1



UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	bp	С	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(1)</sup>	е	HE	L	Lp	σ	٧	w	у	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	1.75	0.25 0.10	1.45 1.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.25 0.19	10.0 9.8	4.0 3.8	1.27	6.2 5.8	1.05	1.0 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.7 0.3	8°
inches	0.069	0.010 0.004	0.057 0.049	0.01		0.0100 0.0075		0.16 0.15	0.05	0.244 0.228	0.041	0.039 0.016		0.01	0.01	0.004	0.028 0.012	0°

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) maximum per side are not included.

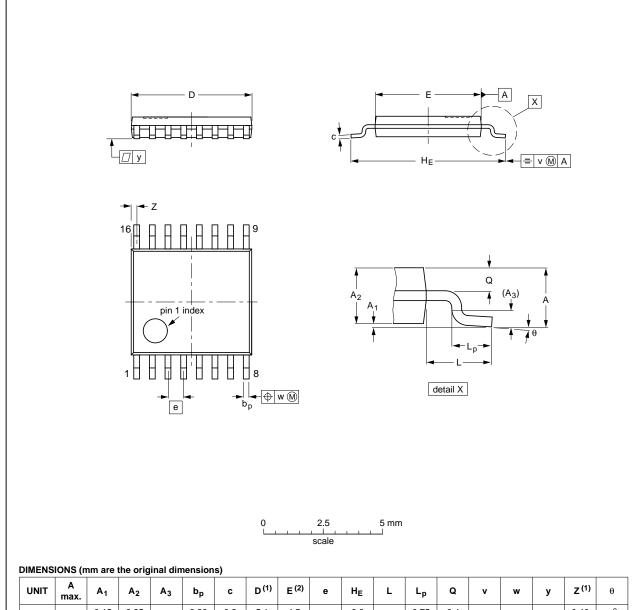
			EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE	
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA	PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT109-1	076E07	MS-012			<del>99-12-27</del> 03-02-19

Fig 13. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

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TSSOP16: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT403-1



-							-,												
	UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	bp	С	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(2)</sup>	е	HE	L	Lp	Q	v	w	у	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
	mm	1.1	0.15 0.05	0.95 0.80	0.25	0.30 0.19	0.2 0.1	5.1 4.9	4.5 4.3	0.65	6.6 6.2	1	0.75 0.50	0.4 0.3	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.40 0.06	8° 0°

- 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	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE	
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA	PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT403-1		MO-153			<del>99-12-27</del> 03-02-18

Fig 14. Package outline SOT403-1 (TSSOP16)

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DHVQFN16: plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 2.5 x 3.5 x 0.85 mm SOT763-1

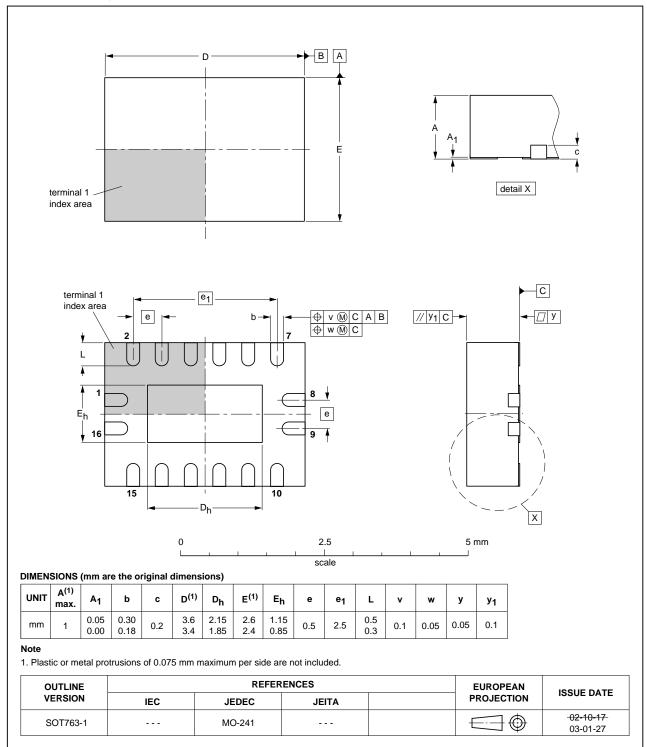


Fig 15. Package outline SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16)

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## 15. Abbreviations

#### Table 17. Abbreviations

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

# 16. Revision history

### Table 18. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AVC4T245_Q100 v.1	20130402	Product data sheet	-	-

## 17. Legal information

#### 17.1 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.

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- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions"
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# 74AVC4T245-Q100

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

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