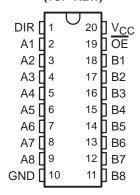
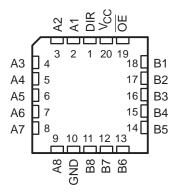
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- State-of-the-Art Advanced BiCMOS Technology (ABT) Design for 3.3-V **Operation and Low Static-Power** Dissipation
- **Support Mixed-Mode Signal Operation (5-V** Input and Output Voltages With 3.3-V V<sub>CC</sub>)
- **Support Unregulated Battery Operation** Down to 2.7 V
- Typical V<sub>OLP</sub> (Output Ground Bounce)  $< 0.8 \text{ V at V}_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Ioff and Power-Up 3-State Support Hot Insertion
- Bus Hold on Data Inputs Eliminates the **Need for External Pullup/Pulldown** Resistors
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 500 mA Per **JESD 17**
- **ESD Protection Exceeds 2000 V Per** MIL-STD-883, Method 3015; Exceeds 200 V Using Machine Model (C = 200 pF, R = 0)
- **Package Options Include Plastic** Small-Outline (DW), Shrink Small-Outline (DB), and Thin Shrink Small-Outline (PW) Packages, Ceramic Chip Carriers (FK), Ceramic Flat (W) Packages, and Ceramic (J) DIPs

SN54LVTH245A . . . J OR W PACKAGE SN74LVTH245A...DB, DW, OR PW PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



SN54LVTH245A . . . FK PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



#### description

These octal bus transceivers are designed specifically for low-voltage (3.3-V) V<sub>CC</sub> operation, but with the capability to provide a TTL interface to a 5-V system environment.

These devices are designed for asynchronous communication between data buses. They transmit data from the A bus to the B bus or from the B bus to the A bus, depending on the logic level at the direction-control (DIR) input. The output-enable  $(\overline{OE})$  input can be used to disable the devices so the buses are effectively isolated.

Active bus-hold circuitry is provided to hold unused or floating data inputs at a valid logic level.

When  $V_{CC}$  is between 0 and 1.5 V, the devices are in the high-impedance state during power up or power down. However, to ensure the high-impedance state above 1.5 V,  $\overline{OE}$  should be tied to  $V_{CC}$  through a pullup resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sinking capability of the driver.

These devices are fully specified for hot-insertion applications using  $I_{off}$  and power-up 3-state. The  $I_{off}$  circuitry disables the outputs, preventing damaging current backflow through the devices when they are powered down. The power-up 3-state circuitry places the outputs in the high-impedance state during power up and power down, which prevents driver conflict.

The SN54LVTH245A is characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of -55°C to 125°C. The SN74LVTH245A is characterized for operation from -40°C to 85°C.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of

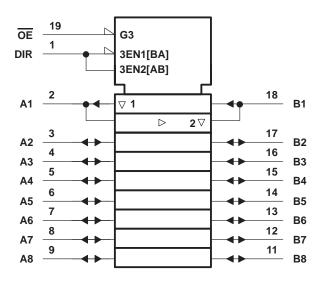


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#### **FUNCTION TABLE**

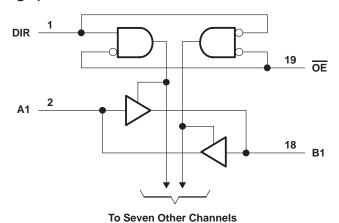
INP	UTS	OPERATION					
OE	DIR	OPERATION					
L	L	B data to A bus					
L	Н	A data to B bus					
Н	Χ	Isolation					

# logic symbol†



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

### logic diagram (positive logic)



### SN54LVTH245A, SN74LVTH245A 3.3-V ABT OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVERS WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS

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### absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage range, V <sub>CC</sub> –0.5 V to	
Input voltage range, V <sub>I</sub> (see Note 1) –0.5 V	to 7 V
Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance	
or power-off state, V <sub>O</sub> (see Note 1)	to 7 V
Voltage range applied to any output in the high state, V <sub>O</sub> (see Note 1)0.5 V to V <sub>CC</sub> +	
Current into any output in the low state, IO: SN54LVTH245A	96 mA
SN74LVTH245A	
Current into any output in the high state, IO (see Note 2): SN54LVTH245A	48 mA
SN74LVTH245A	64 mA
Input clamp current, $I_{IK}$ ( $V_I < 0$ )	50 mA
Output clamp current, I <sub>OK</sub> (V <sub>O</sub> < 0)	50 mA
Package thermal impedance, θ <sub>JA</sub> (see Note 3): DB package	5°C/W
DW package 9	7°C/W
PW package 128	8°C/W
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stq</sub> –65°C to	

<sup>†</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTES: 1. The input and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

- 2. This current flows only when the output is in the high state and  $V_O > V_{CC}$ .
- 3. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51.

#### recommended operating conditions (see Note 4)

					SN74LVT	UNIT	
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	UNIT
VCC	Supply voltage	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.6	V	
VIH	High-level input voltage	2		2		V	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage		0.8		0.8	V	
VI	Input voltage		5.5		5.5	V	
loн	High-level output current		-24		-32	mA	
lOL	Low-level output current		48		64	mA	
Δt/Δν	Input transition rise or fall rate	Outputs enabled		10		10	ns/V
Δt/ΔV <sub>CC</sub>	Power-up ramp rate		200		200		μs/V
TA	Operating free-air temperature	<b>–</b> 55	125	-40	85	°C	

NOTE 4: All unused control inputs of the device must be held at V<sub>CC</sub> or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs, literature number SCBA004.



### SN54LVTH245A, SN74LVTH245A 3.3-V ABT OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVERS **WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS**

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#### electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			4LVTH2	45A	SN74LVTH245A			LINUT		
PAR	AMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			TYP <sup>†</sup>	MAX	MIN	TYP <sup>†</sup>	MAX	UNIT		
VIK		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}, \qquad I_{I} = -18 \text{ mA}$				-1.2			-1.2	V		
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V},$	I <sub>OH</sub> = -100 μA	V <sub>CC</sub> -0	.2		V <sub>CC</sub> -0	.2				
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V},$	I <sub>OH</sub> = -8 mA	2.4			2.4			V		
VOH		VCC = 3 V	I <sub>OH</sub> = -24 mA	2						v		
		vCC = 3 v	I <sub>OH</sub> = -32 mA				2					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	I <sub>OL</sub> = 100 μA			0.2			0.2			
		VCC = 2.7 V	I <sub>OL</sub> = 24 mA			0.5			0.5	· v		
VOL			I <sub>OL</sub> = 16 mA			0.4			0.4			
VOL		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V	I <sub>OL</sub> = 32 mA			0.5			0.5			
		1 vCC = 3 v	I <sub>OL</sub> = 48 mA			0.55						
	-		I <sub>OL</sub> = 64 mA						0.55			
	Control inputs	$V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V},$	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND			±1			±1			
	Control inputs	$V_{CC} = 0 \text{ or } 3.6 \text{ V},$	V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V			10			10			
Ц		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V	V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V			20			20	μΑ		
A or B p	A or B ports‡		$\Lambda^{I} = \Lambda^{CC}$			1			1			
			V <sub>I</sub> = 0			<b>-</b> 5			<b>-</b> 5			
loff		$V_{CC} = 0$ ,	$V_{I}$ or $V_{O} = 0$ to 4.5 V						±100	μΑ		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V	V <sub>I</sub> = 0.8 V	75			75			<b>μ</b> Α		
l(hold)	A or B ports		V <sub>I</sub> = 2 V	-75			-75					
I II(noid)	Prior 2 points	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V§,	$V_{I} = 0 \text{ to } 3.6 \text{ V}$						500 -750	μ		
		$\frac{V_{CC}}{OE}$ = 0 to 1.5 V, $V_{O}$ = 0.5 V to 3 V, $OE$ = don't care				±100*			±100	μΑ		
$\frac{V_{CC}}{OE} = 1.5 \text{ V to } 0, V_{O} = 0$ $OE = \text{don't care}$		0.5 V to 3 V,			±100*			±100	μА			
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V,	Outputs high			0.19			0.19				
Icc		$I_O = 0$ , $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	Outputs low		5				mA			
			Outputs disabled			0.19			0.19			
		$V_{CC}$ = 3 V to 3.6 V, One input at $V_{CC}$ – 0.6 V, Other inputs at $V_{CC}$ or GND				0.2			0.2	mA		
Ci		V <sub>I</sub> = 3 V or 0		4			4		pF			
C <sub>io</sub>		V <sub>O</sub> = 3 V or 0			9			9		pF		

<sup>\*</sup> On products compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, this parameter is not production tested.



<sup>†</sup> All typical values are at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V,  $T_{A}$  = 25°C. ‡ Unused terminals are at  $V_{CC}$  or GND.

<sup>§</sup> This is the bus-hold maximum dynamic current. It is the minimum overdrive current required to switch the input from one state to another.

 $<sup>\</sup>P$  This is the increase in supply current for each input that is at the specified TTL voltage level rather than V $_{
m CC}$  or GND.

# SN54LVTH245A, SN74LVTH245A 3.3-V ABT OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVERS WITH 3-STATE OUTPUTS SCBS130P - MAY 1992 - REVISED APRIL 1999

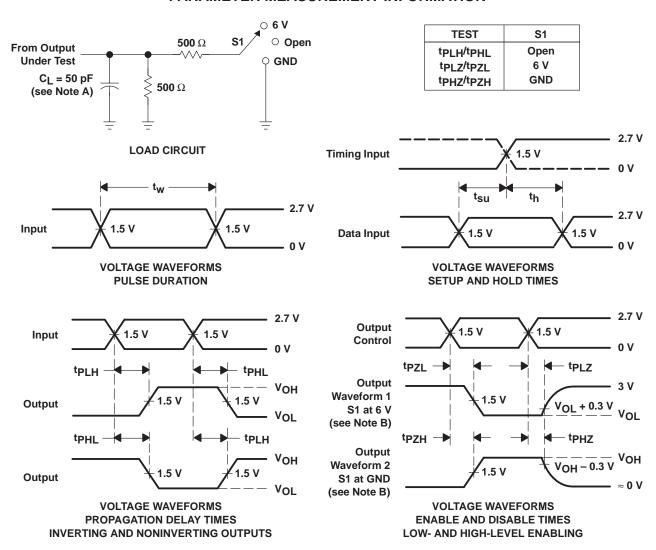
## switching characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $C_L$ = 50 pF (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 1)

			SN54LVTH			TH245A		SN74LVTH245A				
PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V			V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	TYP†	MAX	MIN	MAX	
<sup>t</sup> PLH	A or B	B or A	0.7	3.7		4.2	1.2	2.3	3.5		4	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHL		BULK	0.7	3.7		4.2	1.2	2.1	3.5		4	115
<sup>t</sup> PZH	ŌĒ	A or B	1.2	5.7		7.4	1.3	3.2	5.5		7.1	ns
tPZL		AOIB	1.6	5.7		6.8	1.7	3.4	5.5		6.5	115
<sup>t</sup> PHZ	ŌĒ	OF A or B	1.8	6.2		6.8	2.2	3.5	5.9		6.5	ns
t <sub>PLZ</sub>		AOIB	1.8	5.3		5.5	2.2	3.4	5		5.1	115

 $<sup>\</sup>dagger$  All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

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#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTES: A. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

- B. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high except when disabled by the output control.
- C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_{Q}$  = 50  $\Omega$ ,  $t_{f}$   $\leq$  2.5 ns,  $t_{f}$   $\leq$  2.5 ns.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time with one transition per measurement.

Figure 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



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