

NTB0104-Q100

Dual supply translating transceiver; auto direction sensing;
3-state

Rev. 2 — 18 April 2013

Product data sheet

1. General description

The NTB0104-Q100 is a 4-bit, dual supply translating transceiver with auto direction sensing, that enables bidirectional voltage level translation. It features two 4-bit input-output ports (An and Bn), one output enable input (OE) and two supply pins ($V_{CC(A)}$ and $V_{CC(B)}$). $V_{CC(A)}$ can be supplied with any voltage between 1.2 V and 3.6 V. $V_{CC(B)}$ can be supplied with any voltage between 1.65 V and 5.5 V. The range of supply voltages makes the device suitable for translating between any of the low voltage nodes (1.2 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V and 5.0 V).

Pins An and OE are referenced to $V_{CC(A)}$ and pins Bn are referenced to $V_{CC(B)}$. A LOW level at pin OE causes the outputs to assume a high-impedance OFF-state. This device is fully specified for partial power-down applications using I_{OFF} . The I_{OFF} circuitry disables the output, preventing the damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down.

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 $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Wide supply voltage range:
 - ◆ $V_{CC(A)}$: 1.2 V to 3.6 V and $V_{CC(B)}$: 1.65 V to 5.5 V
- I_{OFF} circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- Inputs accept voltages up to 5.5 V
- ESD protection:
 - ◆ MIL-STD-883, method 3015 Class 2 exceeds 2500 V for A port
 - ◆ MIL-STD-883, method 3015 Class 3B exceeds 15000 V for B port
 - ◆ HBM JESD22-A114E Class 2 exceeds 2500 V for A port
 - ◆ HBM JESD22-A114E Class 3B exceeds 15000 V for B port
 - ◆ MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V ($C = 200\text{ pf}$, $R = 0\text{ }\Omega$)
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78B Class II
- Multiple package options



3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
NTB0104BQ-Q100	−40 °C to +125 °C	DHVQFN14	plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 14 terminals; body 2.5 × 3 × 0.85 mm	SOT762-1
NTB0104UK-Q100	−40 °C to +125 °C	WLCSP12	wafer level chip-size package, 12 bumps; body 1.20 × 1.60 × 0.56 mm. (Backside Coating included)	NTB0104UK-Q100

4. Marking

Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code
NTB0104BQ-Q100	B0104
NTB0104UK-Q100	t04

5. Functional diagram

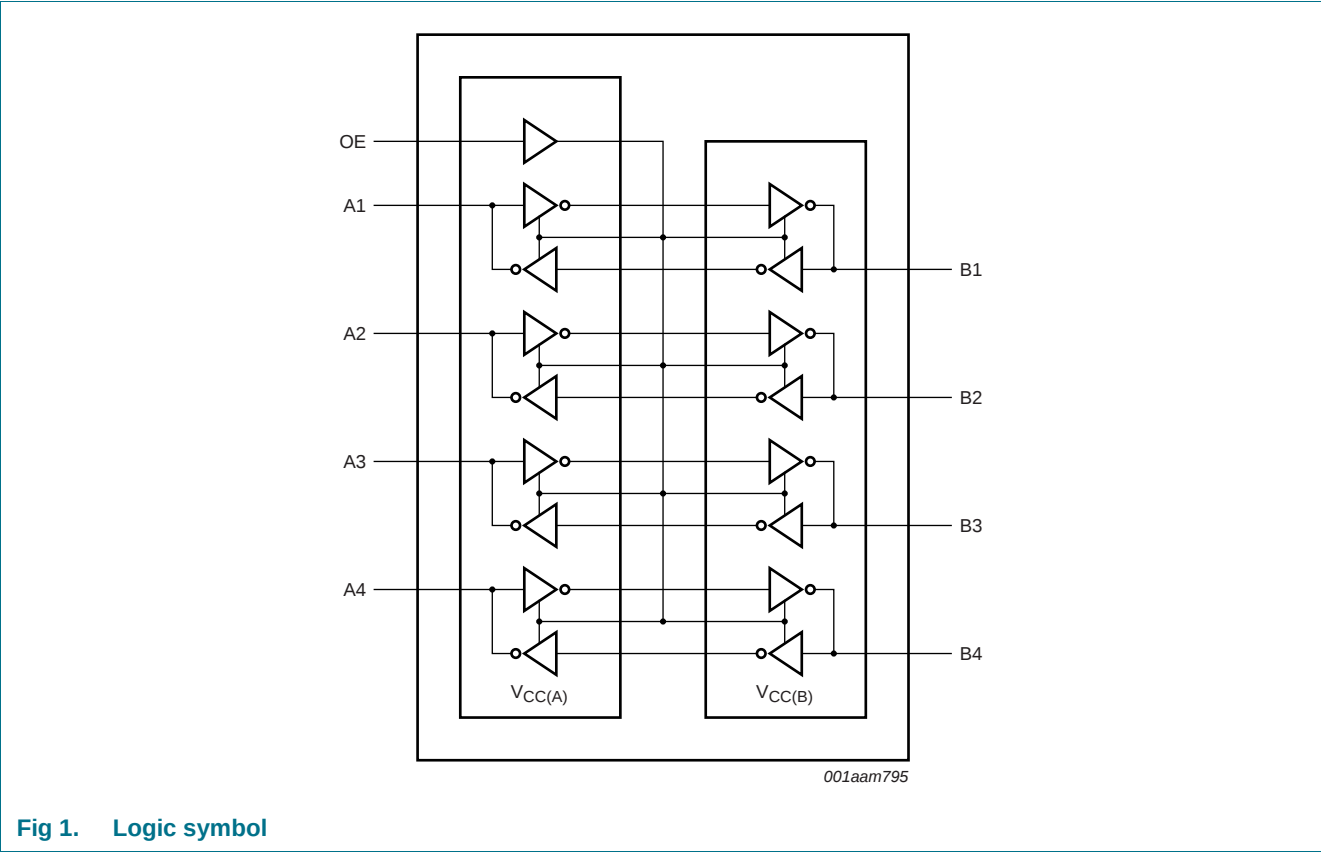
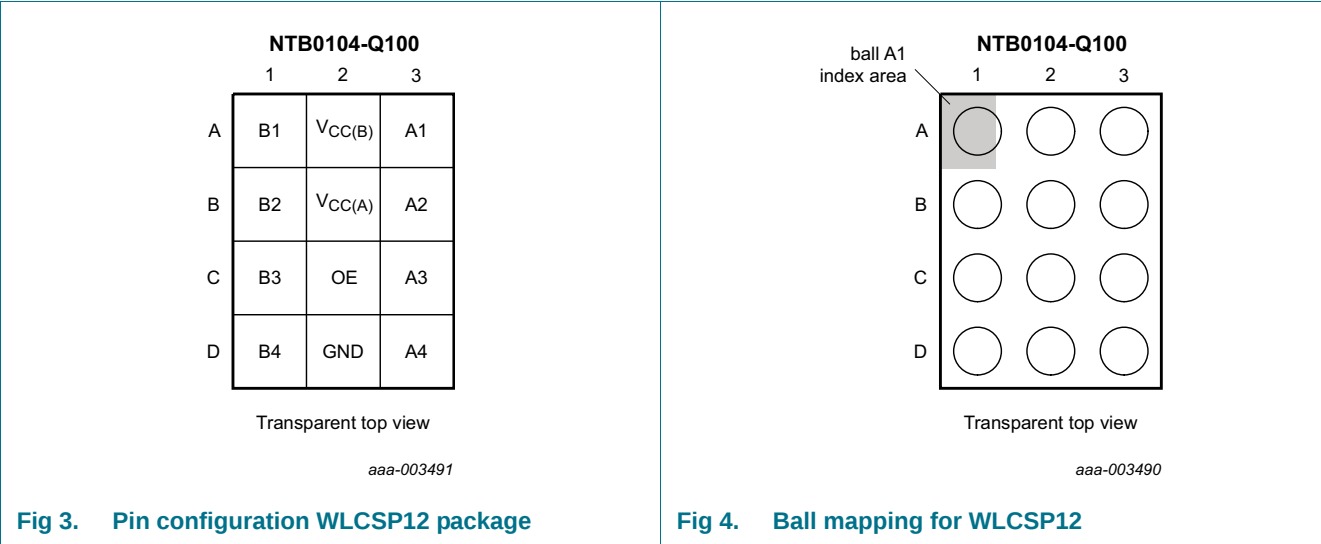
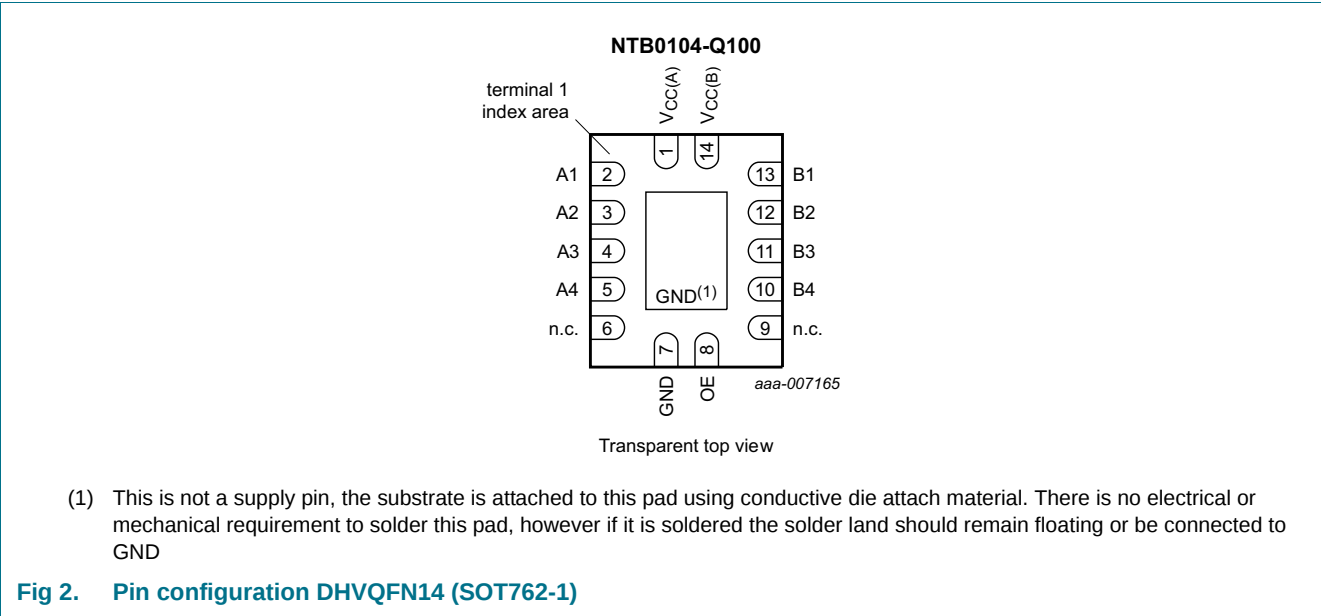


Fig 1. Logic symbol

6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning



6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Ball	Description
	SOT762-1	WLCSP12	
V _{CC} (A)	1	B2	supply voltage A
A1, A2, A3, A4	2, 3, 4, 5	A3, B3, C3, D3	data input or output (referenced to V _{CC} (A ₁))
n.c.	6, 9	-	not connected

Table 3. Pin description ...continued

Symbol	Pin	Ball	Description
	SOT762-1	WLCSP12	
GND	7	D2	ground (0 V)
OE	8	C2	output enable input (active HIGH; referenced to $V_{CC(A)}$)
B4, B3, B2, B1	10, 11, 12, 13	D1, C1, B1, A1	data input or output (referenced to $V_{CC(B)}$)
$V_{CC(B)}$	14	A2	supply voltage B

7. Functional description

Table 4. Function table^[1]

Supply voltage		Input	Input/output	
$V_{CC(A)}$	$V_{CC(B)}$	OE	An	Bn
1.2 V to $V_{CC(B)}$	1.65 V to 5.5 V	L	Z	Z
1.2 V to $V_{CC(B)}$	1.65 V to 5.5 V	H	input or output	output or input
GND ^[2]	GND ^[2]	X	Z	Z

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

[2] When either $V_{CC(A)}$ or $V_{CC(B)}$ is at GND level, the device goes into power-down 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	+6.5	V
$V_{CC(B)}$	supply voltage B		-0.5	+6.5	V
V_I	input voltage		^[1] -0.5	+6.5	V
V_O	output voltage	Active mode	^{[1][2][3]} -0.5	$V_{CCO} + 0.5$	V
		Power-down or 3-state mode	^[1] -0.5	+6.5	V
I_{IK}	input clamping current	$V_I < 0$ V	-50	-	mA
I_{OK}	output clamping current	$V_O < 0$ V	-50	-	mA
I_O	output current	$V_O = 0$ V to V_{CCO}	^[2] -	±50	mA
I_{CC}	supply current	$I_{CC(A)}$ or $I_{CC(B)}$	-	100	mA
I_{GND}	ground current		-100	-	mA
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40$ °C to +125 °C	^[4] -	250	mW

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

[2] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output.

[3] $V_{CCO} + 0.5$ V should not exceed 6.5 V.

[4] For DHVQFN14 packages: above 60 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 4.5 mW/K.

9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions^{[1][2]}

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC(A)}$	supply voltage A		1.2	3.6	V
$V_{CC(B)}$	supply voltage B		1.65	5.5	V
V_I	input voltage		0	5.5	V
V_O	output voltage	Power-down or 3-state mode; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$			
		A port	0	3.6	V
		B port	0	5.5	V
T_{amb}	ambient temperature		-40	+125	°C
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	$V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	40	ns/V

[1] Hold the A and B sides of an unused I/O pair in the same state, either both at V_{CCI} or both at GND.

[2] $V_{CC(A)}$ must be less than or equal to $V_{CC(B)}$.

10. Static characteristics

Table 7. Typical static characteristics

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V}; I_O = -20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	-	1.1	-	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V}; I_O = 20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	-	0.09	-	V
I_I	input leakage current	OE input; $V_I = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	-	± 1	μA
I_{OZ}	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0\text{ V to }V_{CCO}; V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	^[1] -	-	± 1	μA
I_{OFF}	power-off leakage current	A port; V_I or $V_O = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	-	± 1	μA
		B port; V_I or $V_O = 0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	± 1	μA
I_{CC}	supply current	$V_I = 0\text{ V or }V_{CCI}; I_O = 0\text{ A}$	^[2]			
		$I_{CC(A)}; V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	0.05	-	μA
		$I_{CC(B)}; V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	3.3	-	μA
		$I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)}; V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	3.5	-	μA
C_I	input capacitance	OE input; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	2.8	-	pF
$C_{I/O}$	input/output capacitance	A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	4.0	-	pF
		B port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	7.5	-	pF

[1] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output.

[2] V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the input.

Table 8. Typical supply currentAt recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

V _{CC(A)}	V _{CC(B)}								Unit
	1.8 V		2.5 V		3.3 V		5.0 V		
	I _{CC(A)}	I _{CC(B)}	I _{CC(A)}	I _{CC(B)}	I _{CC(A)}	I _{CC(B)}	I _{CC(A)}	I _{CC(B)}	
1.2 V	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	1050	nA
1.5 V	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	650	nA
1.8 V	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	350	nA
2.5 V	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	40	nA
3.3 V	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	nA

Table 9. Static characteristics

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 input voltage	A or B port and OE input [1] $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	0.65 V_{CCI}	-	0.65 V_{CCI}	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	A or B port and OE input [1] $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	0.35 V_{CCI}	-	0.35 V_{CCI}	V
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	A or B port; $I_O = -20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ [2] A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.4\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ B port; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	$V_{CCO} - 0.4$	-	$V_{CCO} - 0.4$	-	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	A or B port; $I_O = 20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ [2] A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.4\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ B port; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	0.4	-	0.4	V
I_I	input leakage current	OE input; $V_I = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	± 2	-	± 5	μA
I_{OZ}	OFF-state output current	A or B port; $V_O = 0\text{ V or }V_{CCO};$ [2] $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$	-	± 2	-	± 10	μA
I_{OFF}	power-off leakage current	A port; V_I or $V_O = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ B port; V_I or $V_O = 0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	± 2	-	± 10	μA

Table 9. Static characteristics ...continued

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	
I_{CC}	supply current	$V_I = 0\text{ V}$ or V_{CCI} ; $I_O = 0\text{ A}$ [1]					
		$I_{CC(A)}$					
		OE = LOW; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.4\text{ V}$ to 3.6 V ; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V	-	5	-	15	μA
		OE = HIGH; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.4\text{ V}$ to 3.6 V ; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V	-	5	-	20	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V}$	-	2	-	15	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(B)} = 5.5\text{ V}$	-	-2	-	-15	μA
		$I_{CC(B)}$					
		OE = LOW; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.4\text{ V}$ to 3.6 V ; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V	-	5	-	15	μA
		OE = HIGH; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.4\text{ V}$ to 3.6 V ; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V	-	5	-	20	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V}$	-	-2	-	-15	μA
		$V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(B)} = 5.5\text{ V}$	-	2	-	15	μA
		$I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)}$					
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.4\text{ V}$ to 3.6 V ; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V	-	10	-	40	μA

[1] V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the input.[2] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output.

11. Dynamic characteristics

Table 10. Typical dynamic characteristics for temperature 25 °C [\[1\]](#)Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#); for waveforms see [Figure 5](#) and [Figure 6](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V _{CC(B)}				Unit
			1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	5.0 V	
V _{CC(A)} = 1.2 V; T _{amb} = 25 °C							
t _{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	5.9	4.8	4.4	4.2	ns
		B to A	5.6	4.8	4.5	4.4	ns
t _{en}	enable time	OE to A, B	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	μs
t _{dis}	disable time	OE to A; no external load [2]	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	ns
		OE to B; no external load [2]	10.4	9.4	9.3	8.8	ns
		OE to A	81	69	83	68	ns
		OE to B	81	69	83	68	ns
t _t	transition time	A port	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	ns
		B port	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.4	ns

Table 10. Typical dynamic characteristics for temperature 25 °C^[1] ...continued

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#); for waveforms see [Figure 5](#) and [Figure 6](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V _{CC(B)}				Unit
			1.8 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	5.0 V	
t _{sk(o)}	output skew time	between channels ^[3]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	ns
t _W	pulse width	data inputs	15	13	13	13	ns
f _{data}	data rate		70	80	80	80	Mbps

- [1] t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL}.
 t_{en} is the same as t_{PZL} and t_{PZH}.
 t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ}.
 t_t is the same as t_{THL} and t_{TLH}.

[2] Delay between OE going LOW and when the outputs are actually disabled.

[3] Skew between any two outputs of the same package switching in the same direction.

Table 11. 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 _{CC(B)}								Unit
			1.8 V ± 0.15 V		2.5 V ± 0.2 V		3.3 V ± 0.3 V		5.0 V ± 0.5 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	

V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 V ± 0.1 V

t _{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.4	12.9	1.2	10.1	1.1	10.0	0.8	9.9	ns
		B to A	0.9	14.2	0.7	12.0	0.4	11.7	0.3	13.7	ns
t _{en}	enable time	OE to A, B	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	µs
t _{dis}	disable time	OE to A; no external load ^[2]	1.0	12.9	1.0	12.9	1.0	12.9	1.0	12.9	ns
		OE to B; no external load ^[2]	1.0	18.7	1.0	15.8	1.0	15.1	1.0	14.4	ns
		OE to A	-	320	-	260	-	260	-	280	ns
		OE to B	-	200	-	200	-	200	-	200	ns
t _t	transition time	A port	0.9	5.1	0.9	5.1	0.9	5.1	0.9	5.1	ns
		B port	0.9	4.7	0.6	3.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	2.7	ns
t _{sk(o)}	output skew time	between channels ^[3]	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	ns
t _W	pulse width	data inputs	25	-	25	-	25	-	25	-	ns
f _{data}	data rate		-	40	-	40	-	40	-	40	Mbps

V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V

t _{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.6	11.0	1.4	7.7	1.3	6.8	1.2	6.5	ns
		B to A	1.5	12.0	1.3	8.4	1.0	7.6	0.9	7.1	ns
t _{en}	enable time	OE to A, B	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	µs
t _{dis}	disable time	OE to A; no external load ^[2]	1.0	11.7	1.0	11.7	1.0	11.7	1.0	11.7	ns
		OE to B; no external load ^[2]	1.0	16.9	1.0	14.5	1.0	13.7	1.0	12.7	ns
		OE to A	-	260	-	230	-	230	-	230	ns
		OE to B	-	200	-	200	-	200	-	200	ns
t _t	transition time	A port	0.8	4.1	0.8	4.1	0.8	4.1	0.8	4.1	ns
		B port	0.9	4.7	0.6	3.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	2.7	ns

Table 11. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ^[1] ...continuedVoltages 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 _{CC(B)}								Unit
			1.8 V ± 0.15 V		2.5 V ± 0.2 V		3.3 V ± 0.3 V		5.0 V ± 0.5 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t _{sk(o)}	output skew time	between channels [3]	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	ns
t _W	pulse width	data inputs	20	-	17	-	17	-	17	-	ns
f _{data}	data rate		-	49	-	60	-	60	-	60	Mbps
V _{CC(A)} = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V											
t _{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	-	-	1.1	6.3	1.0	5.2	0.9	4.7	ns
		B to A	-	-	1.2	6.6	1.1	5.1	0.9	4.4	ns
t _{en}	enable time	OE to A, B	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	μs
t _{dis}	disable time	OE to A; no external load [2]	-	-	1.0	9.7	1.0	9.7	1.0	9.7	ns
		OE to B; no external load [2]	-	-	1.0	12.9	1.0	12.0	1.0	11.0	ns
		OE to A	-	-	-	200	-	200	-	200	ns
		OE to B	-	-	-	200	-	200	-	200	ns
t _t	transition time	A port	-	-	0.7	3.0	0.7	3.0	0.7	3.0	ns
		B port	-	-	0.7	3.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	2.7	ns
t _{sk(o)}	output skew time	between channels [3]	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	ns
t _W	pulse width	data inputs	-	-	12	-	10	-	10	-	ns
f _{data}	data rate		-	-	-	85	-	100	-	100	Mbps
V _{CC(A)} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V											
t _{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	-	-	-	-	0.9	4.7	0.8	4.0	ns
		B to A	-	-	-	-	1.0	4.9	0.9	3.8	ns
t _{en}	enable time	OE to A, B	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	μs
t _{dis}	disable time	OE to A; no external load [2]	-	-	-	-	1.0	9.4	1.0	9.4	ns
		OE to B; no external load [2]	-	-	-	-	1.0	11.3	1.0	10.4	ns
		OE to A	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	260	ns
		OE to B	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200	ns
t _t	transition time	A port	-	-	-	-	0.7	2.5	0.7	2.5	ns
		B port	-	-	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.4	2.7	ns
t _{sk(o)}	output skew time	between channels [3]	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	ns
t _W	pulse width	data inputs	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	ns
f _{data}	data rate		-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	Mbps

- [1] t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} .
 t_{en} is the same as t_{PZL} and t_{PZH} .
 t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ} .
 t_t is the same as t_{THL} and t_{TLH} .

- [2] Delay between OE going LOW and when the outputs are disabled.

- [3] Skew between any two outputs of the same package switching in the same direction.

Table 12. 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	V _{CC(B)}								Unit
			1.8 V ± 0.15 V		2.5 V ± 0.2 V		3.3 V ± 0.3 V		5.0 V ± 0.5 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
V _{CC(A)} = 1.5 V ± 0.1 V											
t _{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.4	15.9	1.2	13.1	1.1	13.0	0.8	12.9	ns
		B to A	0.9	17.2	0.7	15.0	0.4	14.7	0.3	16.7	ns
t _{en}	enable time	OE to A, B	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	µs
t _{dis}	disable time	OE to A; no external load [2]	1.0	13.5	1.0	13.5	1.0	13.5	1.0	13.5	ns
		OE to B; no external load [2]	1.0	19.9	1.0	16.8	1.0	16.1	1.0	15.2	ns
		OE to A	-	340	-	280	-	280	-	300	ns
		OE to B	-	220	-	220	-	220	-	220	ns
t _t	transition time	A port	0.9	7.1	0.9	7.1	0.9	7.1	0.9	7.1	ns
		B port	0.9	6.5	0.6	5.2	0.5	4.8	0.4	4.7	ns
t _{sk(o)}	output skew time	between channels [3]	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	ns
t _W	pulse width	data inputs	25	-	25	-	25	-	25	-	ns
f _{data}	data rate		-	40	-	40	-	40	-	40	Mbps
V _{CC(A)} = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V											
t _{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	1.6	14.0	1.4	10.7	1.3	9.8	1.2	9.5	ns
		B to A	1.5	15.0	1.3	11.4	1.0	10.6	0.9	10.1	ns
t _{en}	enable time	OE to A, B	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	µs
t _{dis}	disable time	OE to A; no external load [2]	1.0	12.3	1.0	12.3	1.0	12.3	1.0	12.3	ns
		OE to B; no external load [2]	1.0	18.1	1.0	15.3	1.0	14.5	1.0	13.5	ns
		OE to A	-	280	-	250	-	250	-	250	ns
		OE to B	-	220	-	220	-	220	-	220	ns
t _t	transition time	A port	0.8	6.2	0.8	6.1	0.8	6.1	0.8	6.1	ns
		B port	0.9	5.8	0.6	5.2	0.5	4.8	0.4	4.7	ns
t _{sk(o)}	output skew time	between channels [3]	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	ns
t _W	pulse width	data inputs	22	-	19	-	19	-	19	-	ns
f _{data}	data rate		-	45	-	55	-	55	-	55	Mbps
V _{CC(A)} = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V											
t _{pd}	propagation delay	A to B	-	-	1.1	9.3	1.0	8.2	0.9	7.7	ns
		B to A	-	-	1.2	9.6	1.1	8.1	0.9	7.4	ns
t _{en}	enable time	OE to A, B	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	µs
t _{dis}	disable time	OE to A; no external load [2]	-	-	1.0	10.1	1.0	10.1	1.0	10.1	ns
		OE to B; no external load [2]	-	-	1.0	13.5	1.0	12.7	1.0	11.7	ns
		OE to A	-	-	-	220	-	220	-	220	ns
		OE to B	-	-	-	220	-	220	-	220	ns
t _t	transition time	A port	-	-	0.7	5.0	0.7	5.0	0.7	5.0	ns
		B port	-	-	0.7	4.6	0.5	4.8	0.4	4.7	ns

Table 12. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ^[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 _{CC(B)}								Unit	
			1.8 V ± 0.15 V		2.5 V ± 0.2 V		3.3 V ± 0.3 V		5.0 V ± 0.5 V			
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
t _{sk(o)}	output skew time	between channels	[3]	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	ns
t _W	pulse width	data inputs;		-	-	14	-	13	-	10	-	ns
f _{data}	data rate			-	-	-	75	-	80	-	100	Mbps
V _{CC(A)} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V												
t _{pd}	propagation delay	A to B		-	-	-	-	0.9	7.7	0.8	7.0	ns
		B to A		-	-	-	-	1.0	7.9	0.9	6.8	ns
t _{en}	enable time	OE to A, B		-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	μs
t _{dis}	disable time	OE to A; no external load	[2]	-	-	-	-	1.0	9.9	1.0	9.9	ns
		OE to B; no external load	[2]	-	-	-	-	1.0	12.1	1.0	10.9	ns
		OE to A		-	-	-	-	-	280	-	280	ns
		OE to B		-	-	-	-	-	220	-	220	ns
t _t	transition time	A port		-	-	-	-	0.7	4.5	0.7	4.5	ns
		B port		-	-	-	-	0.5	4.1	0.4	4.7	ns
t _{sk(o)}	output skew time	between channels	[3]	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	ns
t _W	pulse width	data inputs		-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	ns
f _{data}	data rate			-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	Mbps

- [1] t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} .
 t_{en} is the same as t_{PZL} and t_{PZH} .
 t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ} .
 t_t is the same as t_{THL} and t_{TLH} .

[2] Delay between OE going LOW and when the outputs are disabled.

[3] Skew between any two outputs of the same package switching in the same direction.

Table 13. Typical power dissipation capacitance

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V). [1][2]

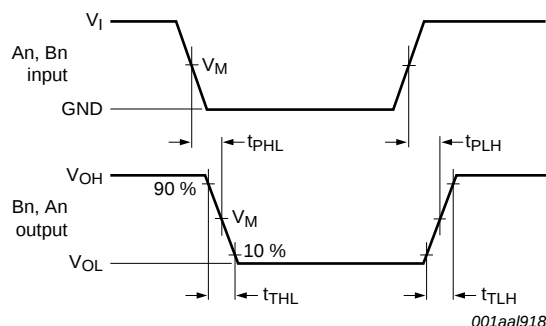
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V _{CC(A)}							Unit
			1.2 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	2.5 V	3.3 V	
			V _{CC(B)}							
			1.8 V	5.0 V	1.8 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	5.0 V	3.3 V to 5.0 V	

 $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

C_{PD}	power dissipation capacitance	outputs enabled; OE = $V_{CC(A)}$								
		A port: (direction A to B)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	pF
		A port: (direction B to A)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	pF
		B port: (direction A to B)	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	pF
		B port: (direction B to A)	13	16	12	12	12	12	13	pF
		outputs disabled; OE = GND								
		A port: (direction A to B)	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.07	pF
		A port: (direction B to A)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	pF
		B port: (direction A to B)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	pF
		B port: (direction B to A)	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.09	pF

[1] C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in μW). $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$ where: f_i = input frequency in MHz; f_o = output frequency in MHz; C_L = 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] $f_i = 10\text{ MHz}$; $V_i = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$; $t_r = t_f = 1\text{ ns}$; $C_L = 0\text{ pF}$; $R_L = \infty\text{ }\Omega$.

12. Waveforms

Measurement points are given in [Table 14](#). V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.**Fig 5. The data input (An, Bn) to data output (Bn, An) propagation delay times**

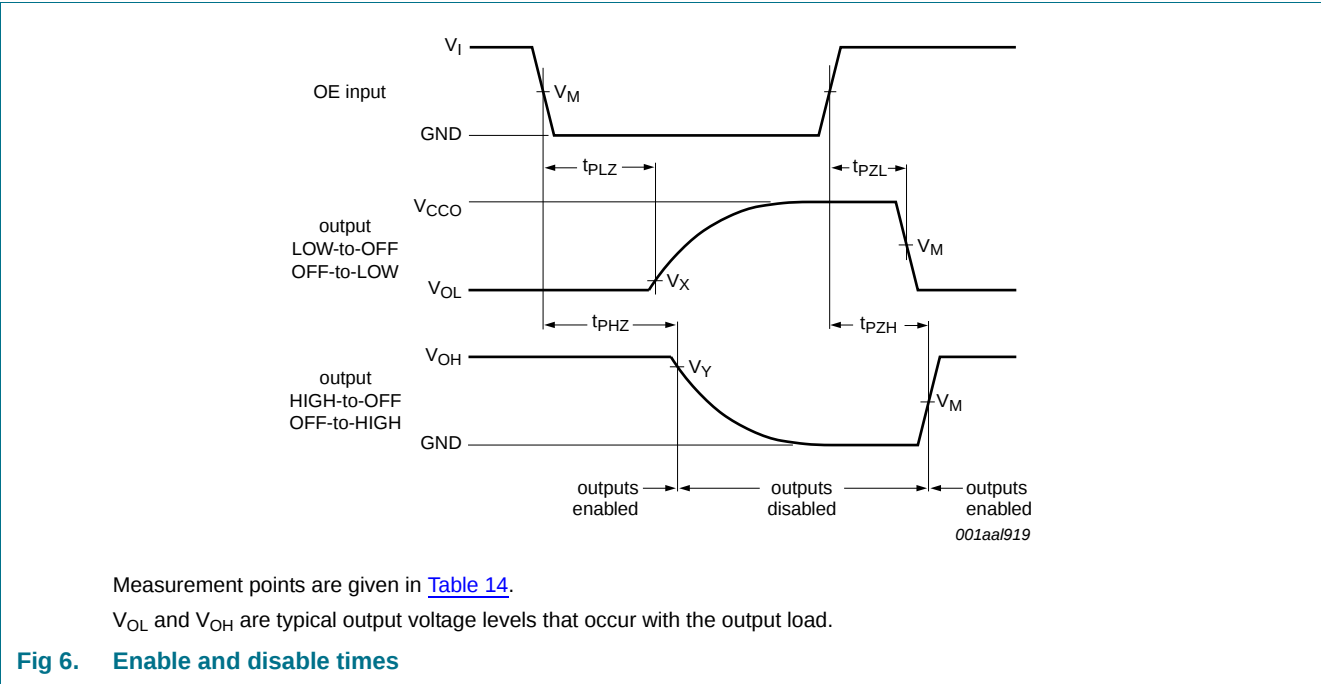
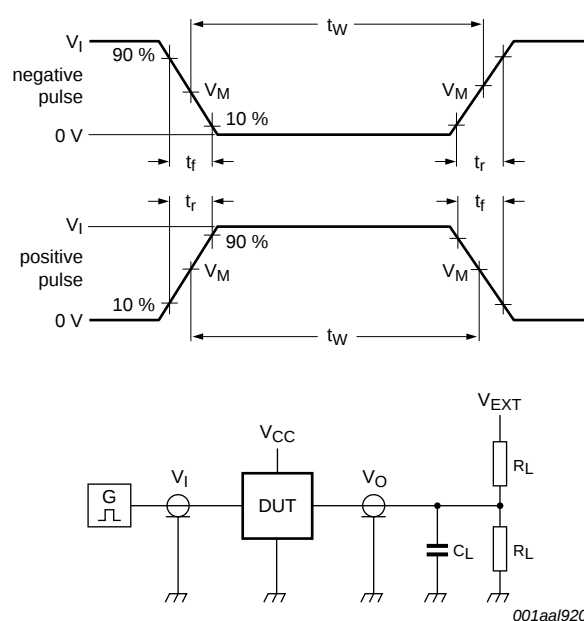


Table 14. Measurement points^[1]

Supply voltage	Input	Output		
V _{CCO}	V _M	V _M	V _X	V _Y
1.2 V	0.5V _{CCI}	0.5V _{CCO}	V _{OL} + 0.1 V	V _{OH} - 0.1 V
1.5 V ± 0.1 V	0.5V _{CCI}	0.5V _{CCO}	V _{OL} + 0.1 V	V _{OH} - 0.1 V
1.8 V ± 0.15 V	0.5V _{CCI}	0.5V _{CCO}	V _{OL} + 0.15 V	V _{OH} - 0.15 V
2.5 V ± 0.2 V	0.5V _{CCI}	0.5V _{CCO}	V _{OL} + 0.15 V	V _{OH} - 0.15 V
3.3 V ± 0.3 V	0.5V _{CCI}	0.5V _{CCO}	V _{OL} + 0.3 V	V _{OH} - 0.3 V
5.0 V ± 0.5 V	0.5V _{CCI}	0.5V _{CCO}	V _{OL} + 0.3 V	V _{OH} - 0.3 V

[1] V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the input and V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output.



Test data is given in Table 15.

All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: $PRR \leq 10 \text{ MHz}$; $Z_0 = 50 \text{ }\Omega$; $dV/dt \geq 1.0 \text{ V/ns}$.

R_L = Load resistance.

C_L = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

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

Fig 7. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 15. Test data

Supply voltage		Input		Load		V _{EXT}		
V _{CC(A)}	V _{CC(B)}	V _I ^[1]	Δt/ΔV	C _L	R _L ^[2]	t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	t _{PZH} , t _{PHZ}	t _{PZL} , t _{PLZ} ^[3]
1.2 V to 3.6 V	1.65 V to 5.5 V	V _{CCI}	≤ 1.0 ns/V	15 pF	50 kΩ, 1 MΩ	open	open	2V _{CCO}

- [1] V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the input.
- [2] For measuring data rate, pulse width, propagation delay and output rise and fall measurements, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$. For measuring enable and disable times, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$.
- [3] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output.

13. Application information

13.1 Applications

Voltage level-translation applications. The NTB0104-Q100 can be used to interface between devices or systems operating at different supply voltages. See [Figure 8](#) for a typical operating circuit using the NTB0104-Q100.

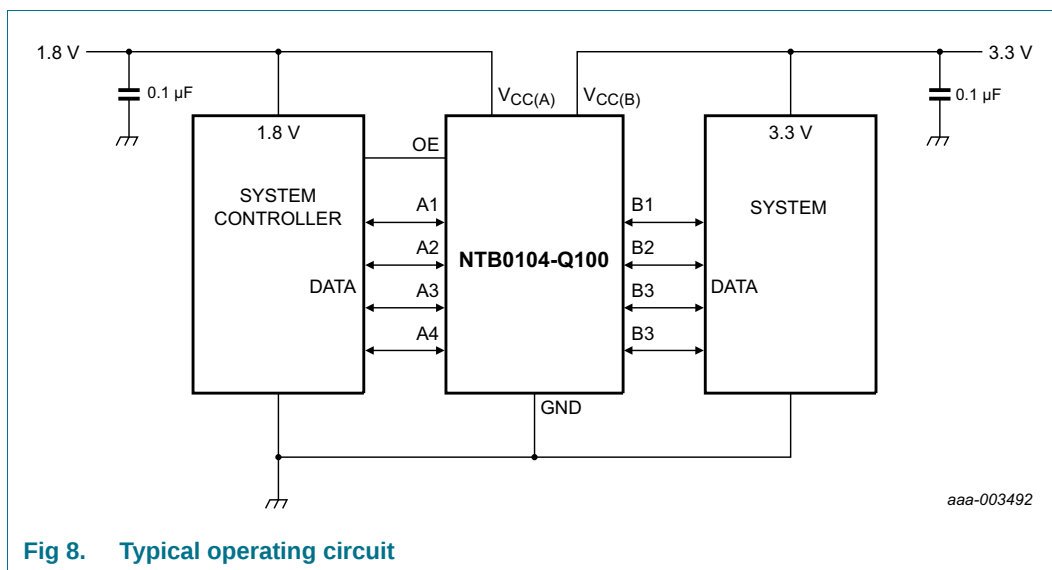


Fig 8. Typical operating circuit

13.2 Architecture

The architecture of the NTB0104-Q100 is shown in [Figure 9](#). The device does not require an extra input signal to control the direction of data flow from A to B or from B to A. In a static state, the output drivers of the NTB0104-Q100 can maintain a defined output level. However, the output architecture has been designed so that when data on the bus starts flowing in the opposite direction, an external driver can overdrive the output drivers. The output one shots detect rising or falling edges on the A or B ports. During a rising edge, the one-shots turn on the PMOS transistors (T1, T3) for a short duration, accelerating the low-to-high transition. Similarly, during a falling edge, the one-shots turn on the NMOS transistors (T2, T4) for a short duration, accelerating the high-to-low transition. During output transitions, the typical output impedance is 70 Ω at $V_{CCO} = 1.2$ V to 1.8 V, 50 Ω at $V_{CCO} = 1.8$ V to 3.3 V and 40 Ω at $V_{CCO} = 3.3$ V to 5.0 V.

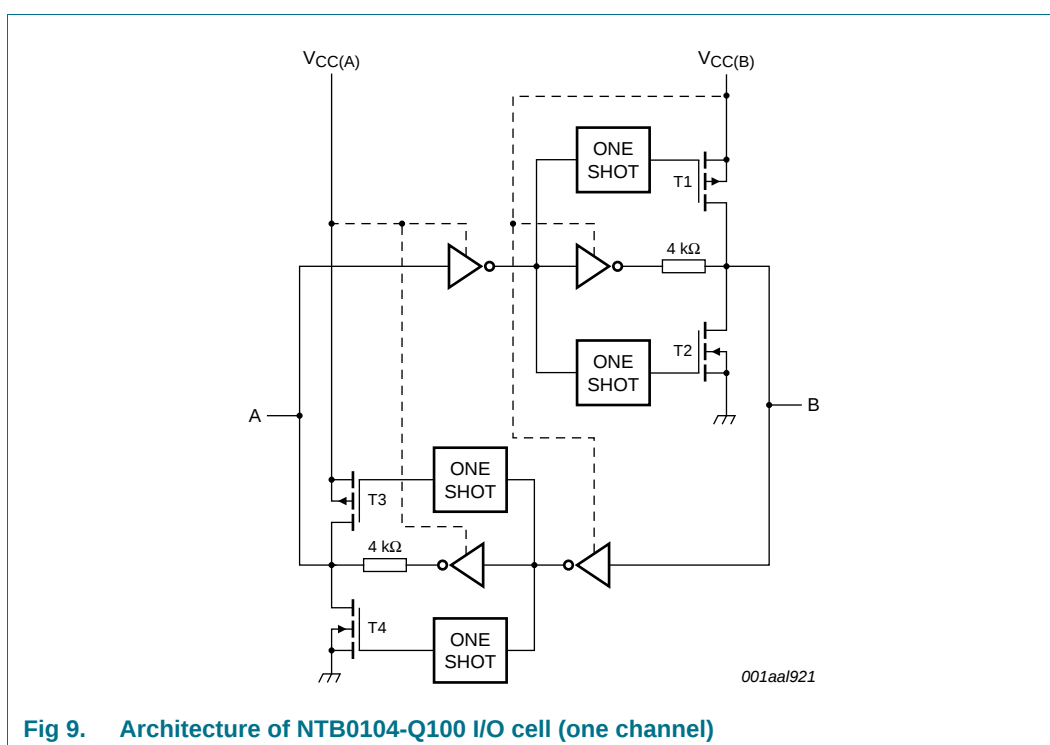
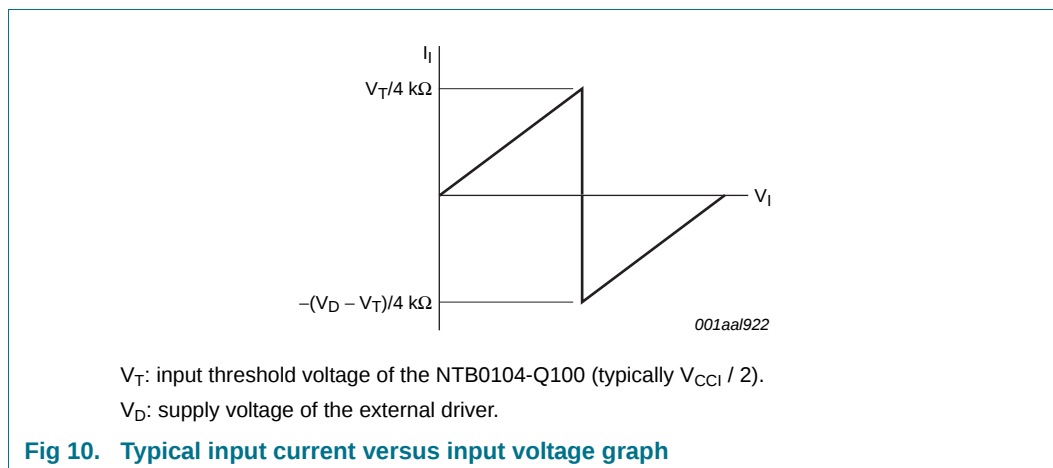


Fig 9. Architecture of NTB0104-Q100 I/O cell (one channel)

13.3 Input driver requirements

For correct operation, the device driving the data I/Os of the NTB0104-Q100 must have a minimum drive capability of ± 2 mA. See [Figure 10](#) for a plot of typical input current versus input voltage.



13.4 Power-up

During operation, $V_{CC(A)}$ must never be higher than $V_{CC(B)}$. However, during power-up, $V_{CC(A)} \geq V_{CC(B)}$ does not damage the device. This means that either power supply can be ramped up first. There is no special power-up sequencing required. The NTB0104-Q100 includes circuitry that disables all output ports when either $V_{CC(A)}$ or $V_{CC(B)}$ is switched off.

13.5 Enable and disable

An output enable input (OE) is used to disable the device. Setting OE = LOW causes all I/Os to assume the high-impedance OFF-state. The disable time (t_{dis} with no external load) indicates the delay between when OE goes LOW and when outputs actually become disabled. The enable time (t_{en}) indicates the amount of time to allow for one one-shot circuitry to become operational after OE is taken HIGH. To ensure the high-impedance OFF-state during power-up or power-down, tie pin OE to GND through a pull-down resistor. The current-sourcing capability of the driver determines the minimum value of the resistor.

13.6 Pull-up or pull-down resistors on I/O lines

As mentioned previously, the NTB0104-Q100 is designed with low static drive strength to drive capacitive loads of up to 70 pF. To avoid output contention issues, any pull-up or pull-down resistor used, must be higher than 50 kΩ. Consequently, the NTB0104-Q100 is not recommended for use in open-drain driver applications such as 1-Wire or I²C. For these applications, the NTS0104-Q100 level translator is recommended.

14. Package outline

DHVQFN14: plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads;
14 terminals; body 2.5 x 3 x 0.85 mm
SOT762-1

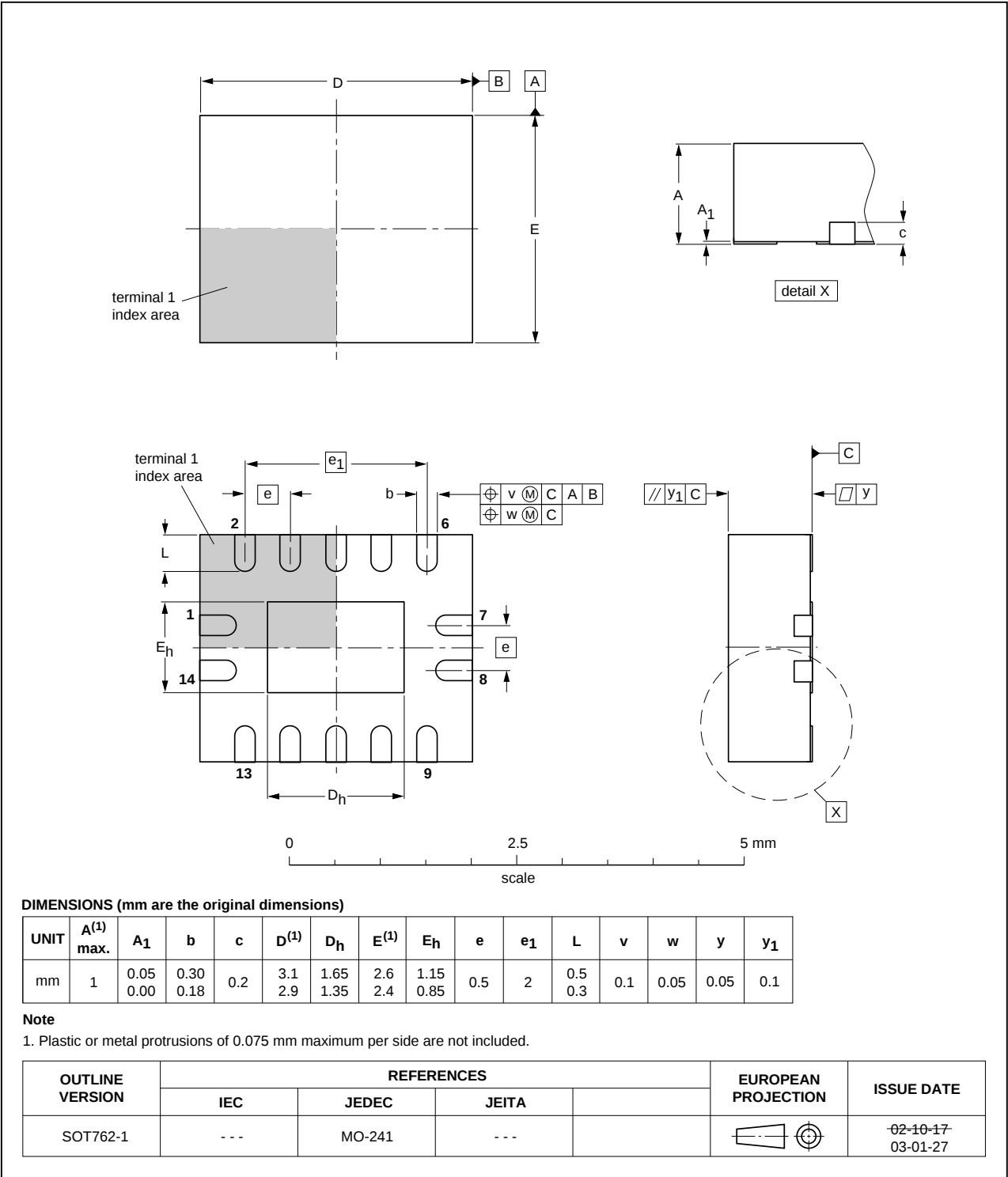


Fig 11. Package outline SOT762-1 (DHVQFN14)

WLCSP12: wafer level chip-size package,
12 bumps; body 1.20 x 1.60 x 0.56 mm. (Backside Coating included)

NTB0104UK-Q100

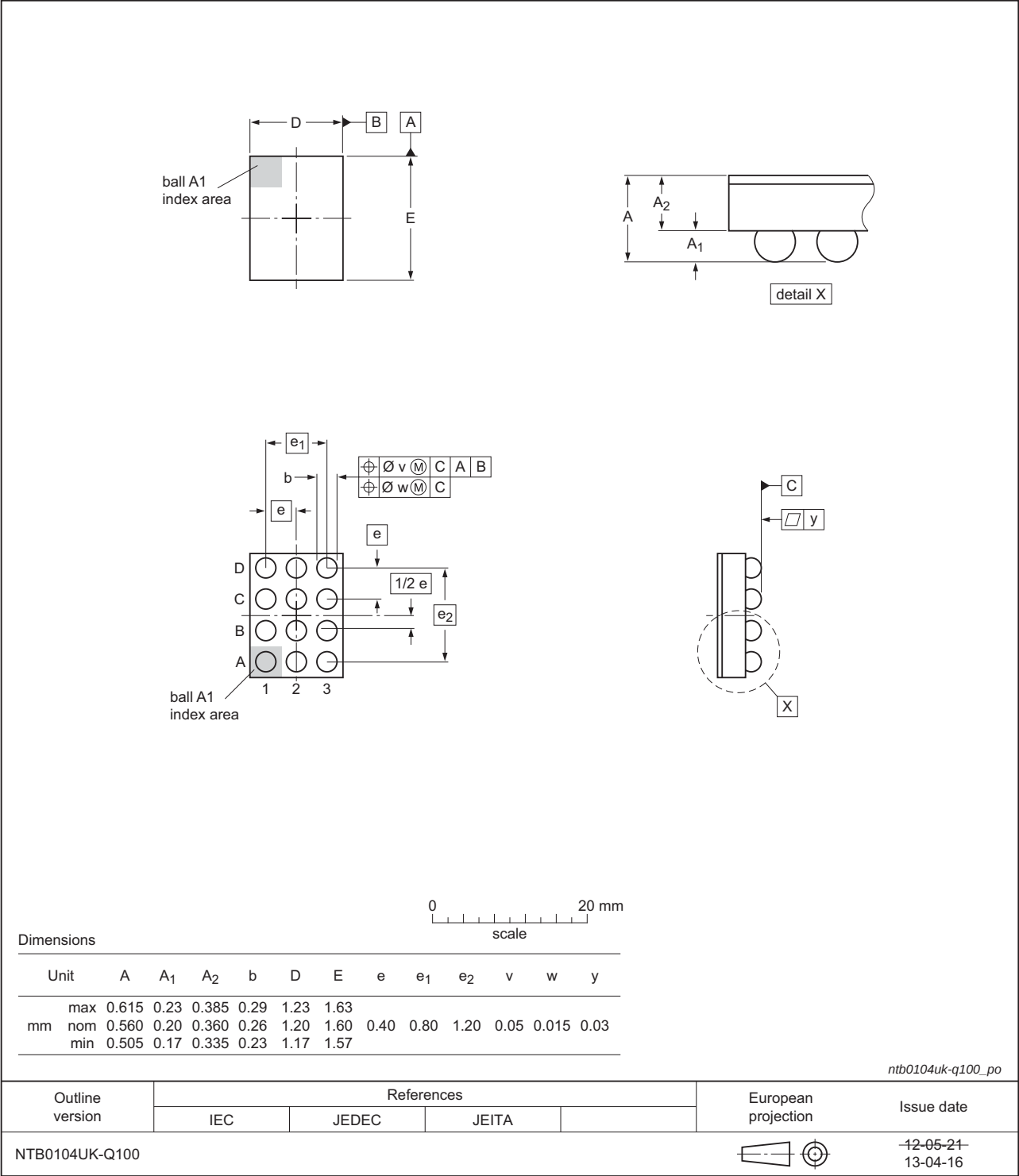


Fig 12. Package outline WLCSP12 package

15. Abbreviations

Table 16. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
MIL	Military
MM	Machine Model

16. Revision history

Table 17. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
NTB0104_Q100 v.2	20130418	Product data sheet	-	NTB0104_Q100 v.1
Modifications:	• added type number NTB0104BQ-Q100.			
NTB0104_Q100 v.1	20120807	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.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

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

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Наши преимущества:

- Поставка оригинальных импортных электронных компонентов напрямую с производств Америки, Европы и Азии, а так же с крупнейших складов мира;
- Широкая линейка поставок активных и пассивных импортных электронных компонентов (более 30 млн. наименований);
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Помощь Конструкторского Отдела и консультации квалифицированных инженеров;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Поставка электронных компонентов под контролем ВП;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Компания «Океан Электроники» является официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России одного из крупнейших производителей разъемов военного и аэрокосмического назначения «JONHON», а так же официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России производителя высокотехнологичных и надежных решений для передачи СВЧ сигналов «FORSTAR».



JONHON

«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

(Применяются в военной, авиационной, аэрокосмической, морской, железнодорожной, горно- и нефтедобывающей отраслях промышленности)

«FORSTAR» (основан в 1998 г.)

ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели,
кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



Телефон: 8 (812) 309-75-97 (многоканальный)

Факс: 8 (812) 320-03-32

Электронная почта: ocean@oceanchips.ru

Web: <http://oceanchips.ru/>

Адрес: 198099, г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Калинина, д. 2, корп. 4, лит. А