# 74AVC20T245

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

Rev. 7 — 8 March 2012

**Product data sheet** 

# 1. General description

The 74AVC20T245 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.

### 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-A114F 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)



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- ◆ 120 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
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C

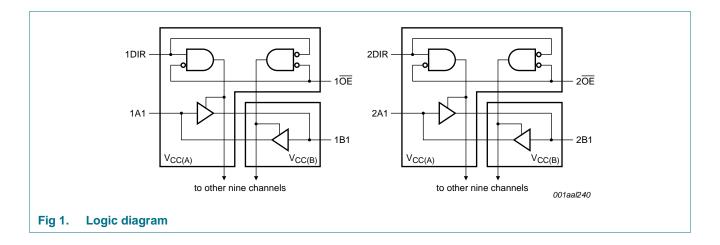
# 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

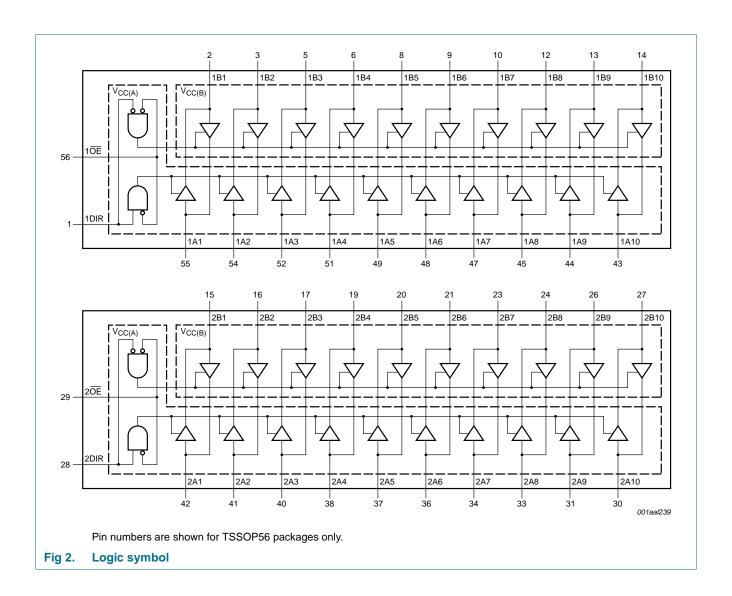
Type number	Package						
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version			
74AVC20T245DGG	–40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP56	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 56 leads; body width 6.1 mm	SOT364-1			
74AVC20T245DGV	–40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP56[1]	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 56 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT481-2			
74AVC20T245BX	–40 °C to +125 °C	HXQFN60	plastic compatible thermal enhanced extremely thin quad flat package; no leads; 60 terminals; body 4 $\times$ 6 $\times$ 0.5 mm	SOT1134-2			

<sup>[1]</sup> Also known as TVSOP56.

# 4. Functional diagram



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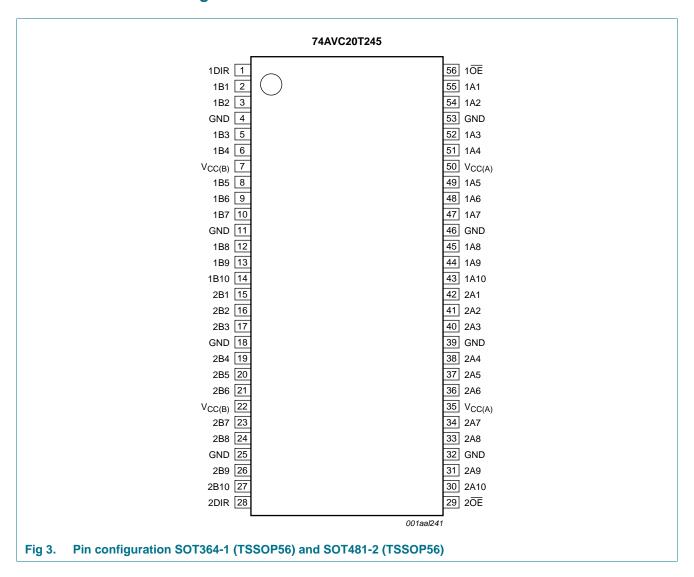


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# 5. Pinning information

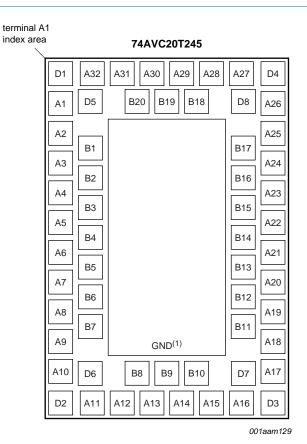
### 5.1 Pinning



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(1) This is not a supply pin. The substrate is attached to this pad using conductive die attach material. There is no electrical or mechanical requirement to solder this pad. However, if it is soldered, the solder land should remain floating or be connected to

Fig 4. Pin configuration SOT1134-2 (HXQFN60)

GND.

# 5.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin		Description
	SOT364-1 and SOT481-2	SOT1134-2	
1DIR, 2DIR	1, 28	A30, A13	direction control
1B1 to 1B10	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14	B20, A31, D5, D1, B1, A2, B2, A4, B3, A5	data input or output
2B1 to 2B10	15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27	A6, B5, A7, B6, A9, B7, D2, D6, A12, B8	data input or output
GND[1]	4, 11, 18, 25, 32, 39, 46, 53	A32, A3, A8, A11, A16, A19, A24, A27	ground (0 V)
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	7, 22	A1, A10	supply voltage B (nBn inputs are referenced to $V_{\text{CC(B)}}$ )
1 <del>0E</del> , 2 <del>0E</del>	56, 29	A29, A14	output enable input (active LOW)
1A1 to 1A10	55, 54, 52, 51, 49, 48, 47, 45, 44, 43	B18, A28, D8, D4, B17, A25, B16, A23, B15, A22	data input or output
2A1 to 2A10	42, 41, 40, 38, 37, 36, 34, 33, 31, 30	A21, B13, A20, B12, A18, B11, D3, D7, A15, B10	data input or output
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	35, 50	A17, A26	supply voltage A (nAn, n $\overline{\text{OE}}$ and nDIR inputs are referenced to $V_{\text{CC(A)}}$ )
n.c.	-	B4, B9, B14, B19	not connected

<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 I		Input/output <sup>[2]</sup>		
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	Χ	Z	Z		
GND[2]	X	Χ	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> If at least one of  $V_{CC(A)}$  or  $V_{CC(B)}$  is at GND level, the device goes into suspend mode.

<sup>[3]</sup> 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
$V_{CC(A)}$	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	<b>–50</b>	-	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	<b>–50</b>	-	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	$V_O = 0 V \text{ to } V_{CCO}$	<u>[2]</u> -	±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	$T_{amb} = -40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125  ^{\circ}\text{C}$			
		TSSOP56 package	<u>[4]</u> _	600	mW
		HXQFN60 package	<u>[5]</u> _	1000	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

	<u> </u>				
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC(A)}$	supply voltage A		0.8	3.6	V
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	supply voltage B		0.8	3.6	V
VI	input voltage		0	3.6	V
Vo	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
Δt/ΔV	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> Above 55 °C the value of Ptot derates linearly with 8.0 mW/K.

<sup>[5]</sup> Above 70 °C the value of Ptot derates linearly with 1.8 mW/K.

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

## 9. Static characteristics

Table 6. Typical static characteristics at  $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C_{amb}^{[1][2]}$ 

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
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] _	±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	-	2.0	-	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output capacitance	A and B port; $V_0 = 3.3 \text{ V or } 0 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	4.0	-	pF

<sup>[1]</sup> V<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

Table 7. 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 <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>	-	V
		$V_{CCI} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.6	-	1.6	-	V
		$V_{CCI} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2	-	2	-	V
		nDIR, nOE input					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	$0.70V_{CC(A)}$	-	$0.70V_{CC(A)}$	-	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	0.65V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	$0.65V_{CC(A)}$	-	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 7.** 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	Uni
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
√ <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level	data input			I		
	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>	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
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	0.35V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	٧
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	0.7	-	0.7	٧
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	0.8	-	0.8	٧
, OH	HIGH-level	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$					
	output voltage	$I_{O} = -100 \mu A;$	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1	-	٧
		$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$					
		$I_O = -3 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	0.85	-	0.85	-	V
		$I_O = -6 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	1.05	-	1.05	-	٧
		$I_O = -8 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	1.2	-	1.2	-	٧
		$I_O = -9 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	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
OL	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	V
		$I_O = 6 \text{ mA}; V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	0.35	-	0.35	٧
		$I_O = 8 \text{ mA};$ $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	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	μÆ
Σ	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	μA
	•	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	μA
		suspend mode B port; V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CCO</sub> ; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.6 V	[3] -	±5	-	±30	μΑ

**Table 7.** Static characteristics ...continued 11[2]
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C 1	o +85 °C	-40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage	A port; $V_I$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(A)} = 0$ V; $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	-	±5	-	±30	μА
	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	-		μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	A port; $V_I = 0 V \text{ or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 A$					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	45	-	190	μΑ
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	35	-	140	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V	-	35	-	140	μΑ
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.6 V	-5	-	-20	-	μΑ
		B port; $V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CCI}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	45	-	190	μА
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	35	-	140	μΑ
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0 \text{ V}$	<b>-</b> 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

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

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

V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</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	μА

<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.

# 10. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. 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	
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation capacitance	A port: (direction A to B); output enabled	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	pF
		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

<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<sub>CC</sub> = 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;  $R_L$  =  $\infty$   $\Omega$ .

NXP Semiconductors 74AVC20T245

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

Table 10. Typical dynamic characteristics at  $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$  [1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 7; for wave forms see Figure 5 and Figure 6

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	
$t_{pd}$	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>	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  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C } 11$ Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 7; for wave forms see Figure 5 and Figure 6

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions			Vc	C(A)			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	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> enable time	enable time	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  $t_{PZH}$ .

Table 12. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +85 °C [1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 7; for wave forms see Figure 5 and Figure 6.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions					V <sub>C</sub>	C(B)						
			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	1	
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.1 V to 1.3 V													
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	
		nOE 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													
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	n <del>OE</del> 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												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.5	8.7	0.5	6.1	0.5	5.0	0.5	3.9	0.5	3.5	ns	
	delay	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	
		nOE to nBn	0.5	13.8	0.5	10.0	0.5	7.9	0.5	5.7	0.5	4.8	ns	
$V_{CC(A)} =$	2.3 V to 2.7 V													
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	nOE to nAn	1.1	5.2	1.1	5.2	1.1	5.2	1.1	5.2	1.1	5.2	ns	
		nOE 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	
$V_{CC(A)} =$	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	0.8	5.0	0.8	5.0	0.8	5.0	0.8	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	nOE 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  $t_{PZH}$ .

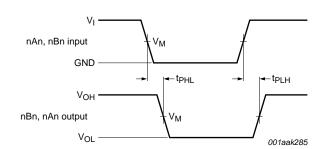
Table 13. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +125 °C [1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 7; for wave forms see Figure 5 and Figure 6

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions					٧c	C(B)				Ur		
			1.2 V	± 0.1 V	1.5 V	± 0.1 V	1.8 V ±	.8 V ± 0.15 V 2.5		± 0.2 V	3.3 V	± 0.3 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Ī	
V <sub>CC(A)</sub> =	1.1 V to 1.3 V	·						1			1			
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	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	nOE 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													
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	
		nOE 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	
		nOE 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												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn	0.5	9.6	0.5	6.8	0.5	5.5	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.9	ns	
	delay	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	
		nOE 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	
		nOE 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	nOE to nAn	1.1	5.8	1.1	5.8	1.1	5.8	1.1	5.8	1.1	5.8	ns	
		nOE 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	
		nOE 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	nOE to nAn	0.8	5.5	8.0	5.5	8.0	5.5	8.0	5.5	0.8	5.5	ns	
		nOE to nBn	1.2	11.6	1.2	9.0	1.2	7.4	1.0	5.7	8.0	5.5	ns	
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE 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  $t_{PZH}$ .

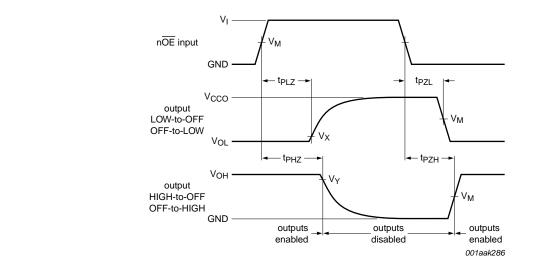
# 11. Waveforms



Measurement points are given in Table 14.

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

Fig 5. The data input (nAn, nBn) to output (nBn, nAn) propagation delay times



Measurement points are given in Table 14.

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

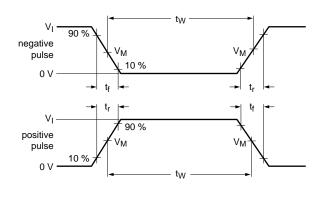
Fig 6. Enable and disable times

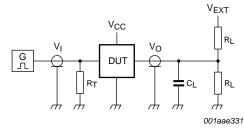
Table 14. Measurement points

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 <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

<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 15.

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.

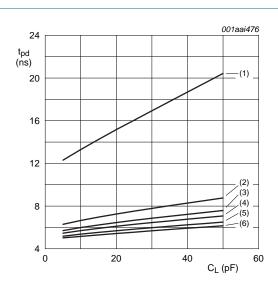
Fig 7. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 15. Test data

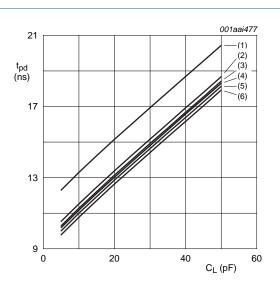
Supply voltage	Input		Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>		
$V_{CC(A)}, V_{CC(B)}$	V <sub>I</sub> [1]	Δt/ΔV[2]	CL	R <sub>L</sub>	t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub>	t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PHZ</sub>	t <sub>PZL</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub> [3]
0.8 V to 1.6 V	$V_{CCI}$	$\leq$ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	2 kΩ	open	GND	2V <sub>CCO</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	$V_{CCI}$	$\leq$ 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 ≥ 1.0 V/ns
- [3]  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

# 12. Typical propagation delay characteristics

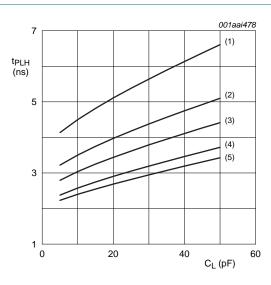


- a. Propagation delay (nAn to nBn); V<sub>CC(A)</sub> = 0.8 V
- (1)  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}.$
- (2)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.2 \text{ V}.$
- (3)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.5 \text{ V}.$
- (4)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}.$
- (5)  $V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}.$
- (6)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}.$

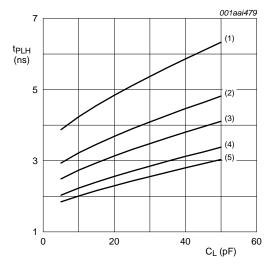


- b. Propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{CC(B)} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
- (1)  $V_{CC(A)} = 0.8 \text{ V}.$
- (2)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}.$
- (3)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}.$
- (4)  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 \text{ V}.$
- (5)  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 \text{ V}.$ (6)  $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}.$
- (0) 1CC(A) 0.0 1

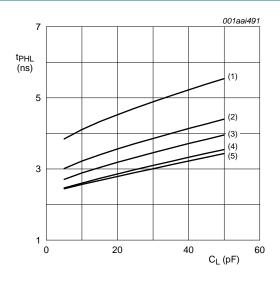
Fig 8. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C



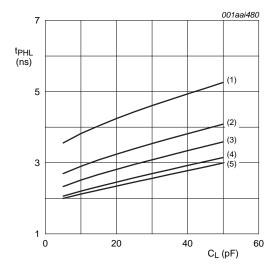
a. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ 



- c. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (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)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}.$

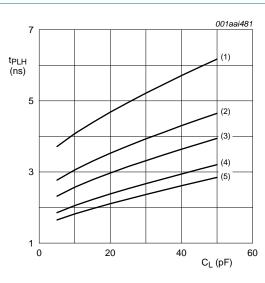


b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ 

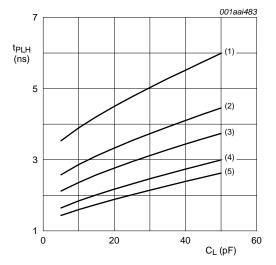


d. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ 

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



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

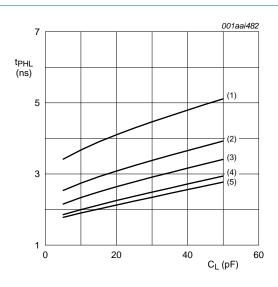


c. LOW to HIGH propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{\text{CC(A)}} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ 

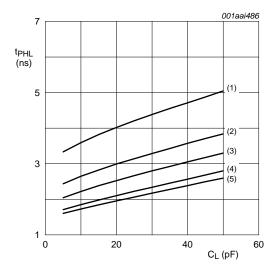


- (2)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.5 \text{ V}.$
- (3)  $V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}.$
- (4)  $V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}.$
- (5)  $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3 \text{ V}.$





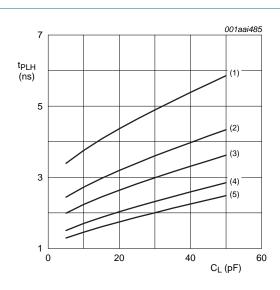
b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ 

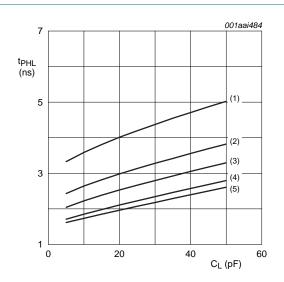


d. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ 

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

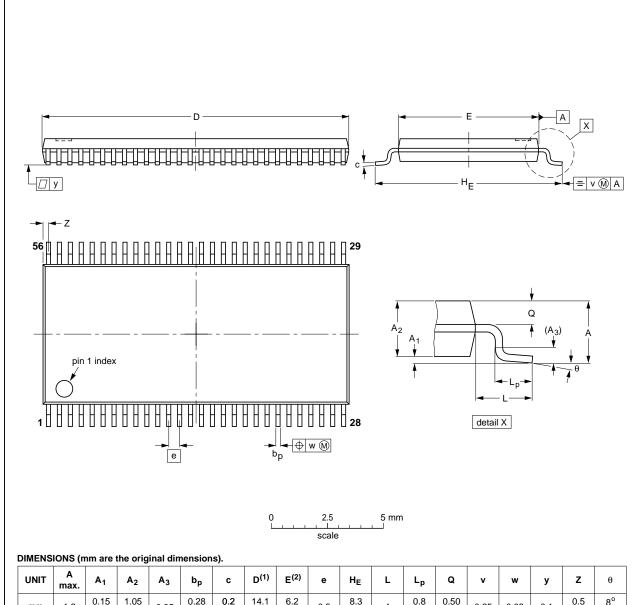
b. HIGH to LOW propagation delay (nAn to nBn);  $V_{\text{CC(A)}} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ 

Fig 11. Typical propagation delay versus load capacitance;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C

# 13. Package outline

#### TSSOP56: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 56 leads; body width 6.1 mm

SOT364-1



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	θ
mm	1.2	0.15 0.05	1.05 0.85	0.25	0.28 0.17	0.2 0.1	14.1 13.9	6.2 6.0	0.5	8.3 7.9	1	0.8 0.4	0.50 0.35	0.25	0.08	0.1	0.5 0.1	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.

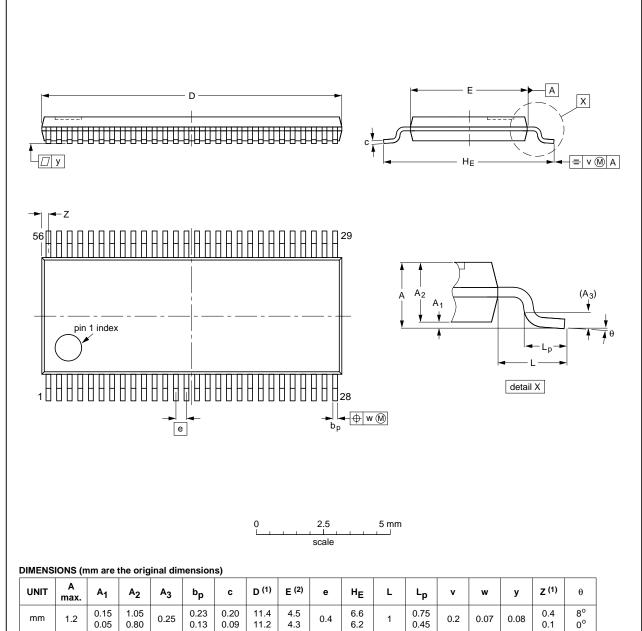
	REFER	ENCES	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE
IEC	JEDEC	JEITA	PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	MO-153			<del>-99-12-27</del> 03-02-19
_	IEC	IEC JEDEC	IEC JEDEC JEITA	IEC JEDEC JEITA PROJECTION

Fig 12. Package outline SOT364-1 (TSSOP56)

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#### TSSOP56: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 56 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT481-2



UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	bp	С	D (1)	E <sup>(2)</sup>	е	HE	L	Lp	v	w	у	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	1.2	0.15 0.05	1.05 0.80	0.25	0.23 0.13	0.20 0.09	11.4 11.2	4.5 4.3	0.4	6.6 6.2	1	0.75 0.45	0.2	0.07	0.08	0.4 0.1	8° 0°

#### Notes

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

VERSION IEC JEDEC JEITA PROJECTION	DATE
20T494.2	
S01481-2 MO-194 01-1	1-24

Fig 13. Package outline SOT481-2 (TSSOP56)

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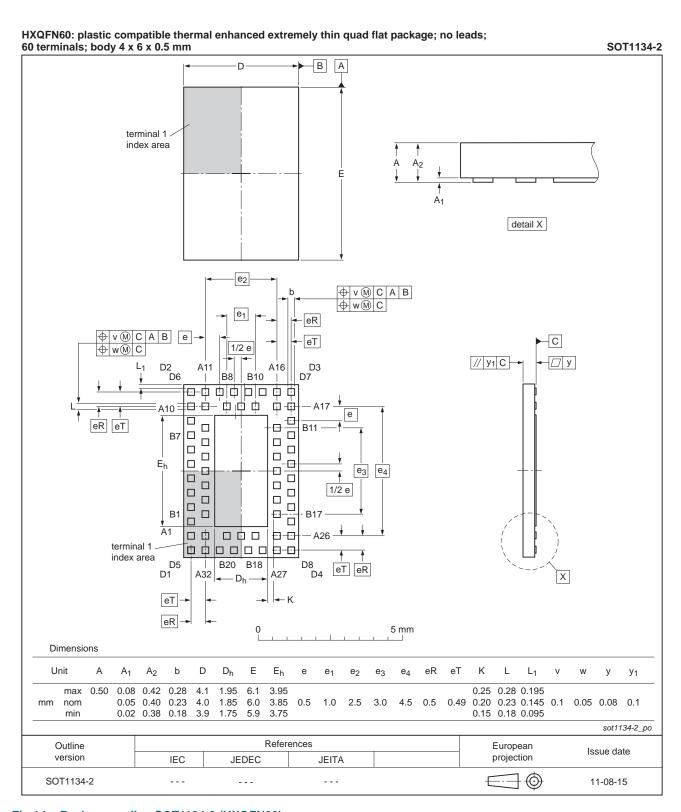


Fig 14. Package outline SOT1134-2 (HXQFN60)

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# 14. Abbreviations

#### Table 16. Abbreviations

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

# 15. Revision history

#### Table 17. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AVC20T245 v.7	20120308	Product data sheet	-	74AVC20T245 v.6
Modifications:	<ul> <li>For type num</li> </ul>	ber 74AVC20T245BX the sot	code has changed to	SOT1134-2.
74AVC20T245 v.6	20111207	Product data sheet	-	74AVC20T245 v.5
Modifications:	<ul> <li>Legal pages</li> </ul>	updated.		
74AVC20T245 v.5	20110616	Product data sheet	-	74AVC20T245 v.4
74AVC20T245 v.4	20101124	Product data sheet	-	74AVC20T245 v.3
74AVC20T245 v.3	20100622	Product data sheet	-	74AVC20T245 v.2
74AVC20T245 v.2	20100318	Product data sheet	-	74AVC20T245 v.1
74AVC20T245 v.1	20100111	Product data sheet	-	-

# 16. Legal information

#### 16.1 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"
- [3] 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 URL <a href="http://www.nxp.com">http://www.nxp.com</a>.

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