16-bit dual supply translating transceiver; 3-state

Rev. 4 — 27 July 2021

### 1. General description

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 (1OE and 2OE), when HIGH, disable both nAn and nBn ports by placing them in a high-impedance OFF-state. Pins nAn, n\overline{OE} and nDIR are referenced to V<sub>CC(A)</sub> and pins nBn are referenced to V<sub>CC(B)</sub>.

In suspend mode, when one of the supply voltages is zero, there will be 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<sub>diode</sub> (typical 0.7 V). V<sub>CC(B)</sub> ≥ V<sub>CC(A)</sub> (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.

### 2. Features and benefits

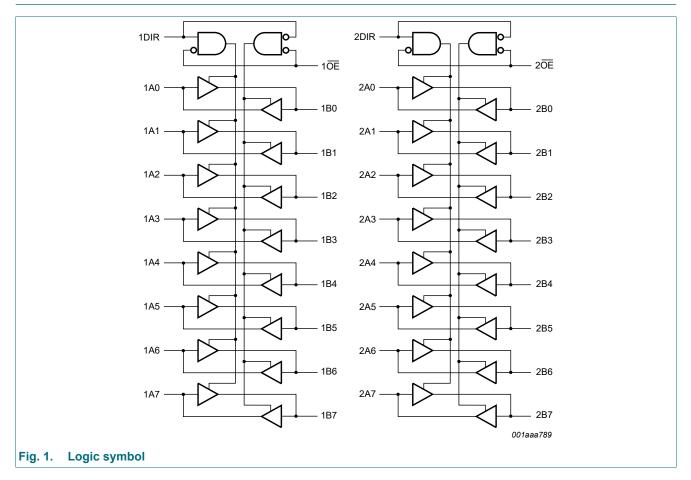
- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
  - Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and from -40 °C to +125 °C
- Wide supply voltage range:
  - 3 V port (V<sub>CC(A)</sub>): 1.5 V to 3.6 V
  - 5 V port (V<sub>CC(B)</sub>): 1.5 V to 5.5 V
- CMOS low power consumption
- Overvoltage tolerant inputs to 5.5 V
- Direct interface with TTL levels
- I<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II Level B
- Control inputs voltage range from 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- High-impedance outputs when  $V_{CC(A)}$  or  $V_{CC(B)} = 0 V$
- Complies with JEDEC standards:
  - JESD8-7 (1.65 V to 1.95 V)
  - JESD8-5 (2.3 V to 2.7 V)
  - JESD8C (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
- ESD protection:
  - MIL-STD-883, method 3015 exceeds 2000 V
  - HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
  - MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V (C = 200 pF, R = 0 Ω)

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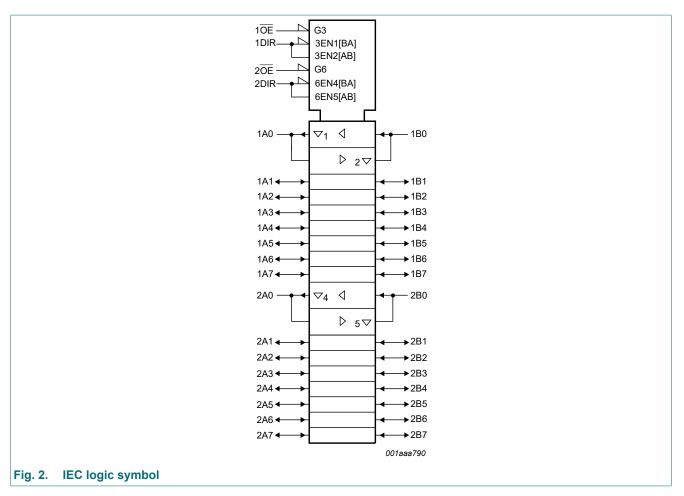
# 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information								
Type number								
	Temperature 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



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



### 5. Pinning information

5.1. Pinning

#### 48 1<u>OE</u> 1DIR 1 1B0 2 47 1A0 1B1 3 46 1A1 GND 4 45 GND 1B2 5 44 1A2 1B3 6 43 1A3 V<sub>CC(B)</sub> 7 42 V<sub>CC(A)</sub> 41 1A4 1B4 8 40 1A5 1B5 9 GND 10 39 GND 38 1A6 1B6 11 1B7 12 37 1A7 74ALVC164245 2B0 13 36 2A0 35 2A1 2B1 14 34 GND GND 15 33 2A2 2B2 16 2B3 17 32 2A3 31 V<sub>CC(A)</sub> V<sub>CC(B)</sub> 18 2B4 19 30 2A4 2B5 20 29 2A5 GND 21 28 GND 2B6 22 27 2A6 2B7 23 26 2A7 2DIR 24 25 20E 001aab037 Pin configuration SOT362-1 (TSSOP48) Fig. 3.

### 5.2. Pin description

### Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
1DIR, 2DIR	1, 24	direction control input
1B0, 1B1, 1B2, 1B3, 1B4, 1B5, 1B6, 1B7	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12	data input/output
2B0, 2B1, 2B2, 2B3, 2B4, 2B5, 2B6, 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, 1A1, 1A2, 1A3, 1A4, 1A5, 1A6, 1A7	47, 46, 44, 43, 41, 40, 38, 37	data input/output
2A0, 2A1, 2A2, 2A3, 2A4, 2A5, 2A6, 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

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care; Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

		Outputs			
nOE nDIR		nAn	nBn		
L	L	nAn = nBn	inputs		
L	Н	inputs	nBn = nAn		
Н	Х	Z	Z		

### 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(B)</sub>	supply voltage B	$V_{CC(B)} \ge V_{CC(A)}$		-0.5	+6.0	V
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	supply voltage A	$V_{CC(B)} \ge V_{CC(A)}$		-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>1</sub> < 0 V		-50	-	mA
VI	input voltage		[1]	-0.5	+6.0	V
V <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output voltage			-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 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	[1]	-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
		output 3-state	[1]	-0.5	+6.0	V
I <sub>O(sink/source)</sub>	output sink or source current	$V_{O} = 0 V$ 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
Tj	junction temperature		[2]	-	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C	[3]	-	500	mW

[1] The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

[2] The performance capability of a high-performance integrated circuit in conjunction with its thermal environment can create junction temperatures which are detrimental to reliability.

[3] For SOT362-1 (TSSOP48) packages: P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 12.2 mW/K above 109 °C.

**Product data sheet** 

### 8. Recommended operating conditions

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

### Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

### 9. Static characteristics

#### Table 6. Static characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		-40 °	C to +85 °	С	-40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
				Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level	nBn port							
	input voltage	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 5.5 V	[2]	2.0	-	-	2.0	-	V
	nAn port, nOE and nDIR								
	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		2.0	-	-	2.0	-	V	
	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	[2]	1.7	-	-	1.7	-	V	
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level	nBn port							
	input voltage	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	[2]	-	-	0.8	-	0.8	V
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	[2]	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
		nAn port, nOE and nDIR							
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		-	-	0.8	-	0.8	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	[2]	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	V

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C	; to +85 °	С	-40 °C to +	-125 °C	Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level	nBn port; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>						
	output voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = -24 mA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.8	-	-	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 1.2	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -12 mA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.5	-	-	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.8	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -18 mA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.8	-	-	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 1.0	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -100 μA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.2	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	-	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.3	-	V
		nAn port; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>						
		I <sub>O</sub> = -24 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.7	-	-	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 1.0	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -100 μA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.2	-	-	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.3	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -12 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.5	-	-	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.8	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -8 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.6	-	-	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.6	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -100 μA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.2	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.3	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level	nBn port; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>						
	output voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = 24 mA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.55	-	0.80	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.40	-	0.60	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.20	-	0.30	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 18 mA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.55	-	0.80	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.20	-	0.30	V
		nAn port; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>						
		I <sub>O</sub> = 24 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.55	-	0.80	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.20	-	0.30	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V	-	-	0.40	-	0.60	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.60	-	0.60	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.20	-	0.20	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>l</sub> = 5.5 V or GND	-	±0.1	±5	-	±10	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	$V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$ [3] $V_{O} = V_{CC} \text{ or } GND$	-	±0.1	±10	-	±20	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_{I} = V_{CC}$ or GND; $I_{O} = 0$ A	-	0.1	40	-	80	μA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	per control pin; $V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 V$ ; [4] $I_O = 0 A$	-	5	500	-	5000	μA
CI	input capacitance		-	4.0	-	-	-	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output capacitance	nAn and nBn port	-	5.0	-	-	-	pF

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

**Product data sheet** 

# **10.** Dynamic characteristics

#### Table 7. Dynamic characteristics

GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f \le 2.5 ns$ ;  $C_L = 50 pF$ ; for test circuit see Fig. 6.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-4	0 °C to +85	°C	-40 °C t	o +125 °C	Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn; see <u>Fig. 4</u>	2]					
	delay	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.5	3.3	7.6	1.5	9.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.0	3.0	5.9	1.0	7.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.0	2.9	5.8	1.0	7.5	ns
		nBn to nAn; see <u>Fig. 4</u>	2]					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	3.0	7.6	1.0	9.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.0	4.3	6.7	1.0	8.5	ns
	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.2	2.5	5.8	1.2	7.5	ns	
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nBn; see <u>Fig. 5</u>	3]					
	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.5	4.1	11.5	1.5	14.5	ns	
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.5	3.6	9.2	1.5	11.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.0	3.2	8.9	1.0	12.0	ns
		nOE to nAn; see Fig. 5	3]					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.5	4.6	12.3	1.5	15.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.5	4.3	9.3	1.5	12.0	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.0	3.2	8.9	1.0	11.5	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nBn; see Fig. 5	4]					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.0	2.7	10.5	2.0	13.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	2.5	4.6	9.0	2.5	11.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	2.1	4.9	8.6	2.1	11.0	ns
		nOE to nAn; see Fig. 5	4]					
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	2.7	9.3	1.0	12.0	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.5	3.5	9.0	1.5	11.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	2.0	3.2	8.6	2.0	11.0	ns

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		-40 °C to +85 °C			-40 °C to	o +125 ℃	Unit
				Min	Typ <mark>[1]</mark>	Мах	Min	Max	
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	5 V port: nAn to nBn; V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 5 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.3 V	[5]						
		outputs enabled		-	30	-	-	-	pF
		outputs disabled		-	15	-	-	-	pF
		3 V port: nBn to nAn; V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 5 V; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.3 V	[5]						
		outputs enabled		-	40	-	-	-	pF
		outputs disabled		-	5	-	-	-	pF

All typical values are measured at nominal voltage for  $V_{CC(B)}$  and  $V_{CC(A)}$  and at  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C. [1]

[2]  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ .

[3]  $t_{en}$  is the same as  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$ .

[4]  $t_{dis}$  is the same as  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$ . [5]  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu$ W).

 $P_{D} = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^{2} \times f_{i} \times N + \Sigma (C_{L} \times V_{CC}^{2} \times f_{o}) \text{ where:}$ 

 $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

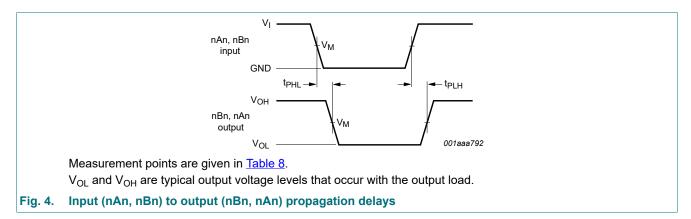
fo = output frequency in MHz;

 $C_L$  = output load capacitance in pF;

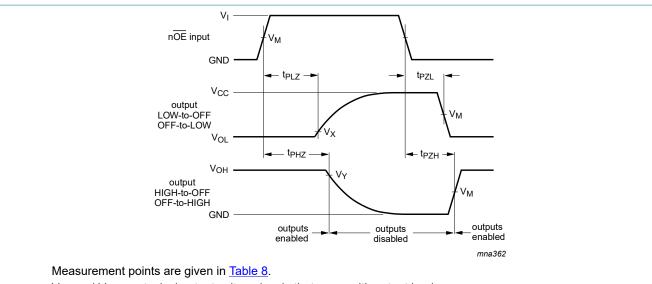
V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;  $\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_0)$  = sum of outputs.

### 10.1. Waveforms and test circuit



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

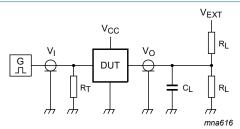


 $V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with output load.

### Fig. 5. 3-state enable and disable times

#### Table 8. Measurement points

Direction	Supply voltag	Supply voltage			Output			
	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	VI	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 <sub>OH(B)</sub> - 0.3 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 <sub>OH(A)</sub> - 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 <sub>OL(A)</sub> + 0.3 V	V <sub>OH(A)</sub> - 0.3 V	



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.

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

#### Fig. 6. Test circuit for measuring switching times

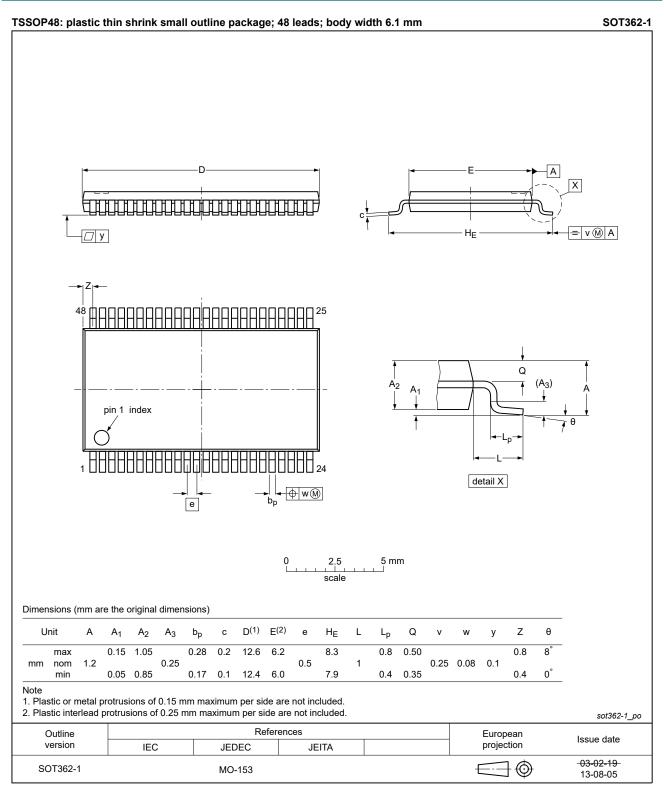
		-	_	
Tab	e	9.	Test	data

Direction	Supply voltage		Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>		
2	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> V <sub>CC(B)</sub>		CL	RL		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 × V <sub>CC</sub>
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 × V <sub>CC</sub>
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

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### 11. Package outline



#### Fig. 7. Package outline SOT362-1 (TSSOP48)

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**Product data sheet** 

### 12. Abbreviations

Table 10. Abbreviati	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

### 13. Revision history

#### Table 11. Revision history **Document ID Release date** Data sheet status Change notice Supersedes 74ALVC164245\_Q100 v.4 Product data sheet 20210727 74ALVC164245\_Q100 v.3 Modifications: Section 2 updated. Section 7: derating values for Ptot total power dissipation updated. • 74ALVC164245\_Q100 v.3 Product data sheet 74ALVC164245\_Q100 v.2 20190409 Modifications: <u>Table 6</u>: Typo corrected for $V_{OL(max)}$ at $V_{CC(B)}$ = 4.5 V. 74ALVC164245\_Q100 v.2 20181112 Product data sheet 74ALVC164245\_Q100 v.1 Modifications: The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia. Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate. Package outline drawing Fig. 7 updated. • 20130514 Product data sheet 74ALVC164245 Q100 v.1

## 14. 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.

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[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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