

# SN74AVC2T45 2-Bit, Dual Supply, Bus Transceiver with Configurable Level-Shifting and Translation

## 1 Features

- Available in the Texas Instruments NanoFree™ Package
- $V_{CC}$  Isolation Feature: If Either  $V_{CC}$  Input Is at GND, Both Ports Are in the High-Impedance State
- Dual Supply Rail Design
- I/Os Are 4.6V Over Voltage Tolerant
- $I_{off}$  Supports Partial-Power-Down Mode Operation
- Max Data Rates
  - 500Mbps (1.8V to 3.3V)
  - 320Mbps (<1.8V to 3.3V)
  - 320Mbps (Level-Shifting to 2.5V or 1.8V)
  - 280Mbps (Level-Shifting to 1.5V)
  - 240Mbps (Level-Shifting to 1.2V)
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 100mA Per JESD 78, Class II
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22

## 2 Applications

- Smartphones
- Servers
- Desktop PCs and notebooks
- Other portable devices

## 3 Description

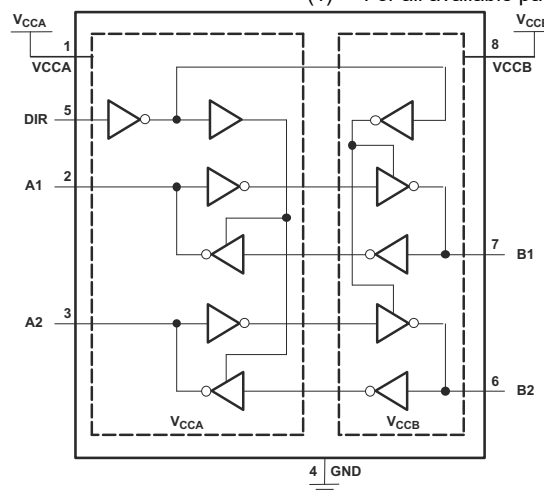
This 2-bit non-inverting bus transceiver uses two separate configurable power-supply rails. The A ports are designed to track  $V_{CCA}$  and accepts any supply voltage from 1.2V to 3.6V. The B ports are designed to track  $V_{CCB}$  and accepts any supply voltage from 1.2V to 3.6V. This allows for universal low-voltage bidirectional translation and level-shifting between any of the 1.2V, 1.5V, 1.8V, 2.5V, and 3.3V voltage nodes.

The SN74AVC2T45 is designed for asynchronous communication between two data buses. The logic levels of the direction-control (DIR pin) input activate either the B-port outputs or the A-port outputs. The device transmits data from the A bus to the B bus when the B-port outputs are activated and from the B bus to the A bus when the A-port outputs are activated. The input circuitry on both A and B ports always is active and must have a logic HIGH or LOW level applied to prevent excess leakage current on the internal CMOS structure.

### Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	BODY SIZE (NOM)
SN74AVC2T45DCT	DCT, (SSOP, 8)	2.95mm × 2.80mm
SN74AVC2T45DCU	DCU (VSSOP, 8)	2.30mm × 2.00mm
SN74AVC2T45YZP	YZP (DSBGA, 8)	1.89mm × 0.89mm
SN74AVC2T45DDF	DDF (SOT-23, 8)	2.90mm × 1.60mm

(1) For all available packages, see [Section 11](#).



A. Pin numbers are for the DCT and DCU packages only.

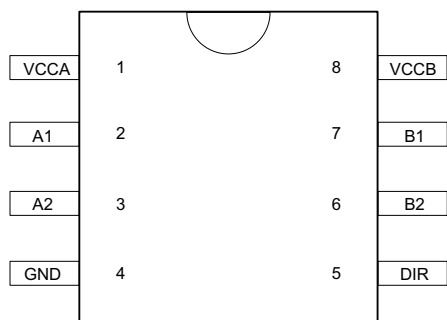
### Logic Diagram (Positive Logic)



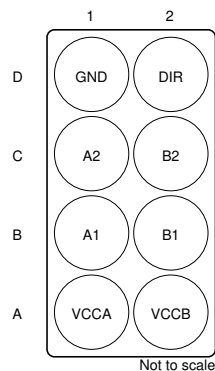
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## 4 Pin Configuration and Functions



**Figure 4-1. DCT or DCU Package 8-Pin SM8 or VSSOP Top View**



**Figure 4-2. YZP Package 8-Pin DSBGA Bottom View**

## Pin Functions

PIN			TYPE <sup>(1)</sup>	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO. (SM8, VSSOP)	NO. (DSBGA)		
VCCA	1	A1	—	Supply Voltage A
VCCB	8	A2	—	Supply Voltage B
GND	4	D1	—	Ground
A1	2	B1	I/O	Output or input depending on state of DIR. Output level depends on V <sub>CCA</sub> .
A2	3	C1	I/O	Output or input depending on state of DIR. Output level depends on V <sub>CCA</sub> .
B1	7	B2	I/O	Output or input depending on state of DIR. Output level depends on V <sub>CCB</sub> .
B2	6	C2	I/O	Output or input depending on state of DIR. Output level depends on V <sub>CCB</sub> .
DIR	5	D2	I	Direction Pin, Connect to GND or to VCCA

(1) I = Input; O = Output; I/O = Input or Output

## 5 Specifications

### 5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CCA}$ $V_{CCB}$	Supply voltage		–0.5	4.6	V
$V_I$	Input voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	IO ports (A port)	–0.5	4.6	V
		IO ports (B port)	–0.5	4.6	
		Control inputs	–0.5	4.6	
$V_O$	Voltage applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state <sup>(2)</sup>	A port	–0.5	4.6	V
		B port	–0.5	4.6	
$V_O$	Voltage applied to any output in the high or low state <sup>(2) (3)</sup>	A port	–0.5	$V_{CCA} + 0.5$	V
		B port	–0.5	$V_{CCB} + 0.5$	
$I_{IK}$	Input clamp current	$V_I < 0$		–50	mA
$I_{OK}$	Output clamp current	$V_O < 0$		–50	mA
$I_O$	Continuous output current			±50	mA
	Continuous current through $V_{CCA}$ , $V_{CCB}$ , or GND			±100	mA
$T_J$	Junction temperature			150	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature		–65	150	°C

(1) Operation outside the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent device damage. *Absolute Maximum Ratings* do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under *Recommended Operating Conditions*.

If used outside the *Recommended Operating Conditions* but within the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.

(2) The input negative-voltage and output voltage ratings can be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

(3) The output positive-voltage rating can be exceeded up to 4.6 V maximum if the output current ratings are observed.

### 5.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge		
	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±8000	V
	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±1000	
	Machine Model (MM), Per JEDEC specification JESD22-A115-A	±200	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

## 5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

See (3) (4) (5)

			V <sub>CCI</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>CCO</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CCA</sub>	Supply voltage				1.2	3.6	V
V <sub>CCB</sub>	Supply voltage				1.2	3.6	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage	Data inputs <sup>(4)</sup>	1.2V to 1.95V		V <sub>CCI</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> × 0.65		V
			1.95V to 2.7V		1.6		
			2.7 V to 3.6 V		2		
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage	Data inputs <sup>(4)</sup>	1.2V to 1.95V		V <sub>CCI</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> × 0.35		V
			1.95V to 2.7V		0.7		
			2.7V to 3.6V		0.8		
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage	DIR (referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub> ) <sup>(5)</sup>	1.2V to 1.95V		V <sub>CCA</sub> × 0.65		V
			1.95V to 2.7V		1.6		
			2.7V to 3.6V		2		
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage	DIR (referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub> ) <sup>(5)</sup>	1.2V to 1.95V		V <sub>CCA</sub> × 0.35		V
			1.95V to 2.7V		0.7		
			2.7V to 3.6V		0.8		
V <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage				0	3.6	V
V <sub>O</sub>	Output voltage	Active state			0	V <sub>CCO</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	V
		3-state			0	3.6	
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current			1.2V	−3		mA
				1.4V to 1.6V	−6		
				1.65V to 1.95V	−8		
				2.3V to 2.7V	−9		
				3V to 3.6V	−12		
I <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output current			1.2V	3		mA
				1.4V to 1.6V	6		
				1.65V to 1.95V	8		
				2.3V to 2.7V	9		
				3V to 3.6V	12		
Δt/Δv	Input transition rise or fall rate				5	ns/V	
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature				−40	85	°C

(1) V<sub>CCI</sub> is the voltage associated with the input port supply VCCA or VCCB.

(2) V<sub>CCO</sub> is the voltage associated with the output port supply VCCA or VCCB.

(3) All unused data inputs of the device must be held at V<sub>CCI</sub> or GND to provide proper device operation. See [Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs](#).

(4) For V<sub>CCI</sub> values not specified in the data sheet, V<sub>IH</sub> min = V<sub>CCI</sub> × 0.7V, V<sub>IL</sub> max = V<sub>CCI</sub> × 0.3V.

(5) For V<sub>CCI</sub> values not specified in the data sheet, V<sub>IH</sub> min = V<sub>CCA</sub> × 0.7V, V<sub>IL</sub> max = V<sub>CCA</sub> × 0.3V.

## 5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		SN74AVC2T45				UNIT
		DCT (SM8)	DCU (VSSOP)	DDF (SOT-23)	YZP (DSBGA)	
		8 PINS	8 PINS	8 PINS	8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	183.1	246.9	203.2	105.8	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	101.5	95.2	121.5	1.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	111.0	158.4	99.8	10.8	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	27.6	34.1	21.4	3.1	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	109.2	157.5	99.5	10.8	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application note.

## 5.5 Electrical Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1) (2)</sup>

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			−40°C to +85°C		UNIT
						MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	
V <sub>OH</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>		I <sub>OH</sub> = −100μA	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub>	1.2V to 3.6V	1.2V to 3.6V				V <sub>CCO</sub> − 0.2V		V
		I <sub>OH</sub> = −3mA		1.2V	1.2V	0.95					
		I <sub>OH</sub> = −6mA		1.4V	1.4V				1.05		
		I <sub>OH</sub> = −8mA		1.65V	1.65V				1.2		
		I <sub>OH</sub> = −9mA		2.3V	2.3V				1.75		
		I <sub>OH</sub> = −12mA		3V	3V				2.3		
V <sub>OL</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>		I <sub>OL</sub> = 100μA	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IL</sub>	1.2V to 3.6V	1.2V to 3.6V				0.2		V
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 3mA		1.2V	1.2V	0.25					
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 6mA		1.4V	1.4V				0.35		
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 8mA		1.65V	1.65V				0.45		
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 9mA		2.3V	2.3V				0.55		
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 12mA		3V	3V				0.7		
I <sub>I</sub>	DIR	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCA</sub> or GND		1.2V to 3.6V	1.2V to 3.6V	±0.025	±0.25			±1	μA
I <sub>off</sub>	A port	V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 to 3.6V		0V	0 to 3.6 V	±0.1	±1			±5	μA
	B port			0 to 3.6V	0V	±0.1	±1		±5		
I <sub>OZ</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	B port	V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>CCO</sub> or GND, V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCI</sub> or GND		0V	3.6V	±0.5	±2.5			±5	μA
	A port			3.6V	0V	±0.5	±2.5		±5		
I <sub>CCA</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCI</sub> or GND, I <sub>O</sub> = 0		1.2V to 3.6V	1.2V to 3.6V					10	μA	
			0V	3.6V				−2			
			3.6V	0V				10			
I <sub>CCB</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCI</sub> or GND, I <sub>O</sub> = 0		1.2V to 3.6V	1.2V to 3.6V					10	μA	
			0V	3.6V				10			
			3.6V	0V				−2			
I <sub>CCA</sub> + I <sub>CCB</sub> (see Table 5-1)		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCI</sub> or GND, I <sub>O</sub> = 0		1.2V to 3.6V	1.2V to 3.6V					20	μA
C <sub>I</sub>	Control inputs	V <sub>I</sub> = 3.3V or GND		3.3V	3.3V	2.5					pF
C <sub>io</sub>	A or B port	V <sub>O</sub> = 3.3V or GND		3.3V	3.3V	6					pF

(1)  $V_{CCO}$  is the voltage associated with the output port supply  $V_{CCA}$  or  $V_{CCB}$ .

(2)  $V_{CCI}$  is the voltage associated with the input port supply  $V_{CCA}$  or  $V_{CCB}$ .

(3)  $V_{OH}$ : Output High Voltage;  $V_{OL}$ : Output Low Voltage;  $I_{OZ}$ : Hi-Z Output Current;  $I_{CCA}$ : Supply A Current;  $I_{CCB}$ : Supply B Current

## 5.6 Switching Characteristics: $V_{CCA} = 1.2V$

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CCA} = 1.2V$  (see [Figure 6-1](#))

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$V_{CCB} = 1.2V$	$V_{CCB} = 1.5V$	$V_{CCB} = 1.8V$	$V_{CCB} = 2.5V$	$V_{CCB} = 3.3V$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}^{(2)}$	A	B	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	ns
$t_{PHL}^{(2)}$			3.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	
$t_{PLH}^{(2)}$	B	A	3.4	3.1	3	2.9	2.9	ns
$t_{PHL}^{(2)}$			3.4	3.1	3	2.9	2.9	
$t_{PHZ}^{(2)}$	DIR	A	5.2	5.2	5.1	5	4.8	ns
$t_{PLZ}^{(2)}$			5.2	5.2	5.1	5	4.8	
$t_{PHZ}^{(2)}$	DIR	B	5	4	3.8	2.8	3.2	ns
$t_{PLZ}^{(2)}$			5	4	3.8	2.8	3.2	
$t_{PZH}^{(2)(1)}$	DIR	A	8.4	7.1	6.8	5.7	6.1	ns
$t_{PZL}^{(2)(1)}$			8.4	7.1	6.8	5.7	6.1	
$t_{PZH}^{(2)(1)}$	DIR	B	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.2	7	ns
$t_{PZL}^{(2)(1)}$			8.3	7.8	7.5	7.2	7	

(1) The enable time is a calculated value, derived using the formula shown in the [Section 8.2.2.2.1](#) section.

(2)  $t_{PLH}$ : Low-to-high Propagation Delay;  $t_{PHL}$ : High-to-Low Propagation Delay;  $t_{PHZ}$ : High-to-Hi-Z Propagation Delay;  $t_{PLZ}$ : Low-to-Hi-Z Propagation Delay;  $t_{PZH}$ : Hi-Z-to-High Propagation Delay;  $t_{PZL}$ : Hi-Z-to-Low Propagation Delay

## 5.7 Switching Characteristics: $V_{CCA} = 1.5V \pm 0.1V$

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CCA} = 1.5V \pm 0.1V$  (see [Figure 6-1](#))

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$V_{CCB} = 1.2V$	$V_{CCB} = 1.5V \pm 0.1V$		$V_{CCB} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V$		$V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$		$V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$		UNIT
			TYP	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
$t_{PLH}^{(2)}$	A	B	2.8	0.7	5.4	0.5	4.6	0.4	3.7	0.3	3.5	ns
$t_{PHL}^{(2)}$			2.8	0.7	5.4	0.5	4.6	0.4	3.7	0.3	3.5	
$t_{PLH}^{(2)}$	B	A	2.7	0.8	5.4	0.7	5.2	0.6	4.9	0.5	4.7	ns
$t_{PHL}^{(2)}$			2.7	0.8	5.4	0.7	5.2	0.6	4.9	0.5	4.7	
$t_{PHZ}^{(2)}$	DIR	A	3.9	1.3	8.5	1.3	7.8	1.1	7.7	1.4	7.6	ns
$t_{PLZ}^{(2)}$			3.9	1.3	8.5	1.3	7.8	1.1	7.7	1.4	7.6	
$t_{PHZ}^{(2)}$	DIR	B	4.7	1.1	7	1.4	6.9	1.2	6.9	1.7	7.1	ns
$t_{PLZ}^{(2)}$			4.7	1.1	7	1.4	6.9	1.2	6.9	1.7	7.1	
$t_{PZH}^{(2)(1)}$	DIR	A	7.4		12.4		12.1		11.8		11.8	ns
$t_{PZL}^{(2)(1)}$			7.4		12.4		12.1		11.8		11.8	
$t_{PZH}^{(2)(1)}$	DIR	B	6.7		13.9		12.4		11.4		11.1	ns
$t_{PZL}^{(2)(1)}$			6.7		13.9		12.4		11.4		11.1	

(1) The enable time is a calculated value, derived using the formula shown in the [Section 8.2.2.2.1](#) section.

(2)  $t_{PLH}$ : Low-to-high Propagation Delay;  $t_{PHL}$ : High-to-Low Propagation Delay;  $t_{PHZ}$ : High-to-Hi-Z Propagation Delay;  $t_{PLZ}$ : Low-to-Hi-Z Propagation Delay;  $t_{PZH}$ : Hi-Z-to-High Propagation Delay;  $t_{PZL}$ : Hi-Z-to-Low Propagation Delay

## 5.8 Switching Characteristics: $V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V$

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V$  (see Figure 6-1)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$V_{CCB} = 1.2V$	$V_{CCB} = 1.5V \pm 0.1V$		$V_{CCB} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V$		$V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$		$V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$		UNIT
			TYP	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
$t_{PLH}^{(2)}$	A	B	2.7	0.5	5.2	0.4	4.3	0.2	3.4	0.2	3.1	ns
$t_{PHL}^{(2)}$			2.7	0.5	5.2	0.4	4.3	0.2	3.4	0.2	3.1	
$t_{PLH}^{(2)}$	B	A	2.4	0.7	4.7	0.5	4.4	0.5	4	0.4	3.8	ns
$t_{PHL}^{(2)}$			2.4	0.7	4.7	0.5	4.4	0.5	4	0.4	3.8	
$t_{PHZ}^{(2)}$	DIR	A	3.7	1.3	8.1	0.7	6.9	1.4	5.3	1.1	5.2	ns
$t_{PLZ}^{(2)}$			3.7	1.3	8.1	0.7	6.9	1.4	5.3	1.1	5.2	
$t_{PHZ}^{(2)}$	DIR	B	4.4	1.3	5.8	1.3	5.9	0.8	5.7	1.5	5.9	ns
$t_{PLZ}^{(2)}$			4.4	1.3	5.8	1.3	5.9	0.8	5.7	1.5	5.9	
$t_{PZH}^{(2)(1)}$	DIR	A	6.8		10.5		10.3		9.7		9.7	ns
$t_{PZL}^{(2)(1)}$			6.8		10.5		10.3		9.7		9.7	
$t_{PZH}^{(2)(1)}$	DIR	B	6.4		13.3		11.2		8.7		8.3	ns
$t_{PZL}^{(2)(1)}$			6.4		13.3		11.2		8.7		8.3	

(1) The enable time is a calculated value, derived using the formula shown in the Section 8.2.2.2.1 section.

(2)  $t_{PLH}$ : Low-to-high Propagation Delay;  $t_{PHL}$ : High-to-Low Propagation Delay;  $t_{PHZ}$ : High-to-Hi-Z Propagation Delay;  $t_{PLZ}$ : Low-to-Hi-Z Propagation Delay;  $t_{PZH}$ : Hi-Z-to-High Propagation Delay;  $t_{PZL}$ : Hi-Z-to-Low Propagation Delay

## 5.9 Switching Characteristics: $V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$  (see Figure 6-1)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$V_{CCB} = 1.2V$	$V_{CCB} = 1.5V \pm 0.1V$		$V_{CCB} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V$		$V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$		$V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$		UNIT
			TYP	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
$t_{PLH}^{(2)}$	A	B	2.6	0.4	4.9	0.2	4	0.2	3	0.2	2.6	ns
$t_{PHL}^{(2)}$			2.6	0.4	4.9	0.2	4	0.2	3	0.2	2.6	
$t_{PLH}^{(2)}$	B	A	2.1	0.6	3.8	0.5	3.4	0.4	3	0.3	2.8	ns
$t_{PHL}^{(2)}$			2.1	0.6	3.8	0.5	3.4	0.4	3	0.3	2.8	
$t_{PHZ}^{(2)}$	DIR	A	2.4	0.7	7.9	0.8	6.4	0.8	5	0.5	4.3	ns
$t_{PLZ}^{(2)}$			2.4	0.7	7.9	0.8	6.4	0.8	5	0.5	4.3	
$t_{PHZ}^{(2)}$	DIR	B	3.8	1	4.3	0.6	4.3	0.5	4.2	1.1	4.1	ns
$t_{PLZ}^{(2)}$			3.8	1	4.3	0.6	4.3	0.5	4.2	1.1	4.1	
$t_{PZH}^{(2)(1)}$	DIR	A	5.9		8.5		7.7		7.2		6.9	ns
$t_{PZL}^{(2)(1)}$			5.9		8.5		7.7		7.2		6.9	
$t_{PZH}^{(2)(1)}$	DIR	B	5		12.8		10.4		8		6.9	ns
$t_{PZL}^{(2)(1)}$			5		12.8		10.4		8		6.9	

(1) The enable time is a calculated value, derived using the formula shown in the Section 8.2.2.2.1 section.

(2)  $t_{PLH}$ : Low-to-high Propagation Delay;  $t_{PHL}$ : High-to-Low Propagation Delay;  $t_{PHZ}$ : High-to-Hi-Z Propagation Delay;  $t_{PLZ}$ : Low-to-Hi-Z Propagation Delay;  $t_{PZH}$ : Hi-Z-to-High Propagation Delay;  $t_{PZL}$ : Hi-Z-to-Low Propagation Delay



## 5.10 Switching Characteristics: $V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$  (see [Figure 6-1](#))

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$V_{CCB} = 1.2V$	$V_{CCB} = 1.5V$ $\pm 0.1V$		$V_{CCB} = 1.8V$ $\pm 0.15V$		$V_{CCB} = 2.5V$ $\pm 0.2V$		$V_{CCB} = 3.3V$ $\pm 0.3V$		UNIT
			TYP	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
$t_{PLH}^{(2)}$	A	B	2.5	0.3	4.7	0.2	3.8	0.2	2.8	0.2	2.4	ns
$t_{PHL}^{(2)}$			2.5	0.3	4.7	0.2	3.8	0.2	2.8	0.2	2.4	
$t_{PLH}^{(2)}$	B	A	2.1	0.6	3.6	0.4	3.1	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.4	ns
$t_{PHL}^{(2)}$			2.1	0.6	3.6	0.4	3.1	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.4	
$t_{PHZ}^{(2)}$	DIR	A	2.9	1.1	8	1	6.5	1.3	4.7	1.2	4	ns
$t_{PLZ}^{(2)}$			2.9	1.1	8	1	6.5	1.3	4.7	1.2	4	
$t_{PHZ}^{(2)}$	DIR	B	3.4	0.5	6.6	0.3	5.6	0.3	4.6	1.1	4.2	ns
$t_{PLZ}^{(2)}$			3.4	0.5	6.6	0.3	5.6	0.3	4.6	1.1	4.2	
$t_{PZH}^{(2)(1)}$	DIR	A	5.5		10.2		8.7		7.2		6.6	ns
$t_{PZL}^{(2)(1)}$			5.5		10.2		8.7		7.2		6.6	
$t_{PZH}^{(2)(1)}$	DIR	B	5.4		12.7		10.3		7.5		6.4	ns
$t_{PZL}^{(2)(1)}$			5.4		12.7		10.3		7.5		6.4	

- (1) The enable time is a calculated value, derived using the formula shown in the section  
(2)  $t_{PLH}$ : Low-to-high Propagation Delay;  $t_{PHL}$ : High-to-Low Propagation Delay;  $t_{PHZ}$ : High-to-Hi-Z Propagation Delay;  $t_{PLZ}$ : Low-to-Hi-Z Propagation Delay;  $t_{PZH}$ : Hi-Z-to-High Propagation Delay;  $t_{PZL}$ : Hi-Z-to-Low Propagation Delay

## 5.11 Operating Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ C$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$V_{CCA} =$ $V_{CCB} = 1.2V$	$V_{CCA} =$ $V_{CCB} = 1.5V$	$V_{CCA} =$ $V_{CCB} = 1.8V$	$V_{CCA} =$ $V_{CCB} = 2.5V$	$V_{CCA} =$ $V_{CCB} = 3.3V$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	
$C_{pdA}^{(1)}$	A-port input, B-port output	$C_L = 0,$ $f = 10MHz,$ $t_r^{(2)} = t_f^{(2)} = 1ns$	3	3	3	3	4	pF
	B-port input, A-port output		12	13	13	14	15	
$C_{pdB}^{(1)}$	A-port input, B-port output	$C_L = 0,$ $f = 10MHz,$ $t_r^{(2)} = t_f^{(2)} = 1ns$	12	13	13	14	15	pF
	B-port input, A-port output		3	3	3	3	4	

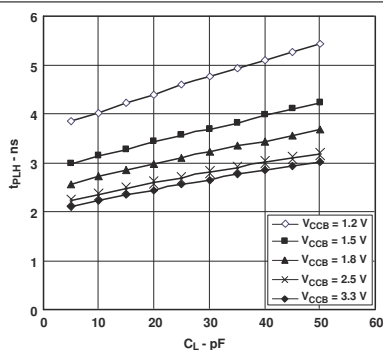
- (1) Power-dissipation capacitance per transceiver  
(2)  $t_r$ : Rise time;  $t_f$ : Fall time

## 5.12 Typical Characteristics

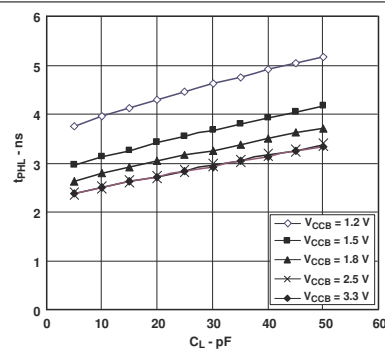
**Table 5-1. Typical Total Static Power Consumption ( $I_{CCA} + I_{CCB}$ )**

$V_{CCB}$	$V_{CCA}$						UNIT
	0V	1.2V	1.5V	1.8V	2.5V	3.3V	
0V	0	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	$\mu A$
1.2V	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	
1.5V	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	
1.8V	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	
2.5V	<0.5	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	
3.3V	<0.5	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	

### 5.12.1 Typical Propagation Delay (A to B) vs Load Capacitance, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , $V_{CCA} = 1.2V$

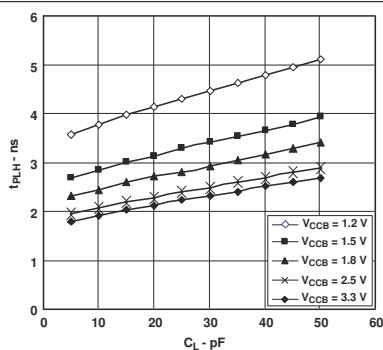


**Figure 5-1. Typical A-to-B Propagation Delay, Low to High**

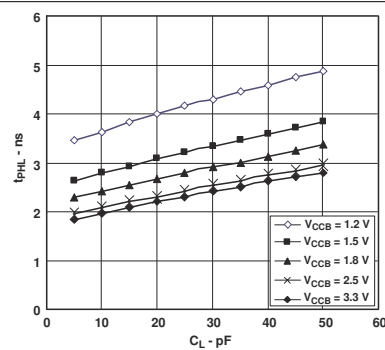


**Figure 5-2. Typical A-to-B Propagation Delay, High to Low**

### 5.12.2 Typical Propagation Delay (A to B) vs Load Capacitance, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , $V_{CCA} = 1.5V$



**Figure 5-3. Typical A-to-B Propagation Delay, Low to High**



**Figure 5-4. Typical A-to-B Propagation Delay, High to Low**

### 5.12.3 Typical Propagation Delay (A-to-B) vs Load Capacitance, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CCA} = 1.8\text{V}$

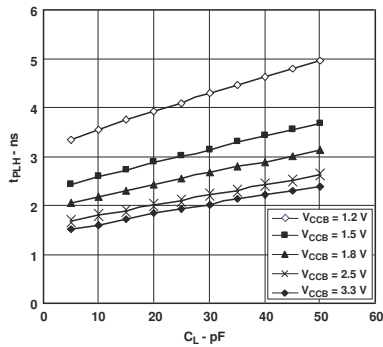


Figure 5-5. Typical A-to-B Propagation Delay, Low to High

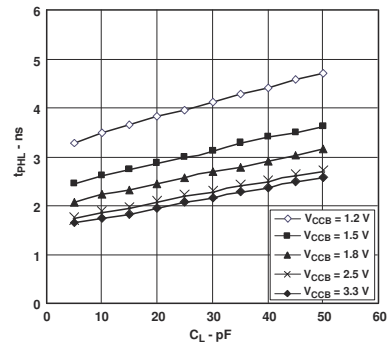


Figure 5-6. Typical A-to-B Propagation Delay, High to Low

### 5.12.4 Typical Propagation Delay (A to B) vs Load Capacitance, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CCA} = 2.5\text{V}$

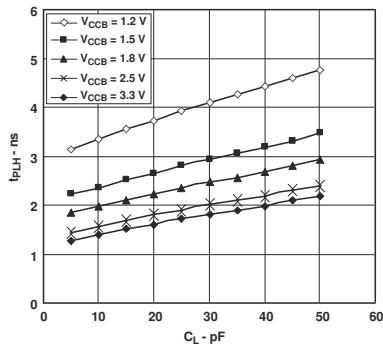


Figure 5-7. Typical A-to-B Propagation Delay, Low to High

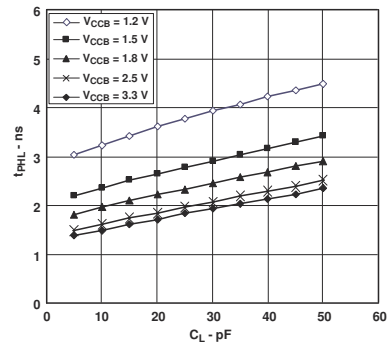


Figure 5-8. Typical A-to-B Propagation Delay, High to Low

### 5.12.5 Typical Propagation Delay (A to B) vs Load Capacitance, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CCA} = 3.3\text{V}$

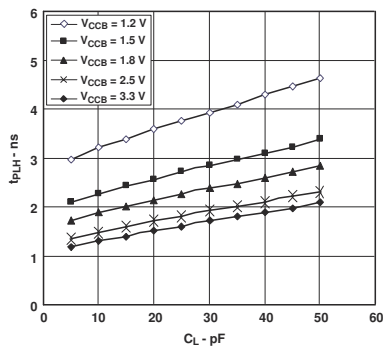


Figure 5-9. Typical A-to-B Propagation Delay, Low to High

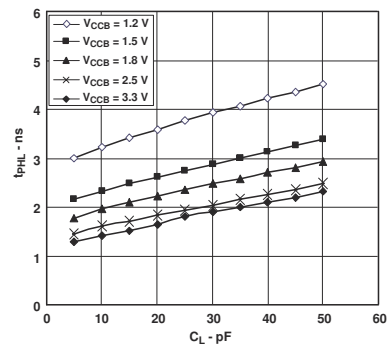
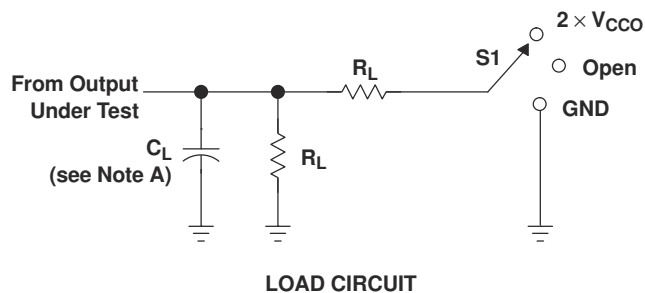


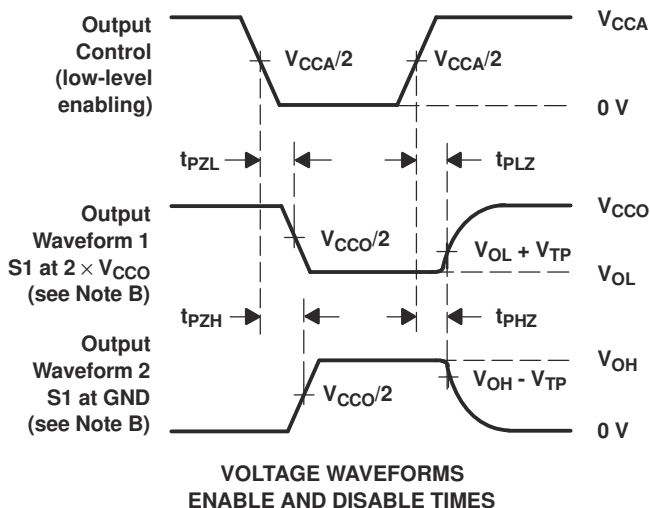
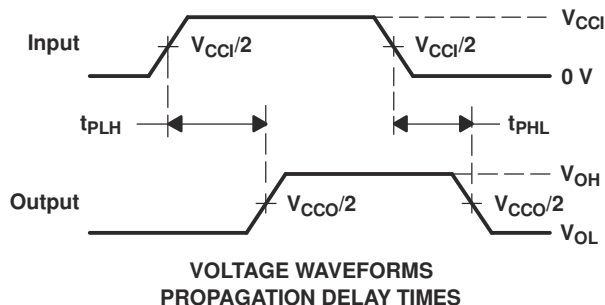
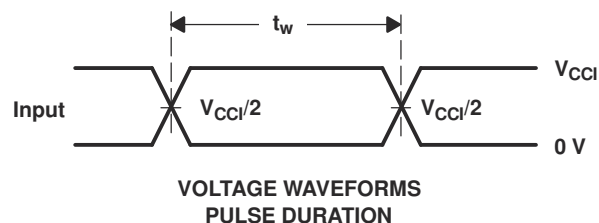
Figure 5-10. Typical A-to-B Propagation Delay, High to Low

## 6 Parameter Measurement Information



$V_{CCO}$	$C_L$	$R_L$	$V_{TP}$
1.2 V	15 pF	2 k $\Omega$	0.1 V
1.5 V $\pm$ 0.1 V	15 pF	2 k $\Omega$	0.1 V
1.8 V $\pm$ 0.15 V	15 pF	2 k $\Omega$	0.15 V
2.5 V $\pm$ 0.2 V	15 pF	2 k $\Omega$	0.15 V
3.3 V $\pm$ 0.3 V	15 pF	2 k $\Omega$	0.3 V

TEST	S1
$t_{pd}$	Open
$t_{PLZ}/t_{PZL}$	$2 \times V_{CCO}$
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PZH}$	GND



- NOTES:
- A.  $C_L$  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,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ ,  $dv/dt \geq 1$  V/ns.
  - D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.
  - E.  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$  are the same as  $t_{dis}$ .
  - F.  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$  are the same as  $t_{en}$ .
  - G.  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$  are the same as  $t_{pd}$ .
  - H.  $V_{CCI}$  is the  $V_{CC}$  associated with the input port.
  - I.  $V_{CCO}$  is the  $V_{CC}$  associated with the output port.

**Figure 6-1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms**

## 7 Detailed Description

### 7.1 Overview

This dual-bit noninverting bus transceiver uses two separate configurable power-supply rails. The A port is designed to track  $V_{CCA}$  and accepts any supply voltage from 1.2V to 3.6V. The B port is designed to track  $V_{CCB}$  and accepts any supply voltage from 1.2V to 3.6V. This allows for universal low-voltage bidirectional translation and level-shifting between any of the 1.2V, 1.5V, 1.8V, 2.5V, and 3.3V voltage nodes.

The device is designed for asynchronous communication between two data buses. The logic levels of the direction-control (DIR) input activate either the B-port outputs or the A-port outputs. The device transmits data from the A bus to the B bus when the B-port outputs are activated and from the B bus to the A bus when the A-port outputs are activated. The input circuitry on both A and B ports always is active and must have a logic HIGH or LOW level applied to prevent excess internal leakage of the CMOS.

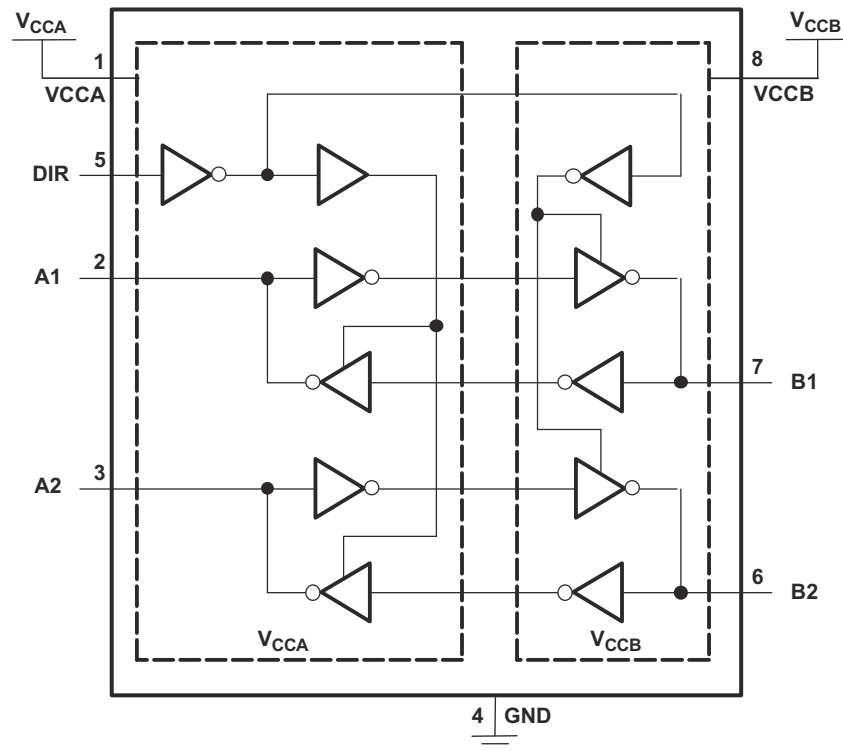
The device is designed so that the DIR input is powered by supply voltage from  $V_{CCA}$ .

This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using off output current ( $I_{off}$ ). The  $I_{off}$  circuitry disables the outputs, preventing damaging current backflow through the device when powered down.

The  $V_{CC}$  isolation feature makes sure that if either VCC input is at GND, both ports are put in a high-impedance state. This action prevents a false high or low logic being presented at the output.

NanoFree package technology is a major breakthrough in IC packaging concepts, using the die as the package.

### 7.2 Functional Block Diagram



Pin numbers are for the DCT and DCU packages only.

## 7.3 Feature Description

### 7.3.1 VCC Isolation

The  $V_{CC}$  isolation feature make sure that if either  $V_{CCA}$  or  $V_{CCB}$  are at GND, both ports are in a high-impedance state ( $I_{OZ}$  shown in [Electrical Characteristics](#)). This action prevents false logic levels from being presented to either bus.

### 7.3.2 2-Rail Design

Fully configurable 2-rail design allows each port to operate over the full 1.2V to 3.6V power-supply range.

### 7.3.3 IO Ports are 4.6-V Tolerant

The IO ports are up to 4.6 V tolerant.

### 7.3.4 Partial-Power-Down Mode

This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using off output current ( $I_{off}$ ). The  $I_{off}$  circuitry disables the outputs, preventing damaging current backflow through the device when the device is powered down.

## 7.4 Device Functional Modes

[Table 7-1](#) shows the functional modes of the SN74AVC2T45-Q1.

**Table 7-1. Function Table  
(Each Transceiver)**

INPUT DIR	OPERATION
L	B data to A bus
H	A data to B bus

## 8 Application and Implementation

### Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

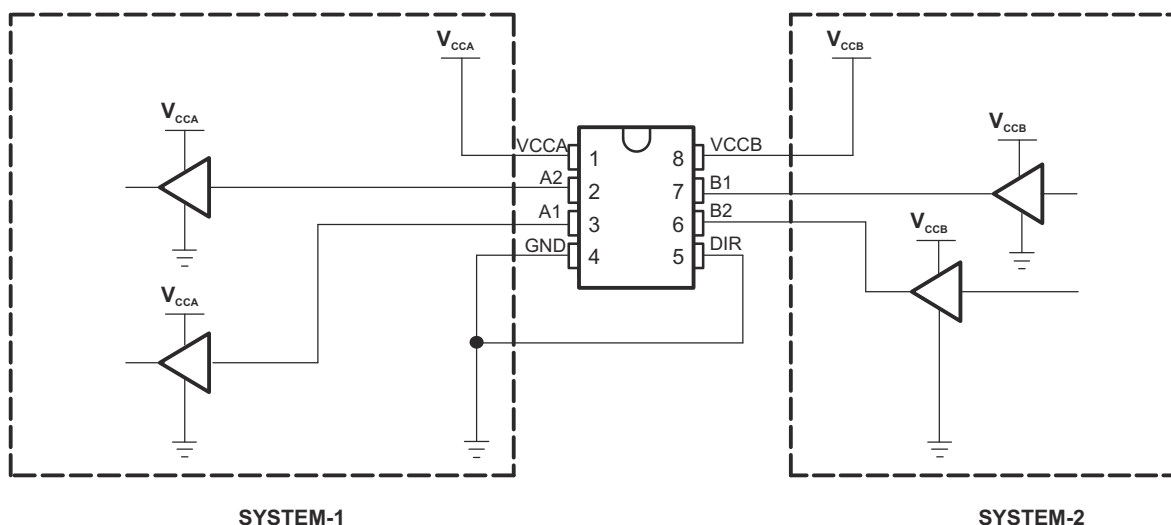
### 8.1 Application Information

The SN74AVC2T45 is used to shift IO voltage levels from one voltage domain to another. Bus A and bus B have independent power supplies, and a direction pin is used to control the direction of data flow. Unused data ports must not be floating; tie the unused port input and output to ground directly.

### 8.2 Typical Applications

#### 8.2.1 Unidirectional Logic Level-Shifting Application

Figure 8-1 is an example circuit of the SN74AVC2T45 used in a unidirectional logic level-shifting application.



**Figure 8-1. Unidirectional Logic Level-Shifting Application**

##### 8.2.1.1 Design Requirements

Table 8-1 lists the pins and pin descriptions of the SN74AVC2T45 connections with SYSTEM-1 and SYSTEM-2.

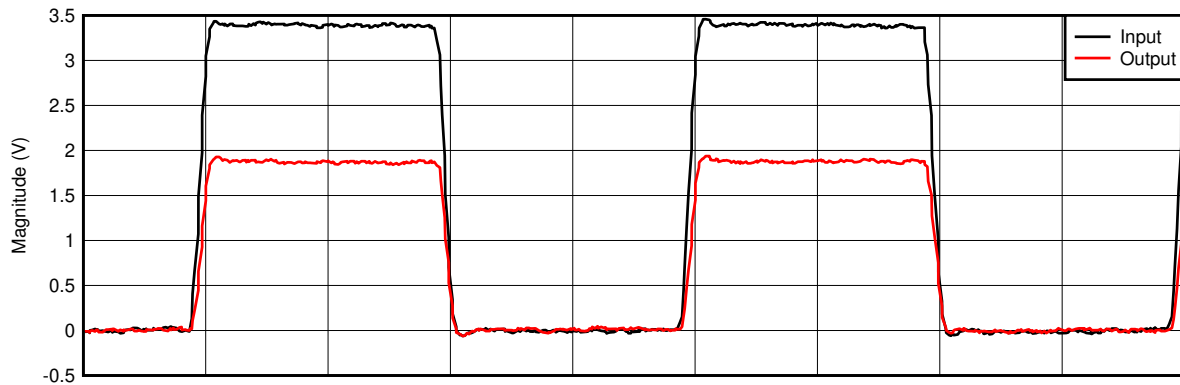
**Table 8-1. SN74AVC2T45 Pin Connections With SYSTEM-1 and SYSTEM-2**

PIN	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	VCCA	SYSTEM-1 supply voltage (1.2V to 3.6V)
2	A1	Output level depends on VCCA.
3	A2	Output level depends on VCCA.
4	GND	Device GND
5	DIR	The GND (low-level) determines B-port to A-port direction.
6	B2	Input threshold value depends on VCCB.
7	B1	Input threshold value depends on VCCB.
8	VCCB	SYSTEM-2 supply voltage (1.2V to 3.6V)

### 8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

This device uses drivers which are enabled depending on the state of the DIR pin. The designer must know the intended flow of data and take care not to violate any of the high or low logic levels. Unused data inputs must not be floating, as this can cause excessive internal leakage on the input CMOS structure. Make sure to tie any unused input and output ports directly to ground.

### 8.2.1.3 Application Curve



D001

Figure 8-2. 3.3 V to 1.8 V Level-Shifting With 1-MHz Square Wave

### 8.2.2 Bidirectional Logic Level-Shifting Application

Figure 8-3 shows the SN74AVC2T45 used in a bidirectional logic level-shifting application.

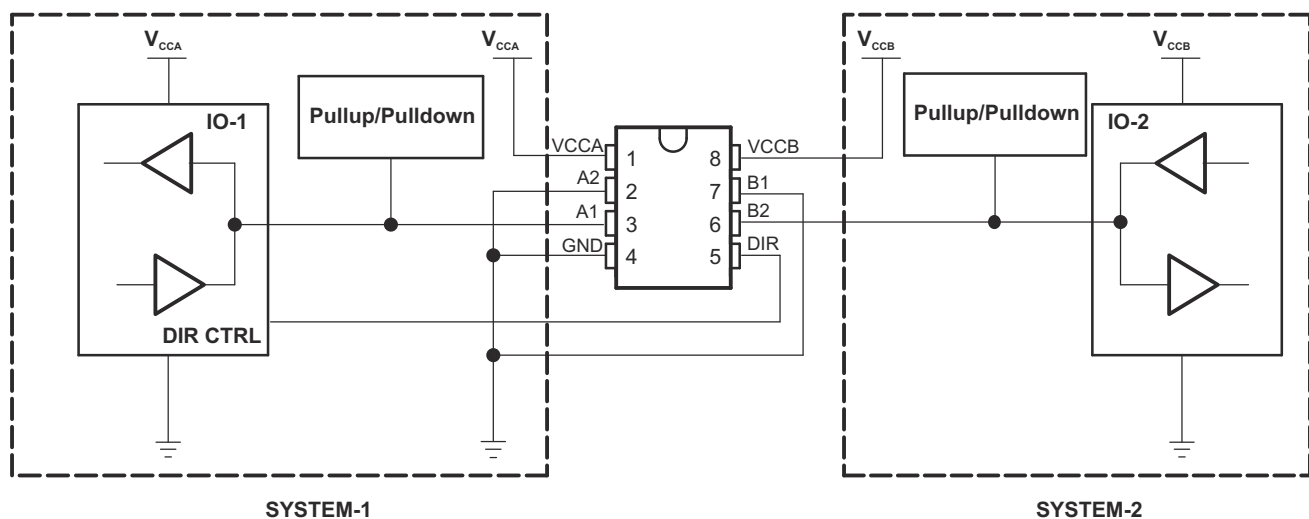


Figure 8-3. Bidirectional Logic Level-Shifting Application



### 8.2.2.1 Design Requirements

The SN74AVC2T45 does not have an output-enable (OE) pin, the system designer must take precautions to avoid bus contention between SYSTEM-1 and SYSTEM-2 when changing directions.

### 8.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Table 8-2 shows a sequence that illustrates data transmission from SYSTEM-1 to SYSTEM-2 and then from SYSTEM-2 to SYSTEM-1.

**Table 8-2. Data Transmission Sequence**

STATE	DIR CTRL	IO-1	IO-2	DESCRIPTION
1	H	Output	Input	SYSTEM-1 data to SYSTEM-2
2	H	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	SYSTEM-2 is getting ready to send data to SYSTEM-1. IO-1 and IO-2 are disabled. The bus-line state depends on pullup or pulldown. <sup>(1)</sup>
3	L	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	DIR bit is flipped. IO-1 and IO-2 still are disabled. The bus-line state depends on pullup or pulldown. <sup>(1)</sup>
4	L	Input	Output	SYSTEM-2 data to SYSTEM-1

(1) SYSTEM-1 and SYSTEM-2 must use the same conditions, that is, both pullup or both pulldown.

#### 8.2.2.2.1 Enable Times

Calculate the enable times for the SN74AVC2T45 using the following formulas:

- $t_{PZH} \text{ (DIR to A)} = t_{PLZ} \text{ (DIR to B)} + t_{PLH} \text{ (B to A)}$
- $t_{PZL} \text{ (DIR to A)} = t_{PHZ} \text{ (DIR to B)} + t_{PHL} \text{ (B to A)}$
- $t_{PZH} \text{ (DIR to B)} = t_{PLZ} \text{ (DIR to A)} + t_{PLH} \text{ (A to B)}$
- $t_{PZL} \text{ (DIR to B)} = t_{PHZ} \text{ (DIR to A)} + t_{PHL} \text{ (A to B)}$

In a bidirectional application, these enable times provide the maximum delay from the time the DIR bit is switched until an output is expected. For example, if the SN74AVC2T45 initially is transmitting from A to B, then the DIR bit is switched; the B port of the device must be disabled before presenting the device with an input. After the B port has been disabled, an input signal applied to the port appears on the corresponding A port after the specified propagation delay.

## 8.3 Power Supply Recommendations

A proper power-up sequence must always be followed to avoid excessive current on the supply pin, bus contention, oscillations, or other anomalies. To guard against such power-up problems, take the following precautions:

1. Connect ground before any supply voltage is applied.
2. Power up  $V_{CCA}$ .
3.  $V_{CCB}$  can be ramped up along with or after  $V_{CCA}$ .

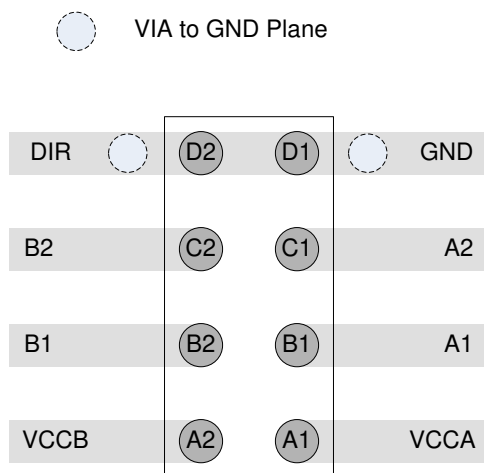
## 8.4 Layout

### 8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

To verify the reliability of the device, follow common printed-circuit board layout guidelines.

- Bypass capacitors can be used on power supplies. Place the capacitors as close as possible to the VCCA, VCCB pin and GND pin.
- Short trace lengths can be used to avoid excessive loading.

### 8.4.2 Layout Example



**Figure 8-4. Layout Example for YZP Package**

## 9 Device and Documentation Support

### 9.1 Documentation Support

#### 9.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- Texas Instruments, [Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs](#)

### 9.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on [ti.com](#). Click on *Notifications* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

### 9.3 Support Resources

[TI E2E™ support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

### 9.4 Trademarks

NanoFree™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

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### 9.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

### 9.6 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 10 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

<b>Changes from Revision M (September 2024) to Revision N (February 2025)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Updated DCT and DDF <i>Thermal Information</i> .....	<a href="#">6</a>

<b>Changes from Revision L (May 2017) to Revision M (September 2024)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Updated the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross-references throughout the document.....	<a href="#">1</a>
• Added DDF package.....	<a href="#">1</a>
• Deleted the <i>Community Resources</i> section .....	<a href="#">19</a>
• Added the <i>Support Resources, Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates, Electrostatic Discharge Statement, and Glossary</i> sections.....	<a href="#">19</a>

<b>Changes from Revision K (April 2015) to Revision L (May 2017)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Changed data sheet title.....	<a href="#">1</a>
• Changed YZP package pinout diagram to bottom view.....	<a href="#">3</a>
• Added Type column to <i>Pin Functions</i> table .....	<a href="#">3</a>
• Added Junction temperature, $T_J$ .....	<a href="#">4</a>

<b>Changes from Revision J (June 2007) to Revision K (April 2015)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Added <i>Pin Configuration and Functions</i> section, <i>ESD Ratings</i> table, <i>Feature Description</i> section, <i>Device Functional Modes</i> , <i>Application and Implementation</i> section, <i>Power Supply Recommendations</i> section, <i>Layout</i> section, <i>Device and Documentation Support</i> section, and <i>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i> section .....	<a href="#">1</a>

## 11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
<a href="#">SN74AVC2T45DCTR</a>	Active	Production	SSOP (DCT)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	DT2 Z
SN74AVC2T45DCTR.Z	Active	Production	SSOP (DCT)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	DT2 Z
SN74AVC2T45DCTRE4	Active	Production	SSOP (DCT)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	DT2 Z
SN74AVC2T45DCTRG4.Z	Active	Production	SSOP (DCT)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	DT2 Z
<a href="#">SN74AVC2T45DCTT</a>	Active	Production	SSOP (DCT)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	DT2 Z
SN74AVC2T45DCTT.Z	Active	Production	SSOP (DCT)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	DT2 Z
<a href="#">SN74AVC2T45DCUR</a>	Active	Production	VSSOP (DCU)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(DT2R, T2) DZ
SN74AVC2T45DCUR.Z	Active	Production	VSSOP (DCU)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(DT2R, T2) DZ
<a href="#">SN74AVC2T45DCURG4</a>	Active	Production	VSSOP (DCU)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	DT2R
SN74AVC2T45DCURG4.Z	Active	Production	VSSOP (DCU)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	DT2R
<a href="#">SN74AVC2T45DCUT</a>	Active	Production	VSSOP (DCU)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	DT2R
SN74AVC2T45DCUT.Z	Active	Production	VSSOP (DCU)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	DT2R
<a href="#">SN74AVC2T45DCUTG4</a>	Active	Production	VSSOP (DCU)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	DT2R
SN74AVC2T45DCUTG4.Z	Active	Production	VSSOP (DCU)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	DT2R
<a href="#">SN74AVC2T45DDFR</a>	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DDF)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	A2T45
<a href="#">SN74AVC2T45YZPR</a>	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZP)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TDN
SN74AVC2T45YZPR.Z	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZP)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TDN

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

<sup>(3)</sup> **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

<sup>(4)</sup> **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

<sup>(5)</sup> **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

<sup>(6)</sup> **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SN74AVC2T45 :

- Automotive : [SN74AVC2T45-Q1](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN74AVC2T45DCTR	SSOP	DCT	8	3000	180.0	13.0	3.35	4.5	1.55	4.0	12.0	Q3
SN74AVC2T45DCTT	SSOP	DCT	8	250	180.0	13.0	3.35	4.5	1.55	4.0	12.0	Q3
SN74AVC2T45DCUR	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	180.0	9.0	2.25	3.4	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q3
SN74AVC2T45DCURG4	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.25	3.35	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q3
SN74AVC2T45DCUTG4	VSSOP	DCU	8	250	180.0	8.4	2.25	3.35	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q3
SN74AVC2T45DDFR	SOT-23-THIN	DDF	8	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.1	1.25	4.0	8.0	Q3
SN74AVC2T45YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	178.0	9.2	1.02	2.02	0.63	4.0	8.0	Q1

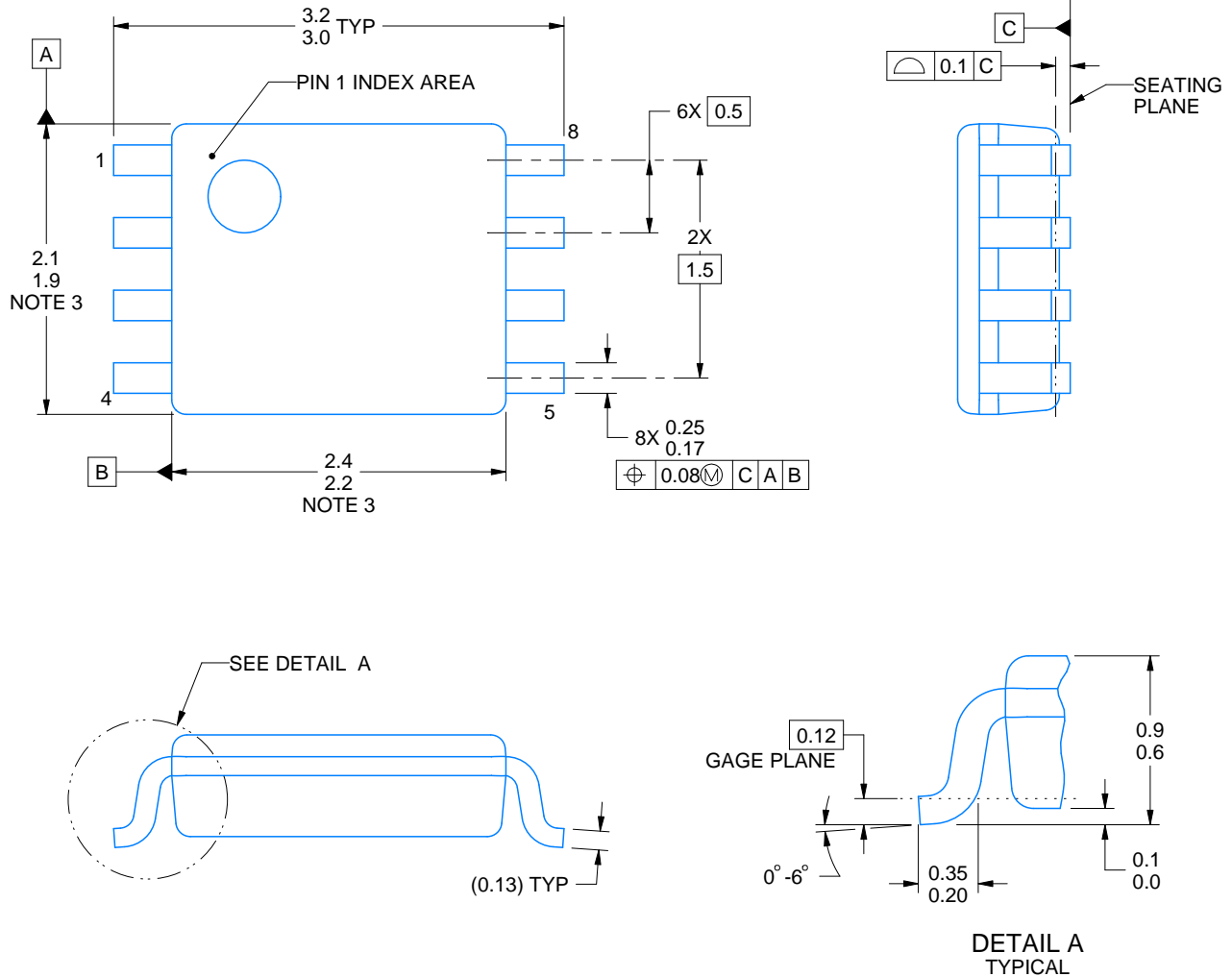
## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74AVC2T45DCTR	SSOP	DCT	8	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
SN74AVC2T45DCTT	SSOP	DCT	8	250	182.0	182.0	20.0
SN74AVC2T45DCUR	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
SN74AVC2T45DCURG4	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
SN74AVC2T45DCUTG4	VSSOP	DCU	8	250	202.0	201.0	28.0
SN74AVC2T45DDFR	SOT-23-THIN	DDF	8	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
SN74AVC2T45YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	220.0	220.0	35.0





4225266/A 09/2014

## NOTES:

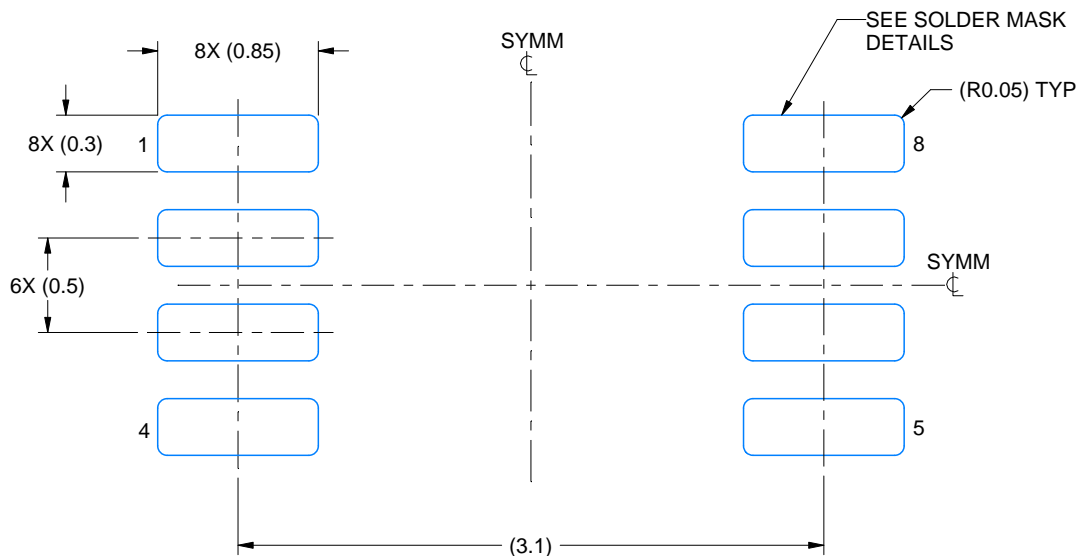
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187 variation CA.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

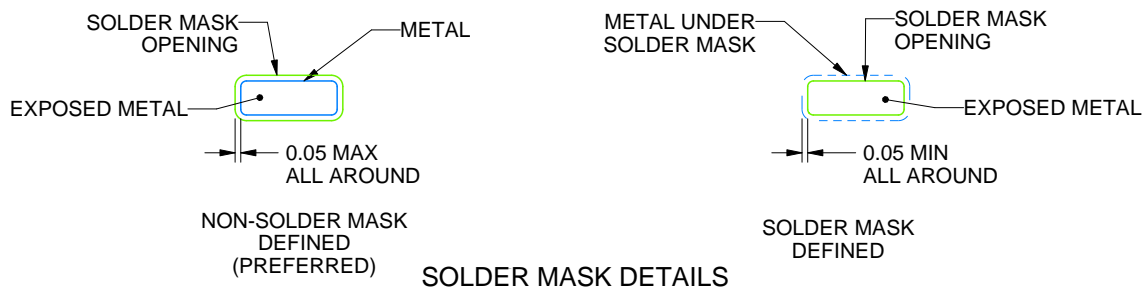
DCU0008A

VSSOP - 0.9 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 25X



4225266/A 09/2014

NOTES: (continued)

5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

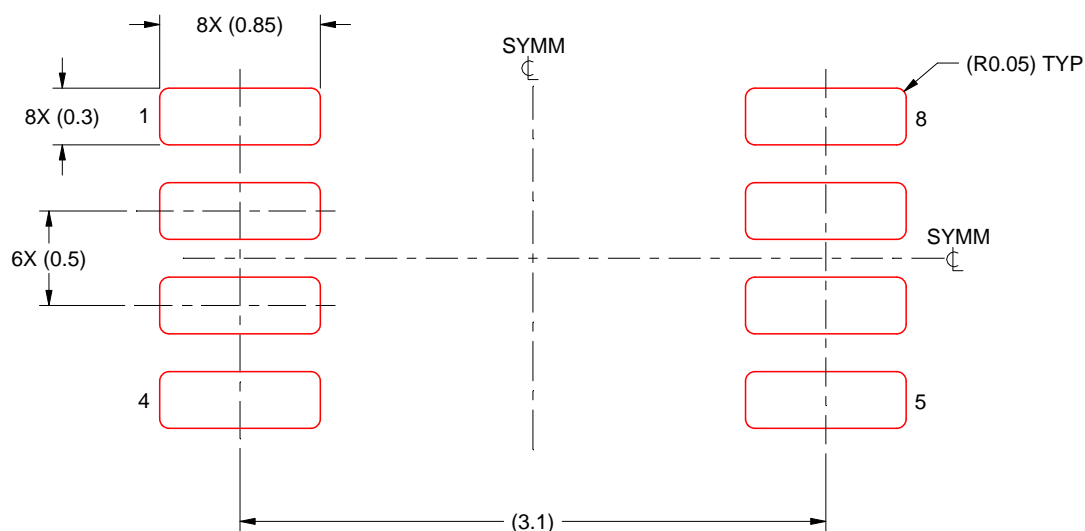
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

## EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DCU0008A

VSSOP - 0.9 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE: 25X

4225266/A 09/2014

NOTES: (continued)

7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

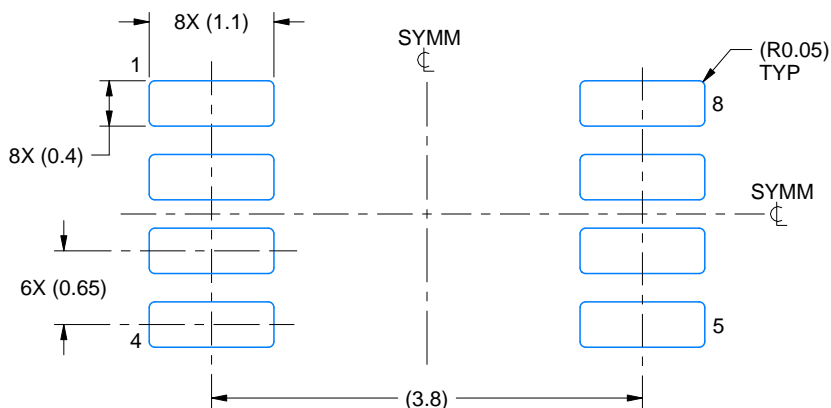


# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

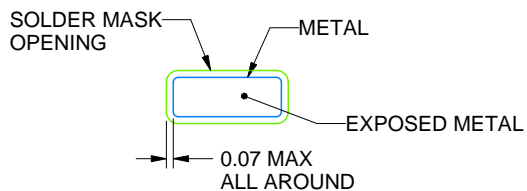
DCT0008A

SSOP - 1.3 mm max height

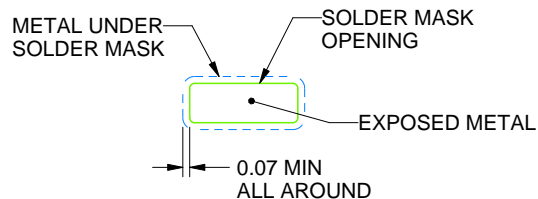
SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:15X



NON SOLDER MASK  
DEFINED



SOLDER MASK  
DEFINED

SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220784/C 06/2021

NOTES: (continued)

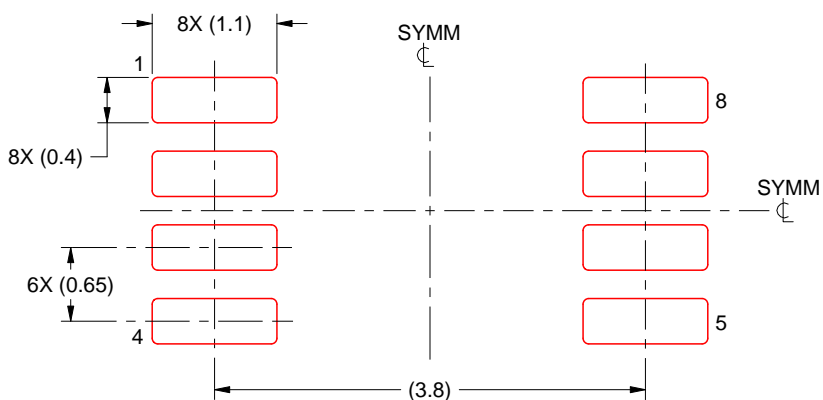
5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

## EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DCT0008A

SSOP - 1.3 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:15X

4220784/C 06/2021

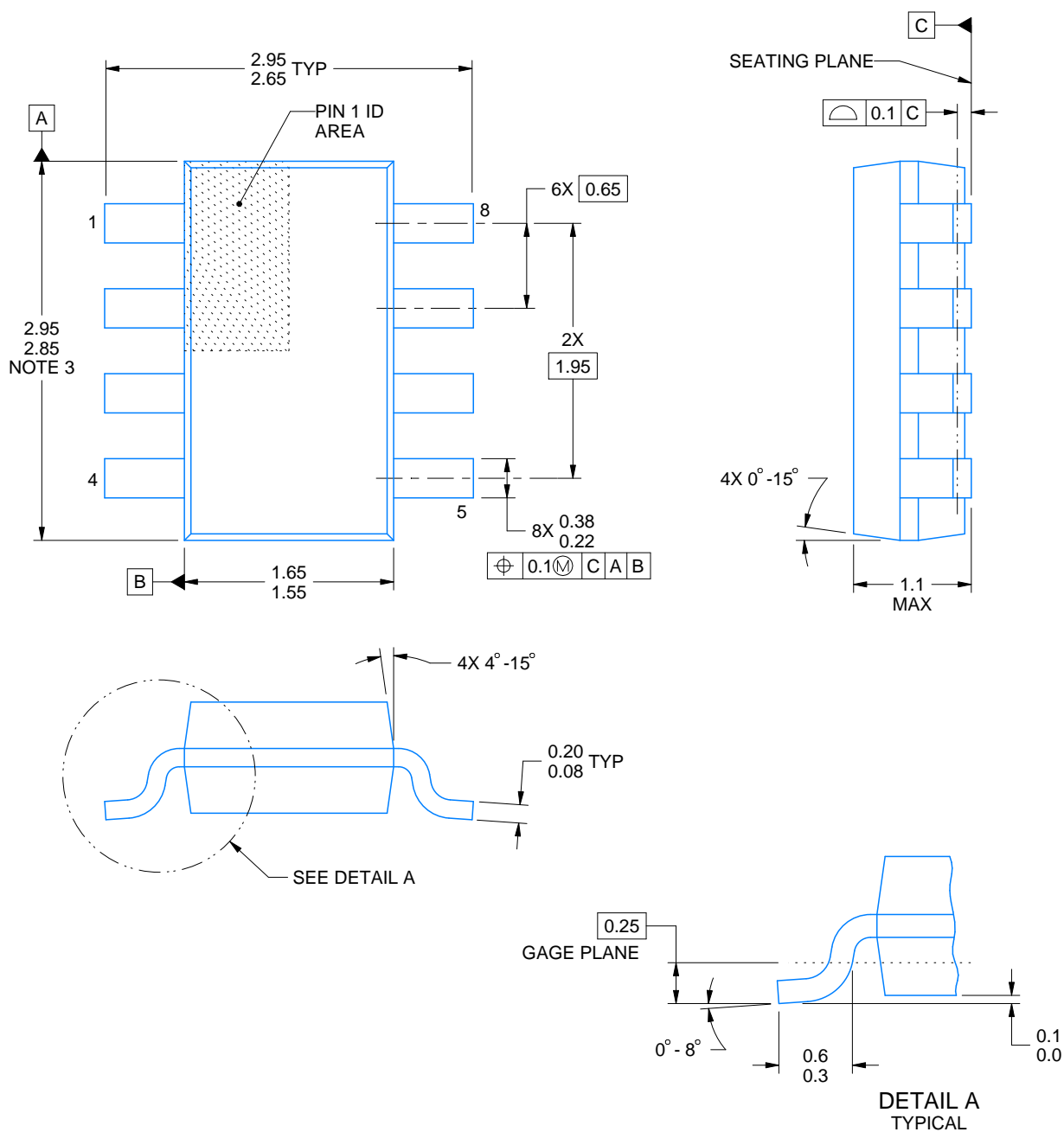
NOTES: (continued)

7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



## SOT-23-THIN - 1.1 mm max height

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4222047/E 07/2024

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

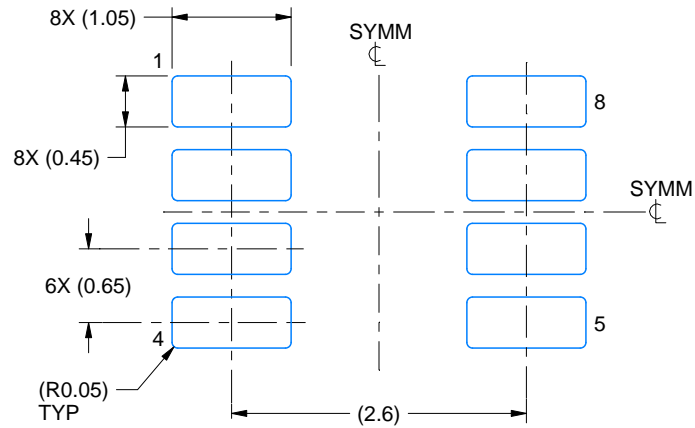
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

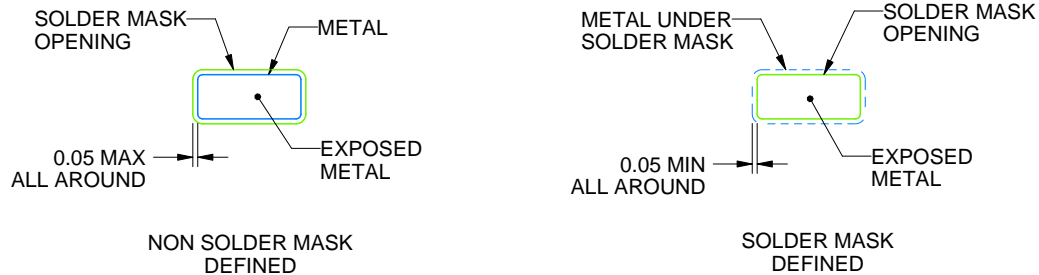
DDF0008A

SOT-23-THIN - 1.1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:15X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4222047/E 07/2024

NOTES: (continued)

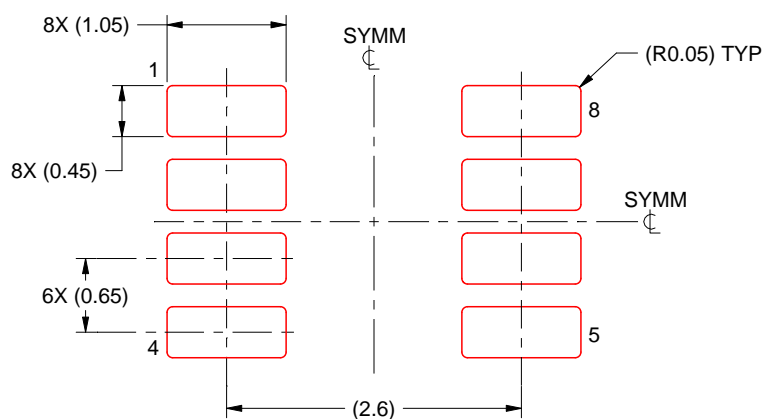
4. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
5. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



DDF0008A

## SOT-23-THIN - 1.1 mm max height

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



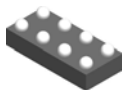
SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:15X

4222047/E 07/2024

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
7. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

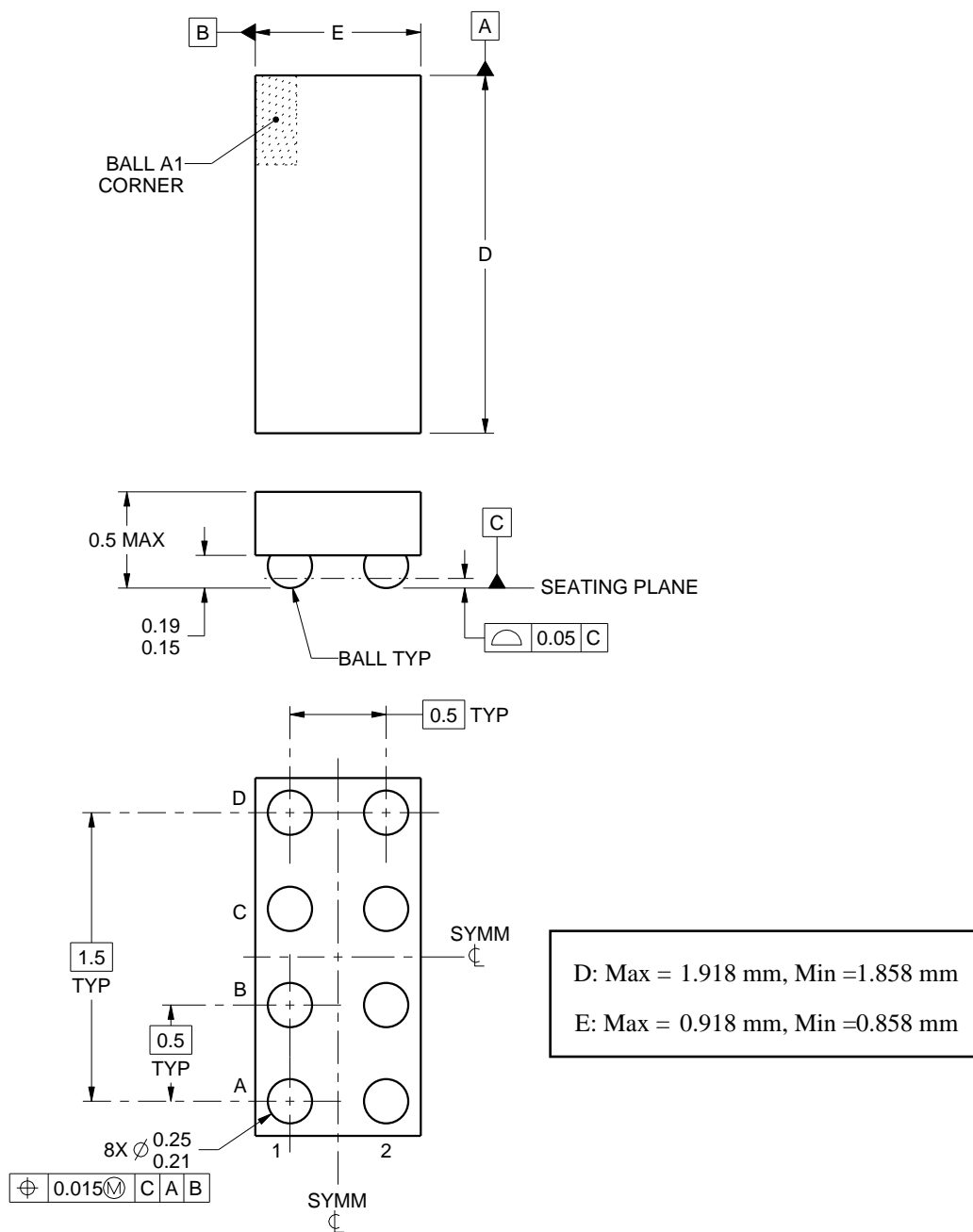
YZP0008



## PACKAGE OUTLINE

DSBGA - 0.5 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



4223082/A 07/2016

### NOTES:

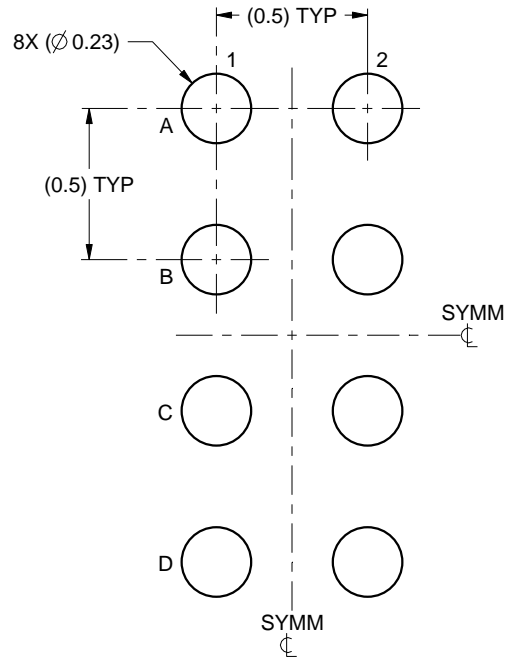
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

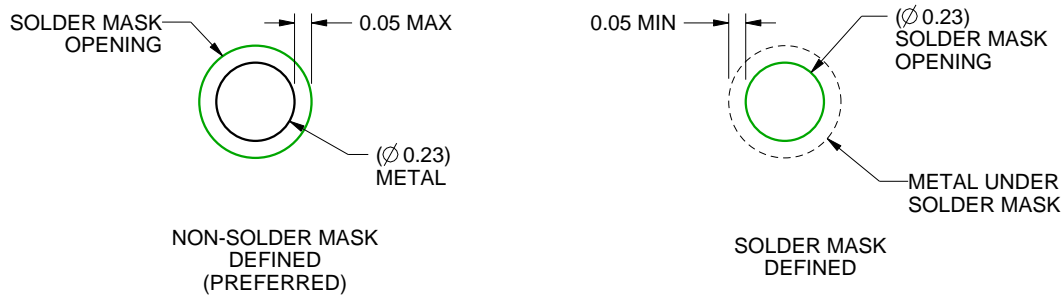
YZP0008

DSBGA - 0.5 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:40X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS  
NOT TO SCALE

4223082/A 07/2016

NOTES: (continued)

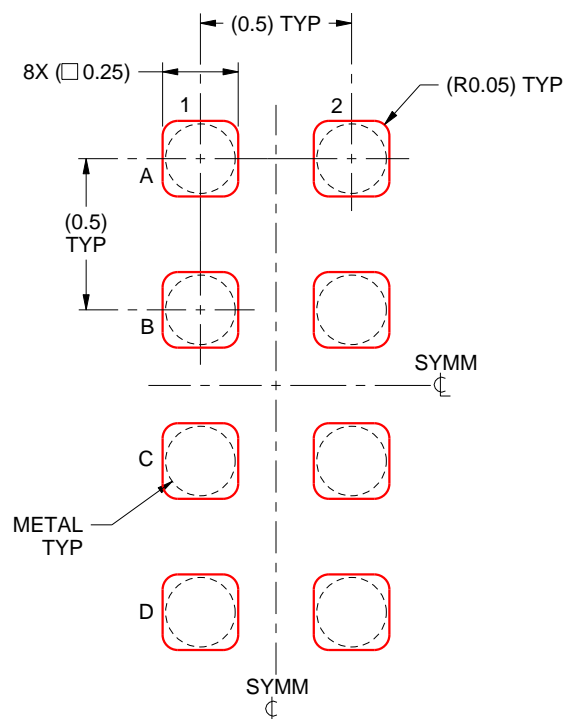
- Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SNVA009 ([www.ti.com/lit/snva009](http://www.ti.com/lit/snva009)).

## EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

YZP0008

DSBGA - 0.5 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:40X

4223082/A 07/2016

NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

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