TXS0102 2-Bit Bidirectional Voltage-Level Translator for Open-Drain and Push-Pull Applications

1 Features

- No Direction-Control Signal Needed
- Max Data Rates
  - 24 Mbps (Push Pull)
  - 2 Mbps (Open Drain)
- Available in the Texas Instruments NanoStar™ Package
- 1.65 V to 3.6 V on A port and 2.3 V to 5.5 V on B port ($V_{CCA} \leq V_{CCB}$)
- V_{CC} Isolation Feature: If Either V_{CC} Input Is at GND, Both Ports Are in the High-Impedance State
- No Power-Supply Sequencing Required: Either V_{CCA} or V_{CCB} Can Be Ramped First
- I_{off} Supports Partial-Power-Down Mode Operation
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, Class II
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - A Port
    - 2500-V Human-Body Model (A114-B)
    - 250-V Machine Model (A115-A)
    - 1500-V Charged-Device Model (C101)
  - B Port
    - 8-kV Human-Body Model (A114-B)
    - 250-V Machine Model (A115-A)
    - 1500-V Charged-Device Model (C101)

2 Applications

- I^2C/SMBus
- UART
- GPIO

3 Description

This two-bit non-inverting translator is a bidirectional voltage-level translator and can be used to establish digital switching compatibility between mixed-voltage systems. It uses two separate configurable power-supply rails, with the A ports supporting operating voltages from 1.65 V to 3.6 V while it tracks the V_{CCA} supply, and the B ports supporting operating voltages from 2.3 V to 5.5 V while it tracks the V_{CCB} supply. This allows the support of both lower and higher logic signal levels while providing bidirectional translation capabilities between any of the 1.8-V, 2.5-V, 3.3-V, and 5-V voltage nodes.

When the output-enable (OE) input is low, all I/Os are placed in the high-impedance state, which significantly reduces the power-supply quiescent current consumption.

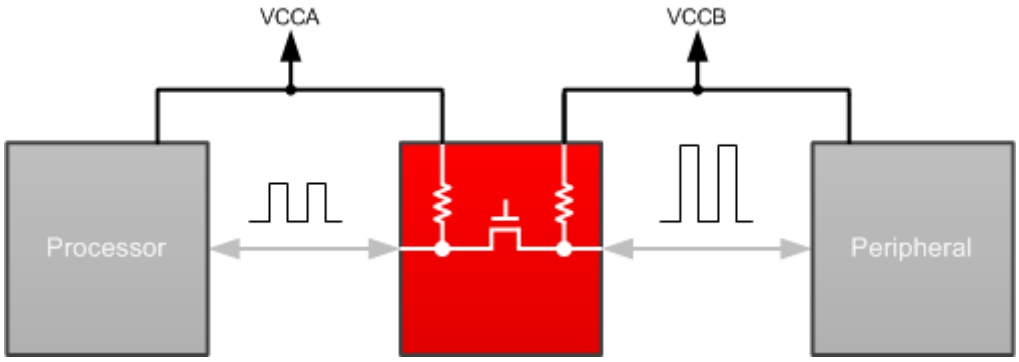
To ensure the high-impedance state during power up or power down, OE should be tied to GND through a pulldown resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sourcing capability of the driver.

Device Information(1)

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TXS0102	SSOP (8)	2.95 mm x 2.80 mm
	VSSOP (8)	2.30 mm x 2.00 mm
	X2SON (8)	1.40 mm x 1.00 mm
		1.80 mm x 1.20 mm
	DSBGA (8)	1.90 mm x 0.90 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the datasheet.

Typical Application Block Diagram for TXS010X



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4 Revision History

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

Changes from Revision E (August 2014) to Revision F — **Page**

- Changed Layout Example diagram ... 18

Changes from Revision D (March 2011) to Revision E — **Page**

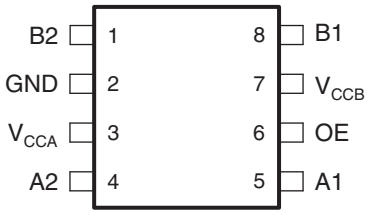
- Added *Pin Configuration and Functions* section, *Handling Rating* table, *Feature Description* section, *Device Functional Modes*, *Application and Implementation* section, *Power Supply Recommendations* section, *Layout* section, *Device and Documentation Support* section, and *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information* section ... 1

Changes from Revision C (May 2009) to Revision D — **Page**

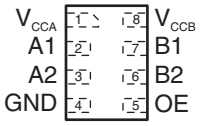
- Added TOP-SIDE MARKING for SON - DQE and SON - DQM Packages in the ORDERING INFORMATION table. ... 1

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

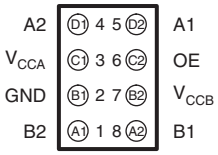
DCT OR DCU PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



DQE OR DQM PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



YZP PACKAGE
(BOTTOM VIEW)



Pin Functions

NO.			NAME	TYPE	FUNCTION
DCT, DCU	DQE, DQM	YZP			
1	6	A1	B2	I/O	Input/output B. Referenced to V_{CCB}.
2	4	B1	GND	GND	Ground
3	1	C1	V_{CCA}	Power	A-port supply voltage. 1.65 V ≤ V_{CCA} ≤ 3.6 V and V_{CCA} ≤ V_{CCB}
4	3	D1	A2	I/O	Input/output A. Referenced to V_{CCA}.
5	2	D2	A1	I/O	Input/output A. Referenced to V_{CCA}.
6	5	C2	OE	Input	Output enable (active High). Pull OE low to place all outputs in 3-state mode. Referenced to V_{CCA}.
7	8	B2	V_{CCB}	Power	B-port supply voltage. 2.3 V ≤ V_{CCB} ≤ 5.5 V
8	7	A2	B1	I/O	Input/output B. Referenced to V_{CCB}.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CCA}	Supply voltage range		–0.5	4.6	V
V_{CCB}	Supply voltage range		–0.5	6.5	V
V_I	Input voltage range(2)	A port	–0.5	4.6	V
		B port	–0.5	6.5	
V_O	Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state(2)	A port	–0.5	4.6	V
		B port	–0.5	6.5	
V_O	Voltage range applied to any output in the high or low state(2)(3)	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

(1) 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.
(2) The input and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
(3) The value of V_{CCA} and V_{CCB} are provided in the recommended operating conditions table.

6.2 Handling Ratings

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		–65	150	°C
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins, A Port(1)	–2500	2500	kV
		Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins, B Port(1)	–8	8	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins(2)	-1500	1500	
		250-V Machine Model (A115-A), all pins	–250	250	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the input port. V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

			V_{CCA}	V_{CCB}	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CCA}	Supply voltage (1)				1.65	3.6	V
V_{CCB}	Supply voltage				2.3	5.5	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	A-port I/Os	1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V	V_{CCI} – 0.2	V_{CCI}	V
			2.3 V to 3.6 V		V_{CCI} – 0.4	V_{CCI}	
		B-port I/Os	1.65 V to 3.6 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V	V_{CCI} – 0.4	V_{CCI}	
		OE input			V_{CCA} × 0.65	5.5	
V_{IL} (2)	Low-level input voltage	A-port I/Os	1.65 V to 3.6 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V	0	0.15	V
		B-port I/Os			0	0.15	
		OE input			0	V_{CCA} × 0.35	
Δt/Δv	Input transition rise or fall rate	A-port I/Os, push-pull driving	1.65 V to 3.6 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V		10	ns/V
		B-port I/Os, push-pull driving				10	
		Control input				10	
T_A	Operating free-air temperature				–40	85	°C

(1) V_{CCA} must be less than or equal to V_{CCB}, and V_{CCA} must not exceed 3.6 V.
(2) The maximum V_{IL} value is provided to ensure that a valid V_{OL} is maintained. The V_{OL} value is V_{IL} plus the voltage drop across the pass-gate transistor.

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC (1)		TXS0102					UNIT
		DCT	DCU	DQE	DQM	YZP	
		8 PINS	8 PINS	8 PINS	8 PINS	8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	182.6	199.1	199.3	239.3	105.8	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	113.3	72.4	26.4	106.7	1.6	
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	94.9	77.8	78.6	130.4	10.8	
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	39.4	6.2	5.9	8.2	3.1	
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	93.9	77.4	78.0	130.2	10.8	
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	-	-	-	-	-	

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics[1][2][3]

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CCA}	V_{CCB}	T_A = 25°C			–40°C to 85°C		UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	
V_{OHA}		I_{OH} = –20 µA, V_{IB} ≥ V_{CCB} – 0.4 V	1.65 V to 3.6 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V				V_{CCA} × 0.67		V
V_{OLA}		I_{OL} = 1 mA, V_{IB} ≤ 0.15 V	1.65 V to 3.6 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V					0.4	V
V_{OHB}		I_{OH} = –20 µA, V_{IA} ≥ V_{CCA} – 0.2 V	1.65 V to 3.6 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V				V_{CCB} × 0.67		V
V_{OLB}		I_{OL} = 1 mA, V_{IA} ≤ 0.15 V	1.65 V to 3.6 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V					0.4	V
I_I	OE		1.65 V to 3.6 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V			±1		±2	µA
I_{off}	A port		0 V	0 V to 5.5 V			±1		±2	µA
	B port		0 to 3.6 V	0 V			±1		±2	µA
I_{OZ}	A or B port		1.65 V to 3.6 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V			±1		±2	µA
I_{CCA}		V_I = V_O = open, I_O = 0	1.65 V to V_{CCB}	2.3 V to 5.5 V					2.4	µA
			3.6 V	0 V					2.2	
			0 V	5.5 V					–1	
I_{CCB}		V_I = V_O = open, I_O = 0	1.65 V to V_{CCB}	2.3 V to 5.5 V					12	µA
			3.6 V	0 V					–1	
			0 V	5.5 V					1	
I_{CCA} + I_{CCB}		V_I = V_{CCI} or GND, I_O = 0	1.65 V to V_{CCB}	2.3 V to 5.5 V					14.4	µA
C_I	OE		3.3 V	3.3 V		2.5			3.5	pF
C_{io}	A or B port		3.3 V	3.3 V		10				pF
	A port					5		6		
	B port					6		7.5		

(1) V_{CCI} is the V_{CC} associated with the input port.
(2) V_{CCO} is the V_{CC} associated with the output port.
(3) V_{CCA} must be less than or equal to V_{CCB}, and V_{CCA} must not exceed 3.6 V.

6.6 Timing Requirements (V_{CCA} = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V)

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

				V_{CCB} = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		V_{CC} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		V_{CC} = 5 V ± 0.5 V		UNIT
				MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
	Data rate	Push-pull driving			21		22		24	Mbps
		Open-drain driving			2		2		2	
t_w	Pulse duration	Push-pull driving	Data inputs	47		45		41		ns
		Open-drain driving		500		500		500		

6.7 Timing Requirements (V_{CCA} = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V)

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

				V_{CCB} = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		V_{CC} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		V_{CC} = 5 V ± 0.5 V		UNIT
				MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
	Data rate	Push-pull driving			20		22		24	Mbps
		Open-drain driving			2		2		2	
t_w	Pulse duration	Push-pull driving	Data inputs	50		45		41		ns
		Open-drain driving		500		500		500		

6.8 Timing Requirements (V_{CCA} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V)

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

				V_{CC} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		V_{CC} = 5 V ± 0.5 V		UNIT
				MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
	Data rate	Push-pull driving			23		24	Mbps
		Open-drain driving			2		2	
t_w	Pulse duration	Push-pull driving	Data inputs	43		41		ns
		Open-drain driving		500		500		

6.9 Switching Characteristics (V_{CCA} = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V)

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

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CCB} = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		V_{CCB} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		V_{CCB} = 5 V ± 0.5 V		UNIT
				MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_{PHL}	A	B	Push-pull driving		5.3		5.4		6.8	ns
			Open-drain driving	2.3	8.8	2.4	9.6	2.6	10	
t_{PLH}			Push-pull driving		6.8		7.1		7.5	
			Open-drain driving	45	260	36	208	27	198	
t_{PHL}	B	A	Push-pull driving		4.4		4.5		4.7	ns
			Open-drain driving	1.9	5.3	1.1	4.4	1.2	4	
t_{PLH}			Push-pull driving		5.3		4.5		0.5	
			Open-drain driving	45	175	36	140	27	102	
t_{en}	OE	A or B			200		200		200	ns
t_{dis}	OE	A or B			50		40		35	ns
t_{rA}	A-port rise time		Push-pull driving	3.2	9.5	2.3	9.3	2	7.6	ns
			Open-drain driving	38	165	30	132	22	95	
t_{rB}	B-port rise time		Push-pull driving	4	10.8	2.7	9.1	2.7	7.6	ns
			Open-drain driving	34	145	23	106	10	58	
t_{fA}	A-port fall time		Push-pull driving	2	5.9	1.9	6	1.7	13.3	ns
			Open-drain driving	4.4	6.9	4.3	6.4	4.2	6.1	
t_{fB}	B-port fall time		Push-pull driving	2.9	13.8	2.8	16.2	2.8	16.2	
			Open-drain driving	6.9	13.8	7.5	16.2	7	16.2	
$t_{SK(O)}$	Channel-to-channel skew				0.7		0.7		0.7	ns
Max data rate			Push-pull driving	21		22		24		Mbps
			Open-drain driving	2		2		2		

6.10 Switching Characteristics (V_{CCA} = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V)

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

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CCB} = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		V_{CCB} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		V_{CCB} = 5 V ± 0.5 V		UNIT
				MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_{PHL}	A	B	Push-pull driving		3.2		3.7		3.8	ns
			Open-drain driving	1.7	6.3	2	6	2.1	5.8	
t_{PLH}			Push-pull driving		3.5		4.1		4.4	
			Open-drain driving	43	250	36	206	27	190	
t_{PHL}	B	A	Push-pull driving		3		3.6		4.3	ns
			Open-drain driving	1.8	4.7	2.6	4.2	1.2	4	
t_{PLH}			Push-pull driving		2.5		1.6		1	
			Open-drain driving	44	170	37	140	27	103	
t_{en}	OE	A or B			200		200		200	ns
t_{dis}	OE	A or B			50		40		35	ns
t_{rA}	A-port rise time		Push-pull driving	2.8	7.4	2.6	6.6	1.8	5.6	ns
			Open-drain driving	34	149	28	121	24	89	
t_{rB}	B-port rise time		Push-pull driving	3.2	8.3	2.9	7.2	2.4	6.1	ns
			Open-drain driving	35	151	24	112	12	64	
t_{fA}	A-port fall time		Push-pull driving	1.9	5.7	1.9	5.5	1.8	5.3	ns
			Open-drain driving	4.4	6.9	4.3	6.2	4.2	5.8	
t_{fB}	B-port fall time		Push-pull driving	2.2	7.8	2.4	6.7	2.6	6.6	ns
			Open-drain driving	5.1	8.8	5.4	9.4	5.4	10.4	
$t_{SK(O)}$	Channel-to-channel skew				0.7		0.7		0.7	ns
Max data rate			Push-pull driving	20		22		24		Mbps
			Open-drain driving	2		2		2		

6.11 Switching Characteristics (V_{CCA} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V)

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

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CCB} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		V_{CCB} = 5 V ± 0.5 V		UNIT
				MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_{PHL}	A	B	Push-pull driving		2.4		3.1	ns
			Open-drain driving	1.3	4.2	1.4	4.6	
t_{PLH}			Push-pull driving		4.2		4.4	
			Open-drain driving	36	204	28	165	
t_{PHL}	B	A	Push-pull driving		2.5		3.3	ns
			Open-drain driving	1	124	1	97	
t_{PLH}			Push-pull driving		2.5		2.6	
			Open-drain driving	3	139	3	105	
t_{en}	OE	A or B			200		200	ns
t_{dis}	OE	A or B			40		35	ns
t_{rA}	A-port rise time		Push-pull driving	2.3	5.6	1.9	4.8	ns
			Open-drain driving	25	116	19	85	
t_{rB}	B-port rise time		Push-pull driving	2.5	6.4	2.1	7.4	ns
			Open-drain driving	26	116	14	72	
t_{fA}	A-port fall time		Push-pull driving	2	5.4	1.9	5	ns
			Open-drain driving	4.3	6.1	4.2	5.7	
t_{fB}	B-port fall time		Push-pull driving	2.3	7.4	2.4	7.6	ns
			Open-drain driving	5	7.6	4.8	8.3	
$t_{SK(O)}$	Channel-to-channel skew				0.7		0.7	ns
Max data rate			Push-pull driving	23		24		Mbps
			Open-drain driving	2		2		

6.12 Typical Characteristics

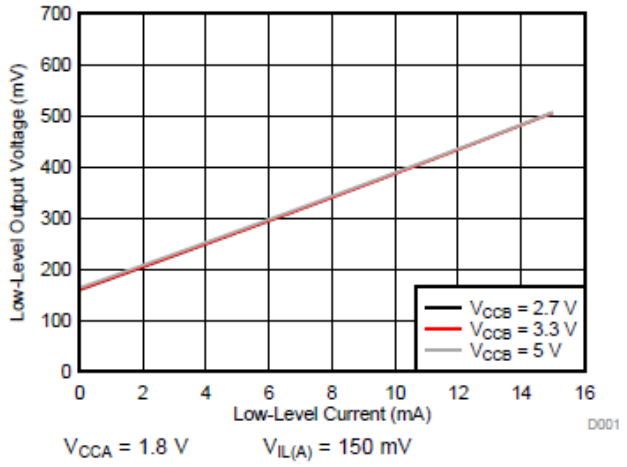


Figure 1. Low-Level Output Voltage ($V_{OL(Bx)}$) vs Low-Level Current ($I_{OL(Bx)}$)

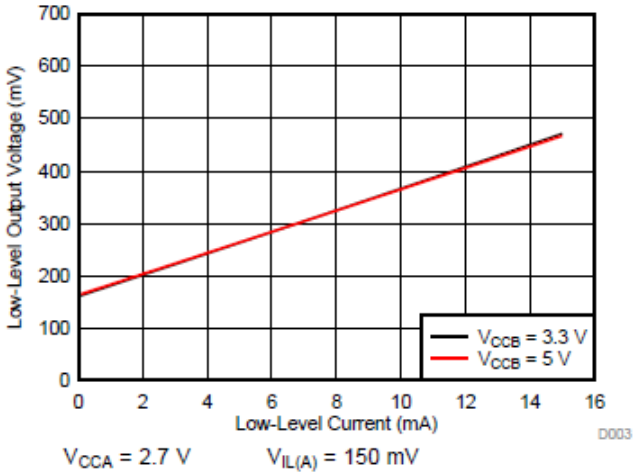


Figure 2. Low-Level Output Voltage ($V_{OL(Bx)}$) vs Low-Level Current ($I_{OL(Bx)}$)

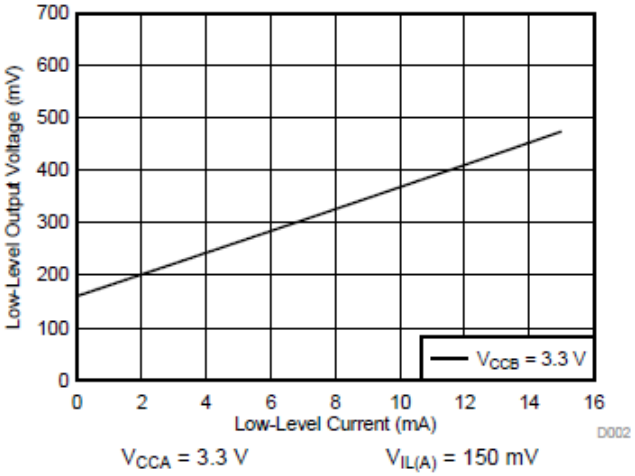
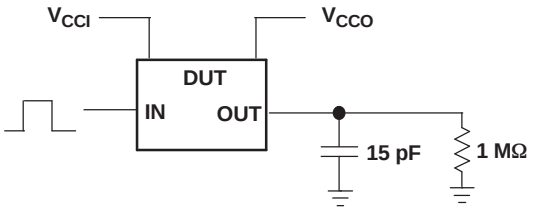
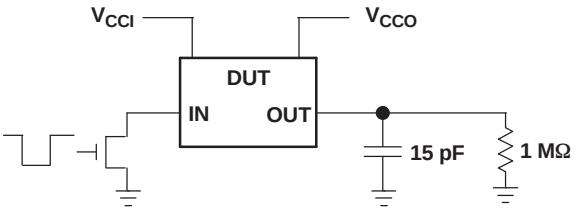


Figure 3. Low-Level Output Voltage ($V_{OL(Bx)}$) vs Low-Level Current ($I_{OL(Bx)}$)

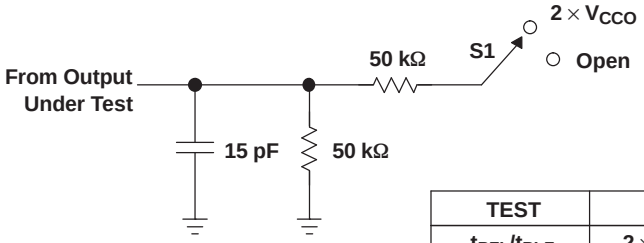
7 Parameter Measurement Information



DATA RATE, PULSE DURATION, PROPAGATION DELAY, OUTPUT RISE AND FALL TIME MEASUREMENT USING A PUSH-PULL DRIVER

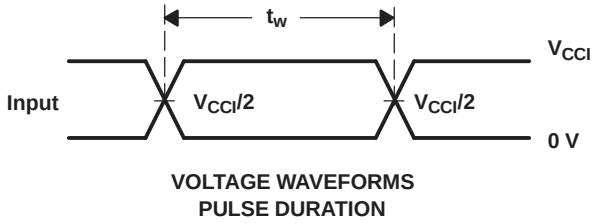


DATA RATE, PULSE DURATION, PROPAGATION DELAY, OUTPUT RISE AND FALL TIME MEASUREMENT USING AN OPEN-DRAIN DRIVER

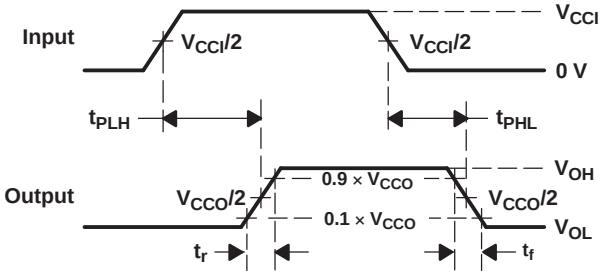


LOAD CIRCUIT FOR ENABLE/DISABLE TIME MEASUREMENT

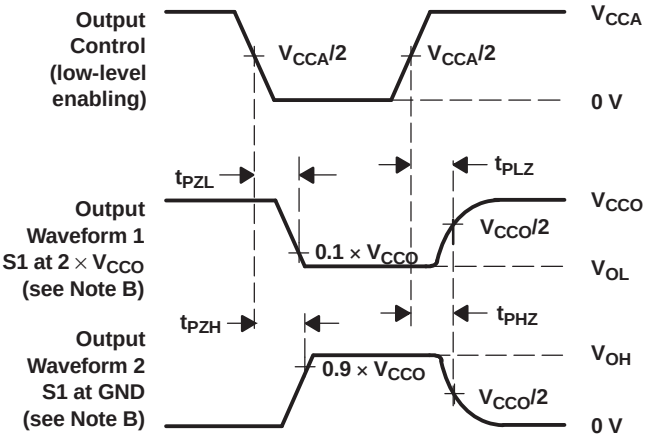
TEST	S1
t_{PZL}/t_{PLZ} t_{PHZ}/t_{PZH}	2 × V_{CCO} Open



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS PULSE DURATION



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS ENABLE AND DISABLE TIMES

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 ≤ 10 MHz, Z_O = 50 Ω, dv/dt ≥ 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.
J. All parameters and waveforms are not applicable to all devices.

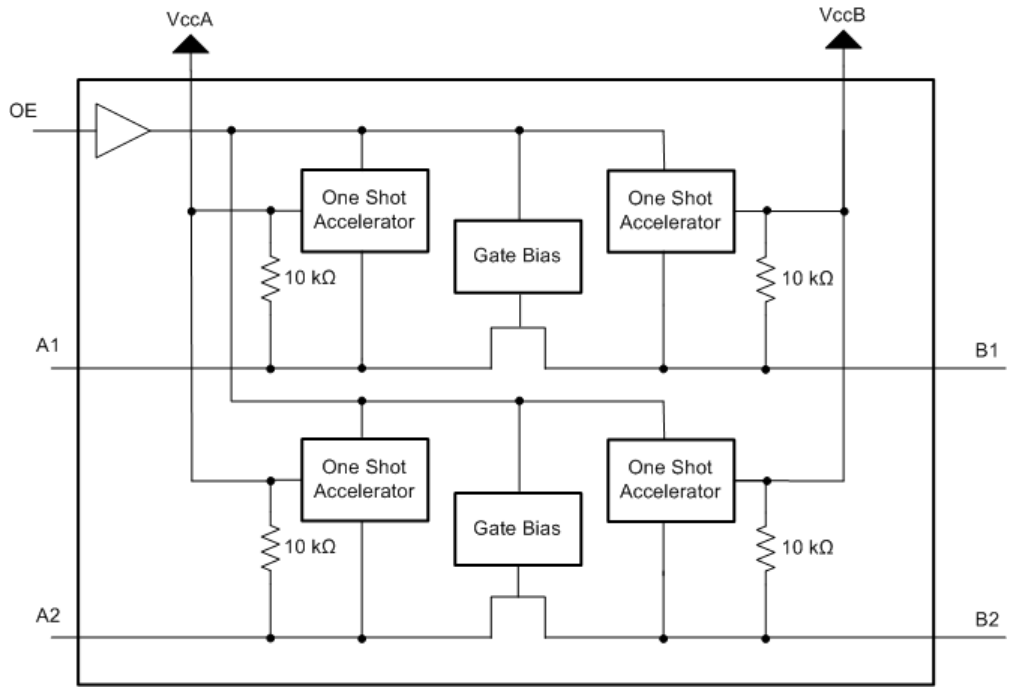
Figure 4. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The TXS0102 device is a directionless voltage-level translator specifically designed for translating logic voltage levels. The A port is able to accept I/O voltages ranging from 1.65 V to 3.6 V, while the B port can accept I/O voltages from 2.3 V to 5.5 V. The device is a pass-gate architecture with edge-rate accelerators (one-shots) to improve the overall data rate. 10-kΩ pullup resistors, commonly used in open-drain applications, have been conveniently integrated so that an external resistor is not needed. While this device is designed for open-drain applications, the device can also translate push-pull CMOS logic outputs.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram



8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 Architecture

The TXS0102 architecture (see Figure 5) is an auto-direction-sensing based translator that does not require a direction-control signal to control the direction of data flow from A to B or from B to A.

Feature Description (continued)

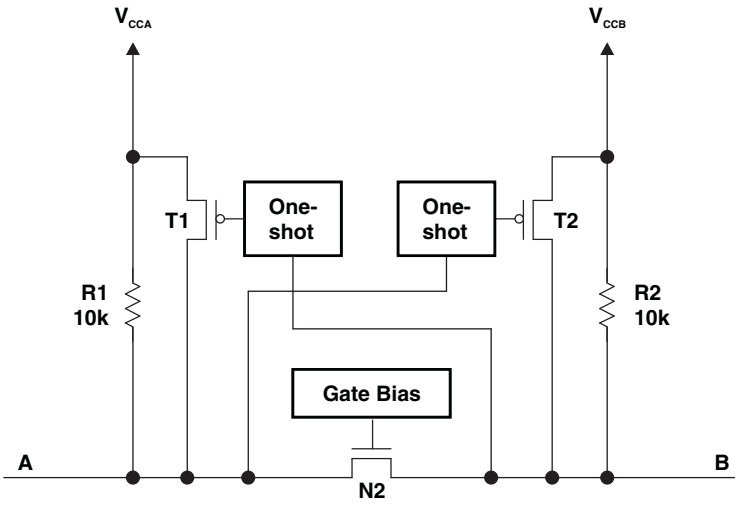


Figure 5. Architecture of a TXS01xx Cell

These two bidirectional channels independently determine the direction of data flow without a direction-control signal. Each I/O pin can be automatically reconfigured as either an input or an output, which is how this auto-direction feature is realized.

The TXS0102 is part of TI's "Switch" type voltage translator family and employs two key circuits to enable this voltage translation:

1) An N-channel pass-gate transistor topology that ties the A-port to the B-port

and

2) Output one-shot (O.S.) edge-rate accelerator circuitry to detect and accelerate rising edges on the A or B ports

For bidirectional voltage translation, pull-up resistors are included on the device for dc current sourcing capability. The V_{GATE} gate bias of the N-channel pass transistor is set at approximately one threshold voltage (V_T) above the V_{CC} level of the low-voltage side. Data can flow in either direction without guidance from a control signal.

The O.S. rising-edge rate accelerator circuitry speeds up the output slew rate by monitoring the input edge for transitions, helping maintain the data rate through the device. During a low-to-high signal rising edge, the O.S. circuits turn on the PMOS transistors (T1, T2) to increase the current drive capability of the driver for approximately 30 ns or 95% of the input edge, whichever occurs first. This edge-rate acceleration provides high ac drive by bypassing the internal 10-kΩ pull-up resistors during the low-to-high transition to speed up the signal. The output resistance of the driver is decreased to approximately 50 Ω to 70 Ω during this acceleration phase. To minimize dynamic I_{CC} and the possibility of signal contention, the user should wait for the O.S. circuit to turn off before applying a signal in the opposite direction. The worst-case duration is equal to the minimum pulse-width number provided in the *Timing Requirements* section of this data sheet.

8.3.2 Input Driver Requirements

The continuous dc-current "sinking" capability is determined by the external system-level open-drain (or push-pull) drivers that are interfaced to the TXS0102 I/O pins. Since the high bandwidth of these bidirectional I/O circuits is used to facilitate this fast change from an input to an output and an output to an input, they have a modest dc-current "sourcing" capability of hundreds of micro-Amps, as determined by the internal 10-kΩ pullup resistors.

The fall time (t_{fA}, t_{fB}) of a signal depends on the edge-rate and output impedance of the external device driving TXS0102 data I/Os, as well as the capacitive loading on the data lines.

Similarly, the t_{PHL} and max data rates also depend on the output impedance of the external driver. The values for t_{fA}, t_{fB}, t_{PHL}, and maximum data rates in the data sheet assume that the output impedance of the external driver is less than 50 Ω.

Feature Description (continued)

8.3.3 Output Load Considerations

TI recommends careful PCB layout practices with short PCB trace lengths to avoid excessive capacitive loading and to ensure that proper O.S. triggering takes place. PCB signal trace-lengths should be kept short enough such that the round trip delay of any reflection is less than the one-shot duration. This improves signal integrity by ensuring that any reflection sees a low impedance at the driver. The O.S. circuits have been designed to stay on for approximately 30 ns. The maximum capacitance of the lumped load that can be driven also depends directly on the one-shot duration. With very heavy capacitive loads, the one-shot can time-out before the signal is driven fully to the positive rail. The O.S. duration has been set to best optimize trade-offs between dynamic ICC, load driving capability, and maximum bit-rate considerations. Both PCB trace length and connectors add to the capacitance that the TXS0102 output sees, so it is recommended that this lumped-load capacitance be considered to avoid O.S. retriggering, bus contention, output signal oscillations, or other adverse system-level affects.

8.3.4 Enable and Disable

The TXS0102 has an OE input that is used to disable the device by setting OE low, which places all I/Os in the Hi-Z state. The disable time (t_{dis}) indicates the delay between the time when OE goes low and when the outputs are disabled (Hi-Z). The enable time (t_{en}) indicates the amount of time the user must allow for the one-shot circuitry to become operational after OE is taken high.

8.3.5 Pullup or Pulldown Resistors on I/O Lines

Each A-port I/O has an internal 10-kΩ pullup resistor to V_{CCA}, and each B-port I/O has an internal 10-kΩ pullup resistor to V_{CCB}. If a smaller value of pullup resistor is required, an external resistor must be added from the I/O to V_{CCA} or V_{CCB} (in parallel with the internal 10-kΩ resistors). Adding lower value pull-up resistors will effect V_{OL} levels, however. The internal pull-ups of the TXS0102 are disabled when the OE pin is low.

8.4 Device Functional Modes

The TXS0102 device has two functional modes, enabled and disabled. To disable the device set the OE input low, which places all I/Os in a high impedance state. Setting the OE input high will enable the device.

9 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.

9.1 Application Information

The TXS0102 can be used to bridge the digital-switching compatibility gap between two voltage nodes to successfully interface logic threshold levels found in electronic systems. It should be used in a point-to-point topology for interfacing devices or systems operating at different interface voltages with one another. Its primary target application use is for interfacing with open-drain drivers on the data I/Os such as I^2C or 1-wire, where the data is bidirectional and no control signal is available. The TXS0102 can also be used in applications where a push-pull driver is connected to the data I/Os, but the TXB0102 might be a better option for such push-pull applications.

9.2 Typical Application

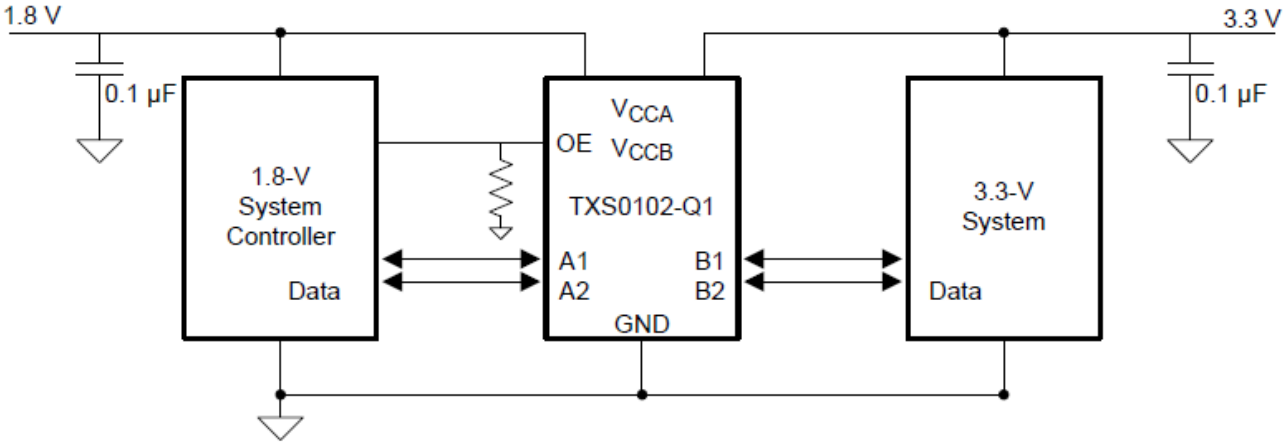


Figure 6. Typical Application Circuit

9.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the parameters listed in Table 1. And make sure the $V_{CCA} \leq V_{CCB}$.

Table 1. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
Input voltage range	1.65 to 3.6 V
Output voltage range	2.3 to 5.5 V

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

To begin the design process, determine the following:

- Input voltage range
  - Use the supply voltage of the device that is driving the TXS0102 device to determine the input voltage range. For a valid logic high the value must exceed the VIH of the input port. For a valid logic low the value must be less than the VIL of the input port.
- Output voltage range
  - Use the supply voltage of the device that the TXS0102 device is driving to determine the output voltage range.

- The TXS0102 device has 10-kΩ internal pullup resistors. External pullup resistors can be added to reduce the total RC of a signal trace if necessary.

• An external pull down resistor decreases the output VOH and VOL. Use Equation 1 to calculate the VOH as a result of an external pull down resistor.

$V_{OH} = V_{CCx} \times R_{PD} / (R_{PD} + 10\ k\Omega)$

Where:

• V_{CCx} is the supply voltage on either V_{CCA} or V_{CCB}

• R_{PD} is the value of the external pull down resistor

9.2.3 Application Curves

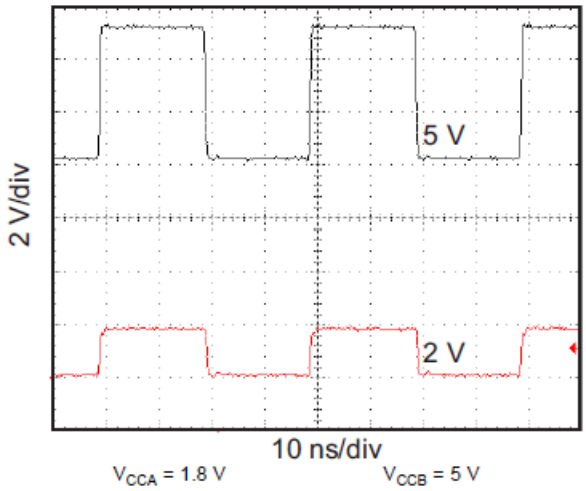


Figure 7. Level-Translation of a 2.5-MHz Signal

10 Power Supply Recommendations

During operation, ensure that $V_{CCA} \leq V_{CCB}$ at all times. The sequencing of each power supply will not damage the device during the power up operation, so either power supply can be ramped up first. The output-enable (OE) input circuit is designed so that it is supplied by V_{CCA} and when the (OE) input is low, all outputs are placed in the high-impedance state. To ensure the high-impedance state of the outputs during power up or power down, the OE input pin must be tied to GND through a pulldown resistor and must not be enabled until V_{CCA} and V_{CCB} are fully ramped and stable. The minimum value of the pulldown resistor to ground is determined by the current-sourcing capability of the driver.

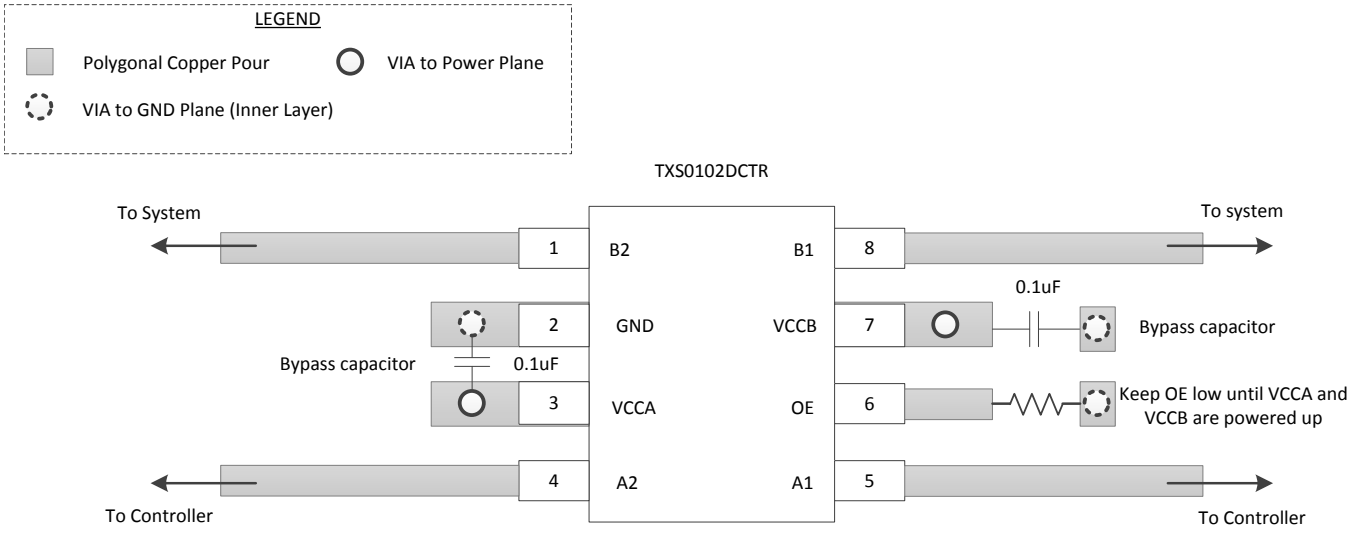
11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

To ensure reliability of the device, the following common printed-circuit board layout guidelines are recommended:

- Bypass capacitors should be used on power supplies and should be placed as close as possible to the V_{CCA}, V_{CCB} pin, and G_{ND} pin.
- Short trace lengths should be used to avoid excessive loading.
- PCB signal trace-lengths must be kept short enough so that the round-trip delay of any reflection is less than the one-shot duration, approximately 30 ns, ensuring that any reflection encounters low impedance at the source driver.

11.2 Layout Example



12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 Trademarks

NanoStar is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

12.2 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

12.3 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

13 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 Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TXS0102DCTR	ACTIVE	SM8	DCT	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NFE Z	Samples
TXS0102DCTRE4	ACTIVE	SM8	DCT	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NFE Z	Samples
TXS0102DCTT	ACTIVE	SM8	DCT	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NFE Z	Samples
TXS0102DCTTE4	ACTIVE	SM8	DCT	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NFE Z	Samples
TXS0102DCTTG4	ACTIVE	SM8	DCT	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NFE Z	Samples
TXS0102DCUR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU | CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(FE ~ NFEQ ~ NFER) NZ	Samples
TXS0102DCURG4	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NFER	Samples
TXS0102DCUT	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DCU	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU | CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(FE ~ NFEQ ~ NFER) NZ	Samples
TXS0102DCUTG4	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DCU	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NFER	Samples
TXS0102DQER	ACTIVE	X2SON	DQE	8	5000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	2H	Samples
TXS0102DQMR	ACTIVE	X2SON	DQM	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(2H ~ 2H7)	Samples
TXS0102YZPR	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(2H ~ 2H7 ~ 2HN)	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.
Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.
Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TXS0102 :

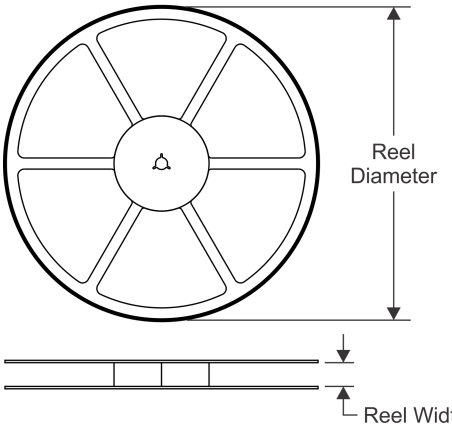
- Automotive: TXS0102-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

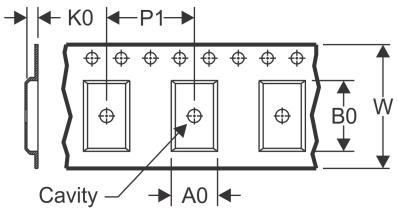
- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

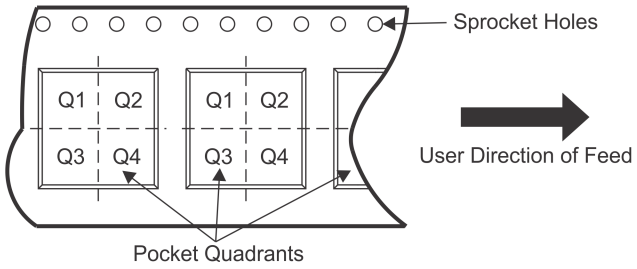


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

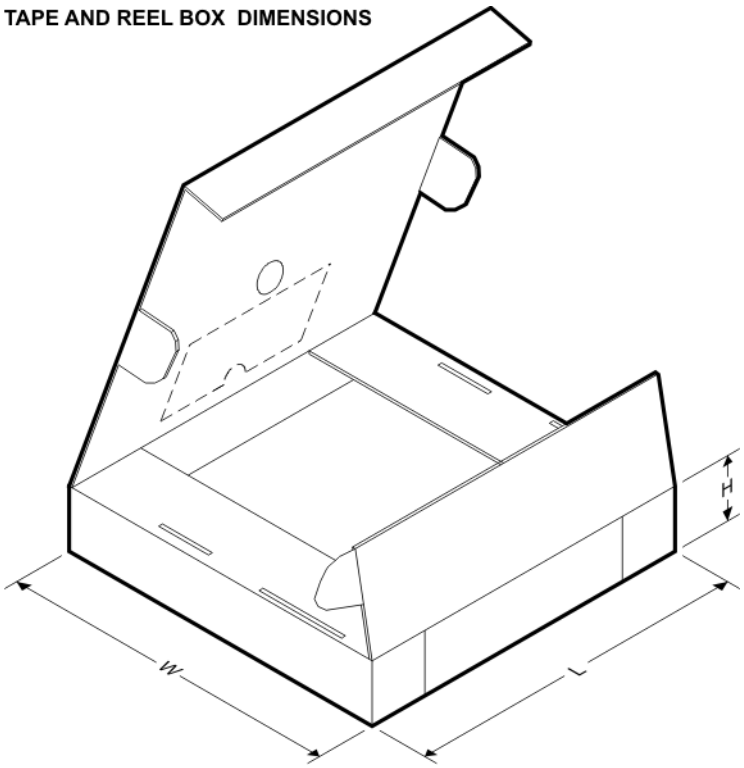
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
TXS0102DCTR	SM8	DCT	8	3000	180.0	13.0	3.35	4.5	1.55	4.0	12.0	Q3
TXS0102DCTT	SM8	DCT	8	250	180.0	13.0	3.35	4.5	1.55	4.0	12.0	Q3
TXS0102DCUR	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	180.0	9.0	2.05	3.3	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q3
TXS0102DCUR	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.25	3.35	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q3
TXS0102DCURG4	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.25	3.35	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q3
TXS0102DCUTG4	VSSOP	DCU	8	250	180.0	8.4	2.25	3.35	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q3
TXS0102DQER	X2SON	DQE	8	5000	180.0	8.4	1.2	1.6	0.55	4.0	8.0	Q1
TXS0102DQMR	X2SON	DQM	8	3000	180.0	8.4	1.57	2.21	0.59	4.0	8.0	Q1
TXS0102DQMR	X2SON	DQM	8	3000	180.0	9.5	1.4	2.0	0.5	4.0	8.0	Q1
TXS0102YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	180.0	8.4	1.02	2.02	0.63	4.0	8.0	Q1
TXS0102YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	178.0	9.2	1.02	2.02	0.63	4.0	8.0	Q1

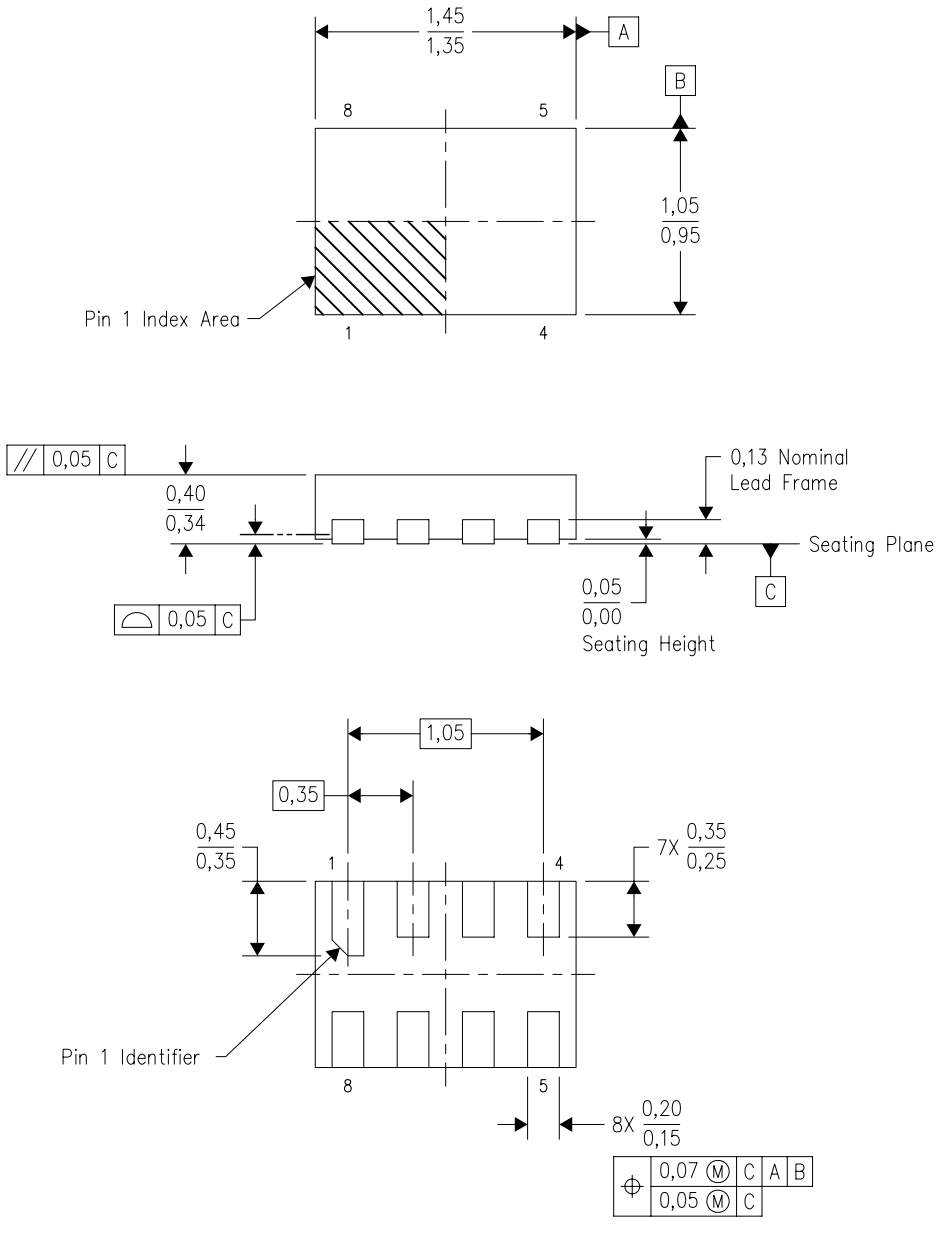
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TXS0102DCTR	SM8	DCT	8	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TXS0102DCTT	SM8	DCT	8	250	182.0	182.0	20.0
TXS0102DCUR	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TXS0102DCUR	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
TXS0102DCURG4	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
TXS0102DCUTG4	VSSOP	DCU	8	250	202.0	201.0	28.0
TXS0102DQER	X2SON	DQE	8	5000	202.0	201.0	28.0
TXS0102DQMR	X2SON	DQM	8	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
TXS0102DQMR	X2SON	DQM	8	3000	184.0	184.0	19.0
TXS0102YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TXS0102YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	220.0	220.0	35.0

DQE (R–PX2SON–N8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO–LEAD



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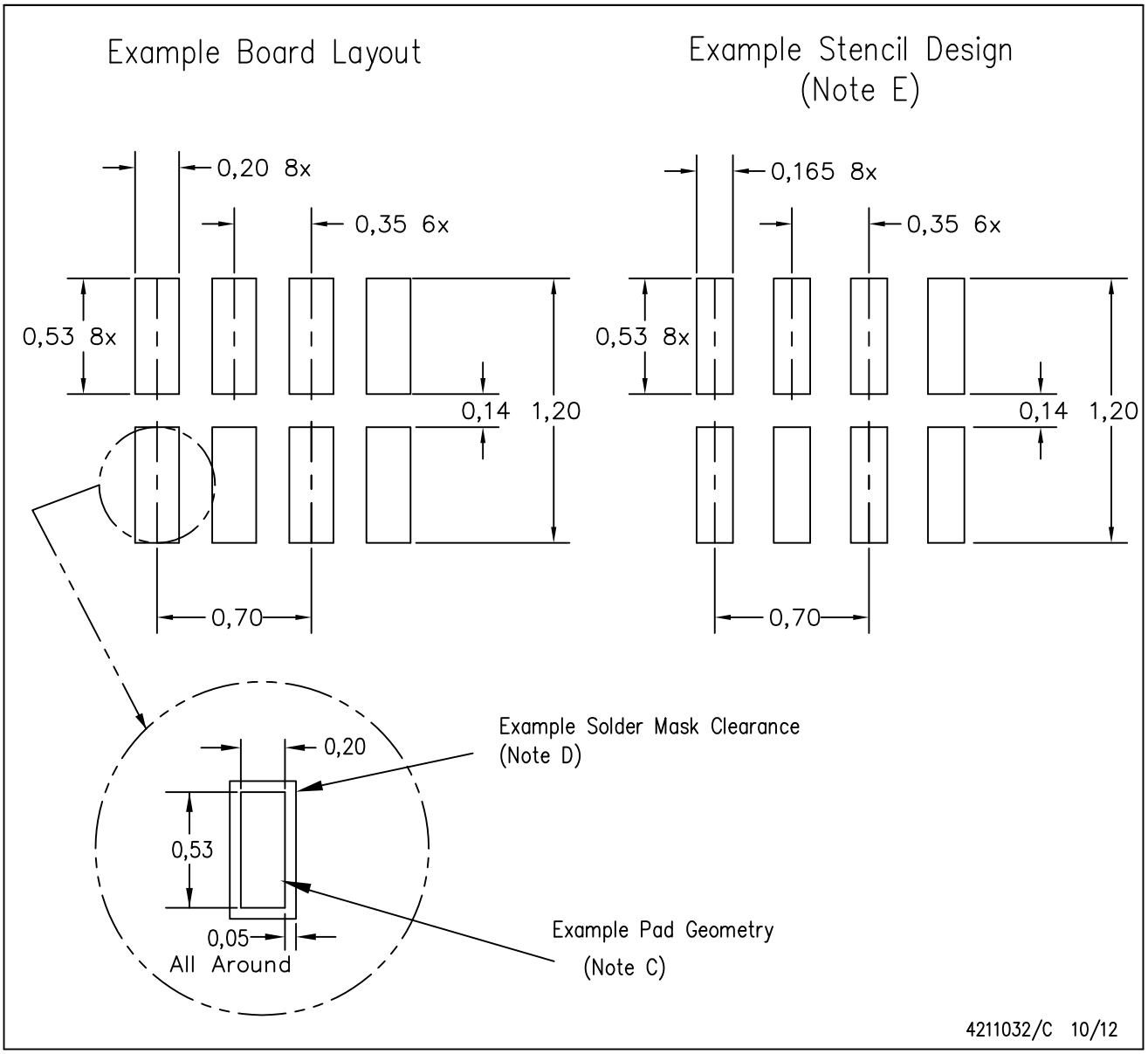
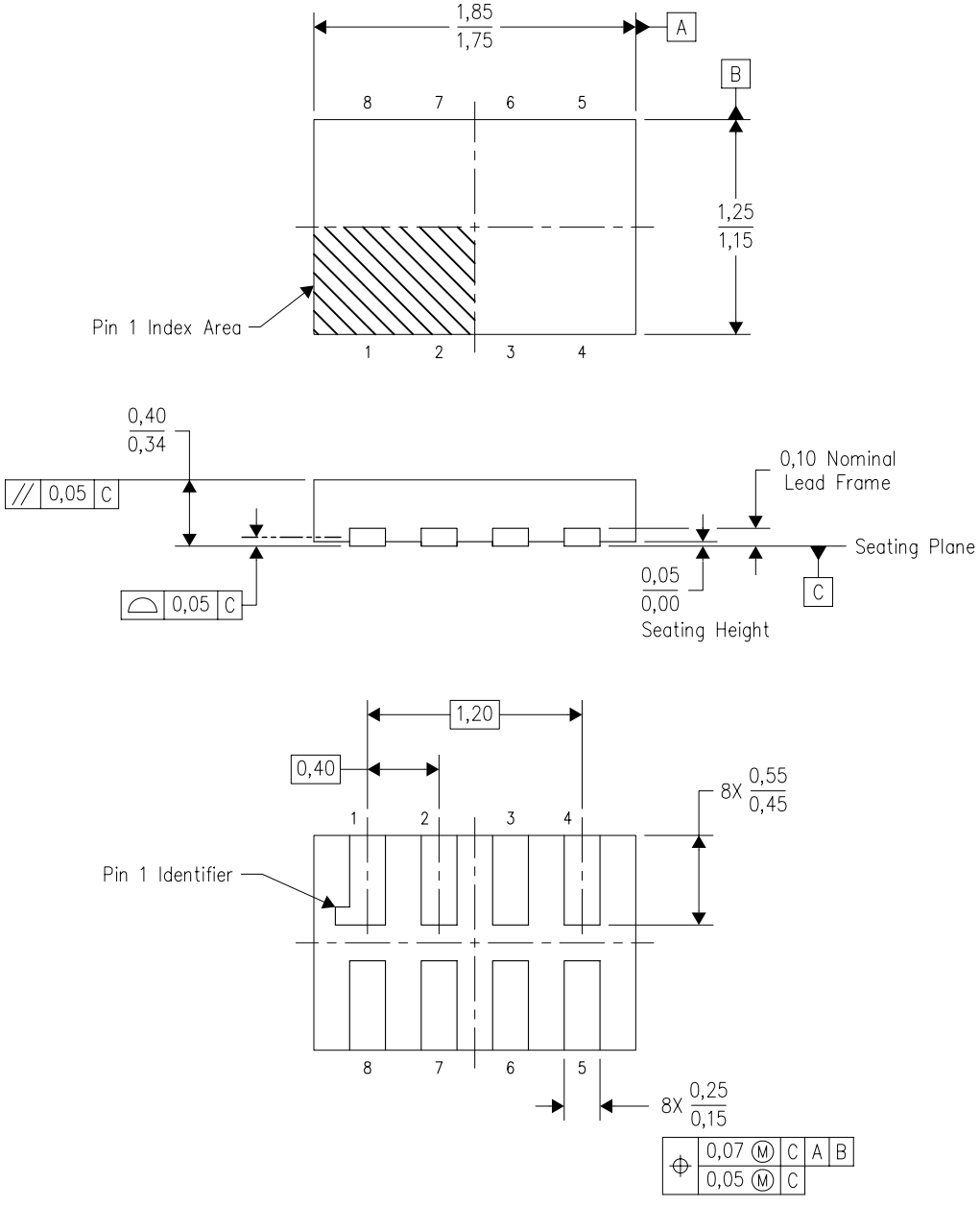
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. SON (Small Outline No–Lead) package configuration.
D. This package complies to JEDEC MO–287 variation X2EAF.

DQE (R–PX2SON–N8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO–LEAD



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for minimum solder mask web tolerances between signal pads. If 2 mil solder mask is outside PCB vendor capability, it is advised to omit solder mask.
E. Maximum stencil thickness 0,1016 mm (4 mils). All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
F. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
G. Over–printing land for acceptable area ratio is not viable due to land width and bridging potential. Customer may further reduce side aperture dimensions if stencil manufacturing process allows for sufficient release at smaller opening.
H. Suggest stencils cut with lasers such as Fiber Laser that produce the greatest positional accuracy.
I. Component placement force should be minimized to prevent excessive paste block deformation.

DQM (R–PX2SON–N8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO–LEAD

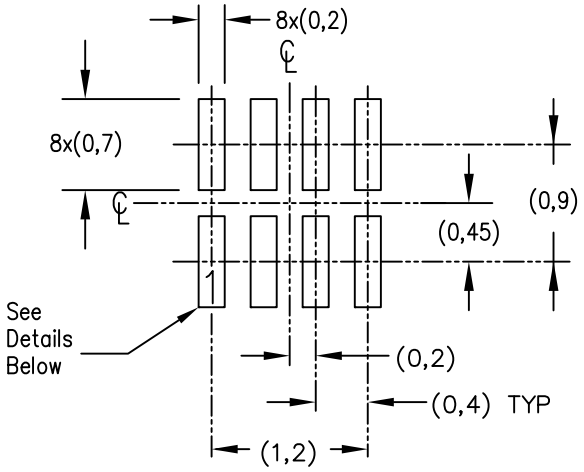


4210302/A 06/2009

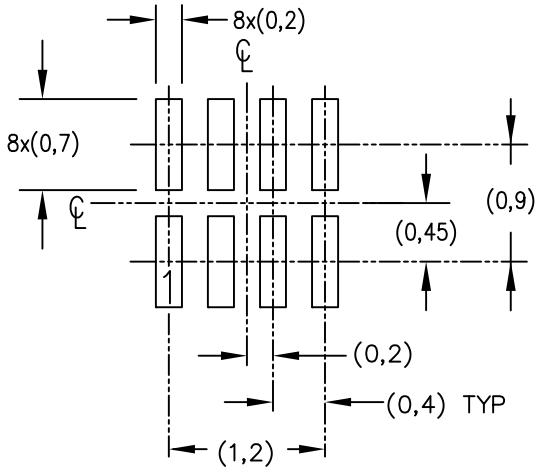
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. SON (Small Outline No–Lead) package configuration.

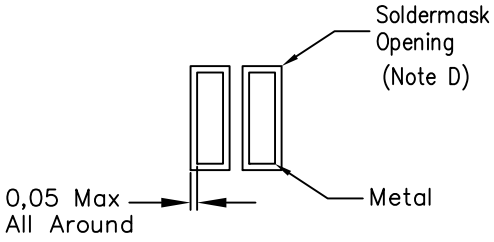
DQM (R–PX2SON–N8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO–LEAD

Example Board Layout

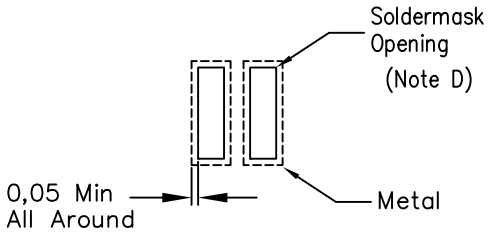


Example Stencil Design
0.1mm Thick Stencil
(Note C)





Non Solder Mask Defined Pad



Solder Mask Defined Pad

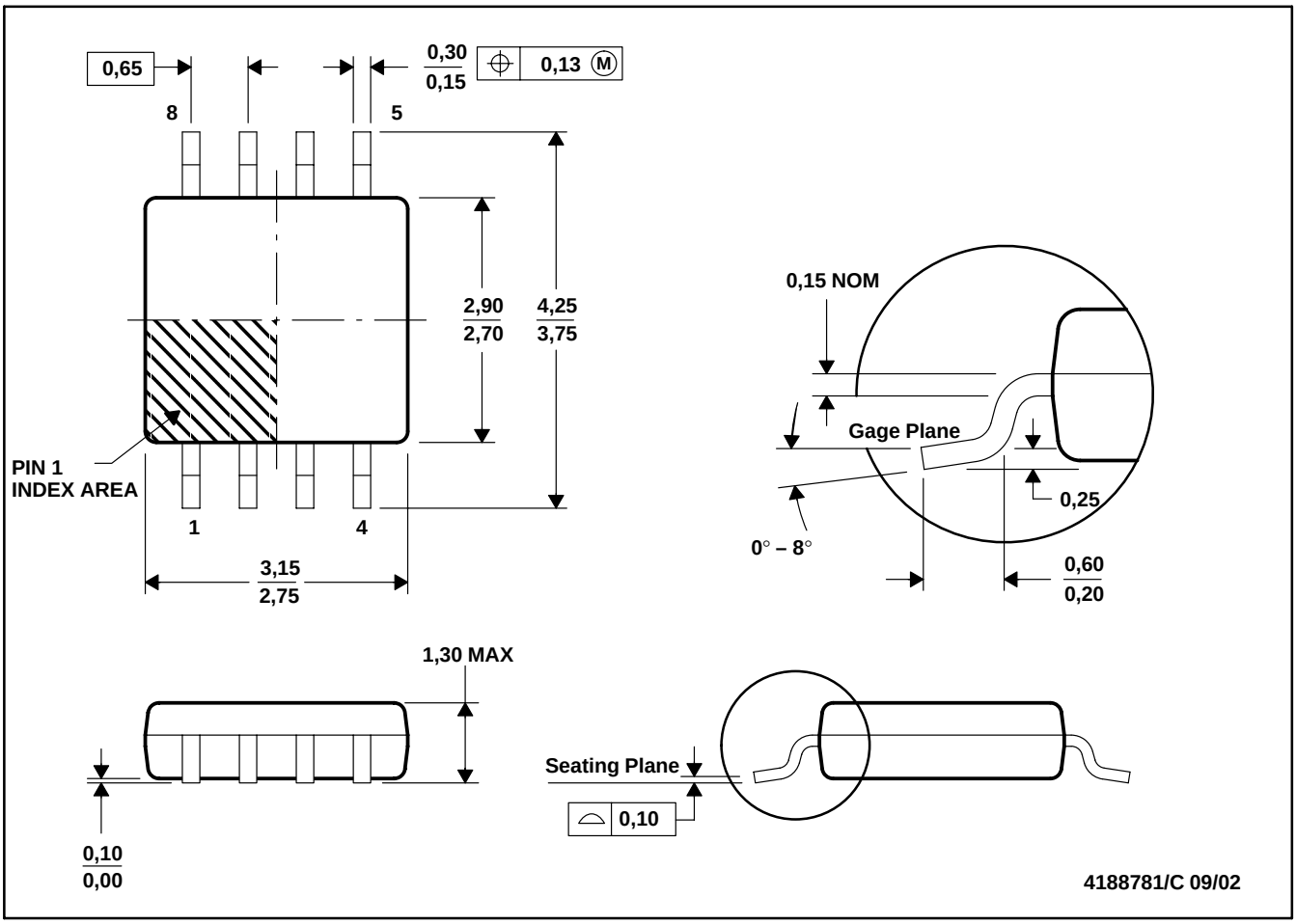
Solder Mask Details

4218746/A 07/13

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
D. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for recommended solder mask tolerances.

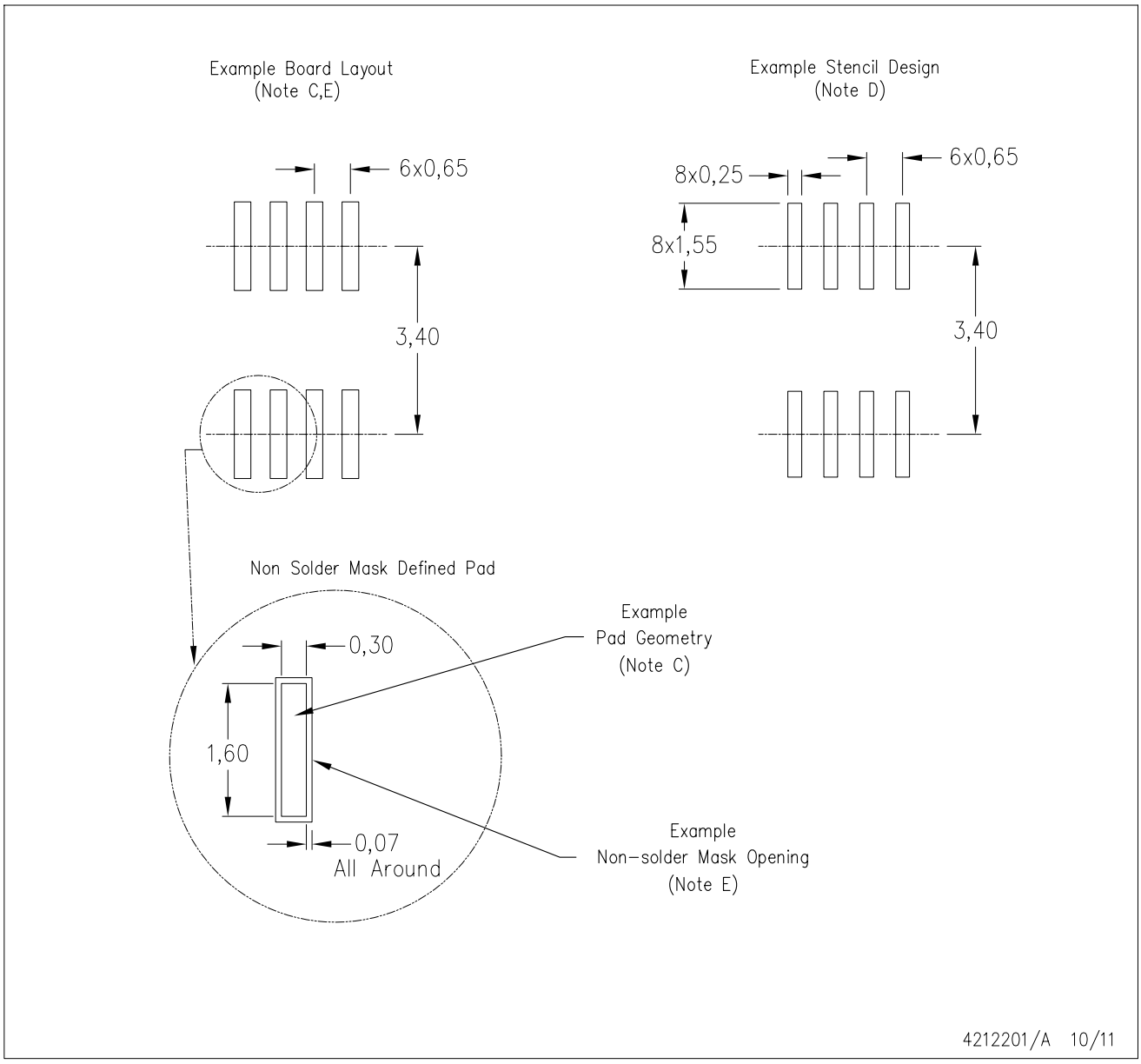
MPDS049B – MAY 1999 – REVISED OCTOBER 2002

DCT (R-PDSO-G8) **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE**



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation DA.

DCT (R–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



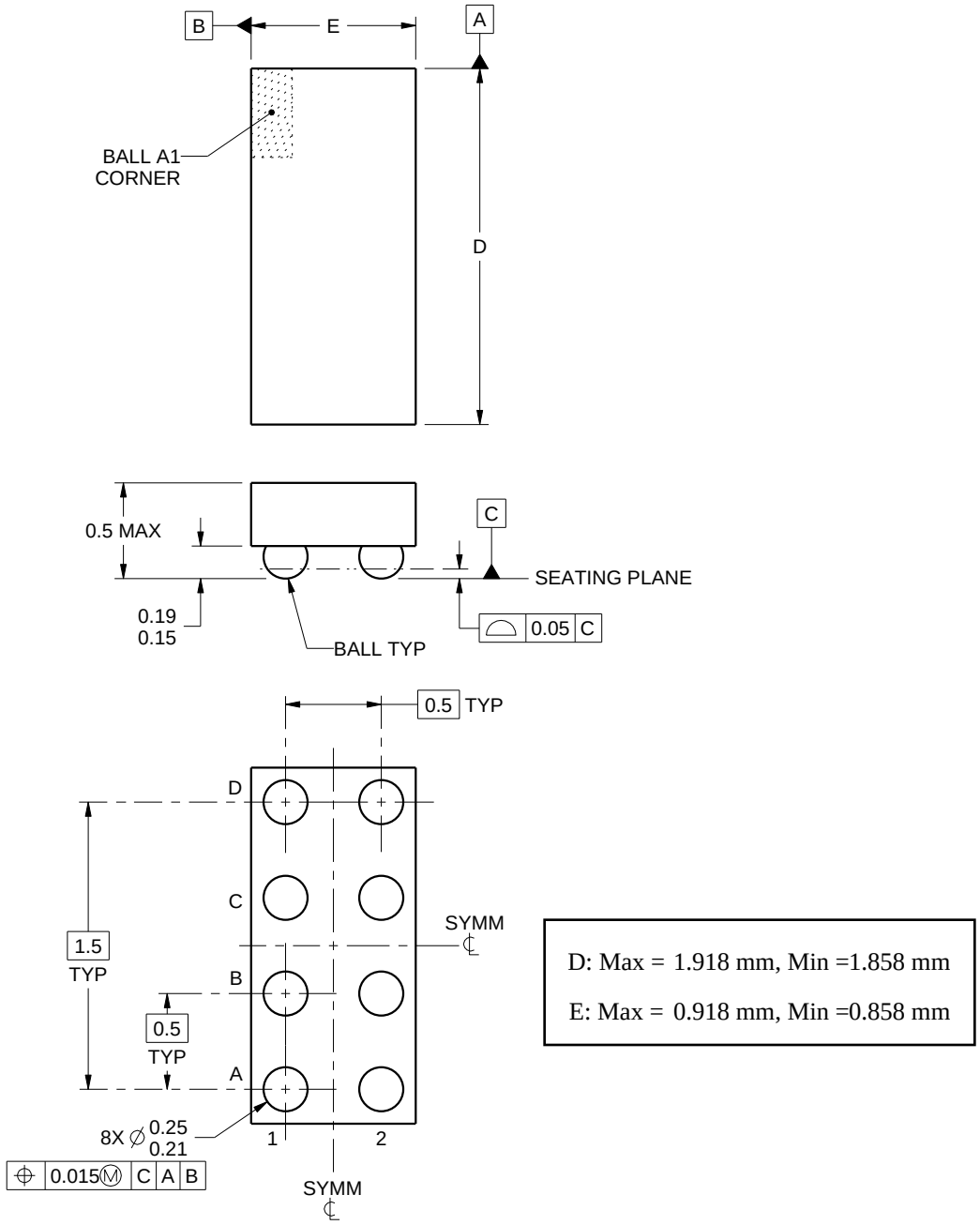
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC–7525.
E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

YZP0008

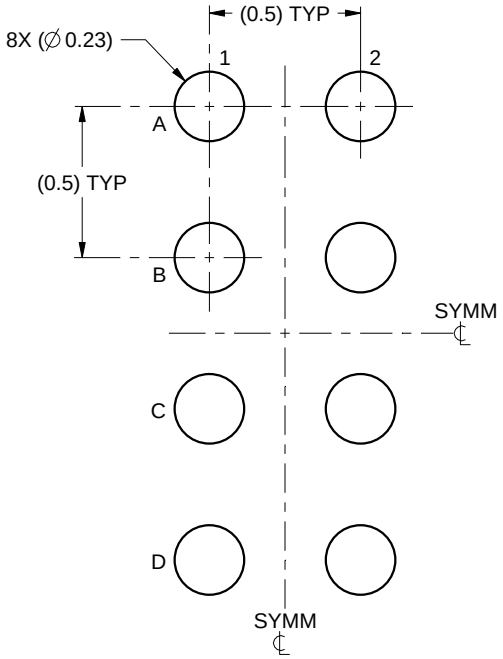
DSBGA - 0.5 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY

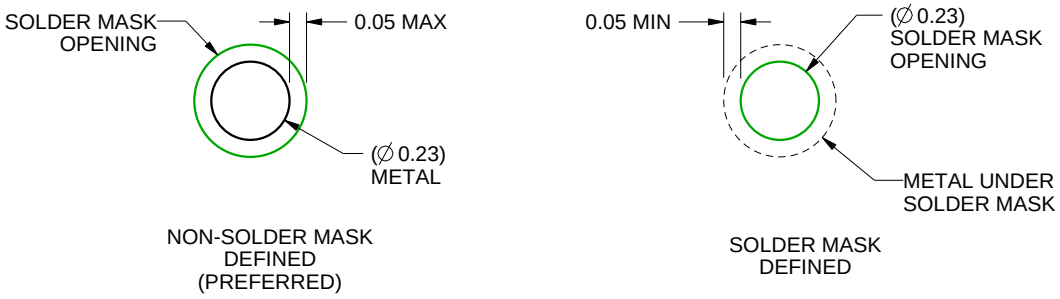


NOTES:

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.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:40X

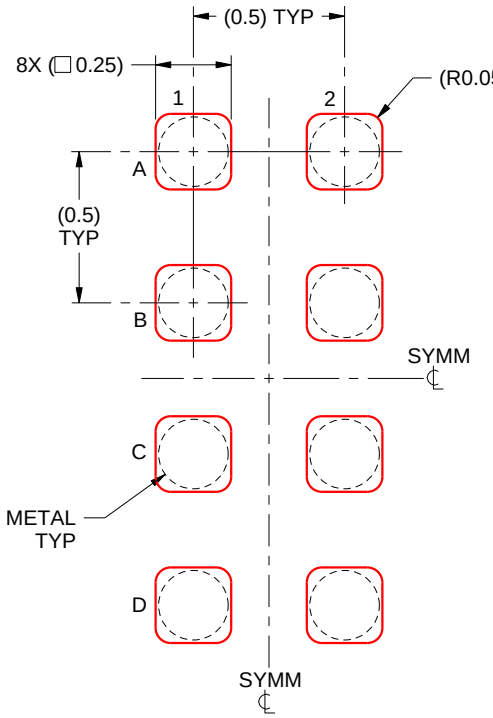


SOLDER MASK DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

4223082/A 07/2016

NOTES: (continued)

3. 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).



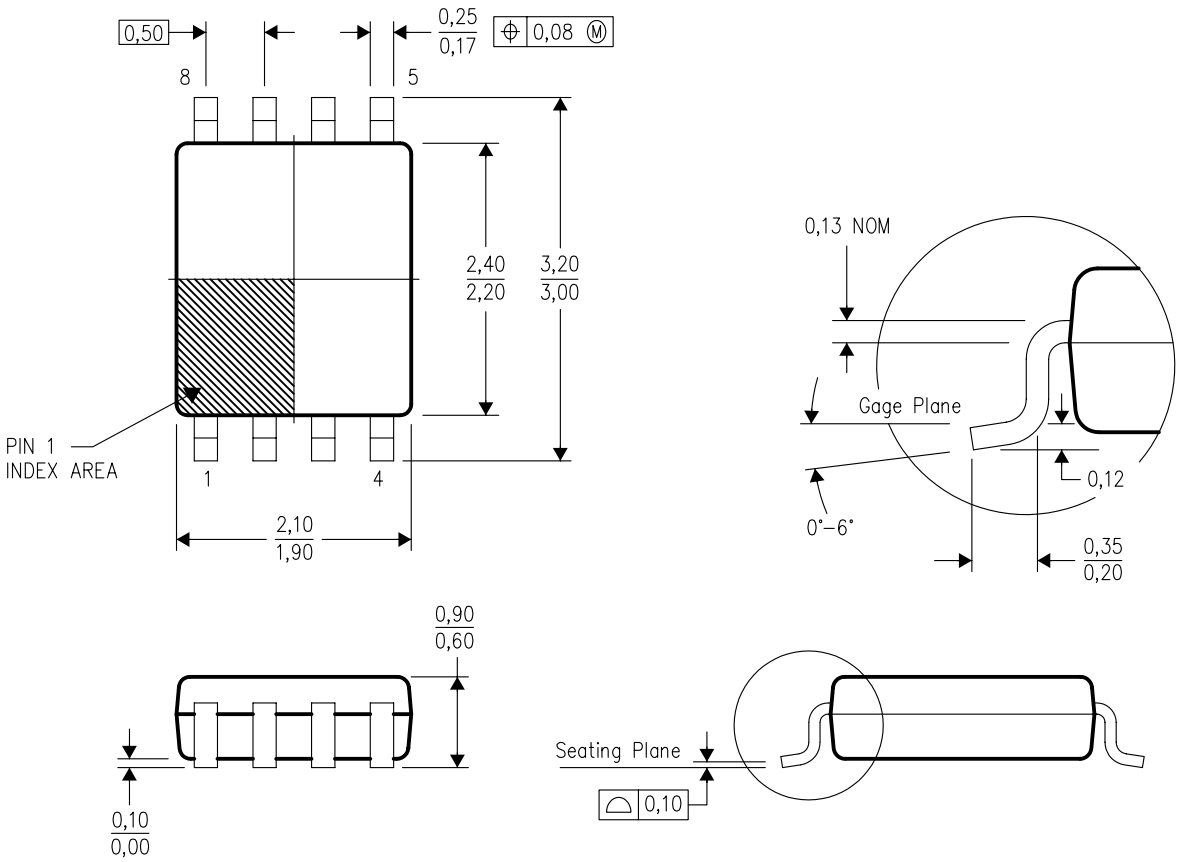
SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:40X

4223082/A 07/2016

NOTES: (continued)

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

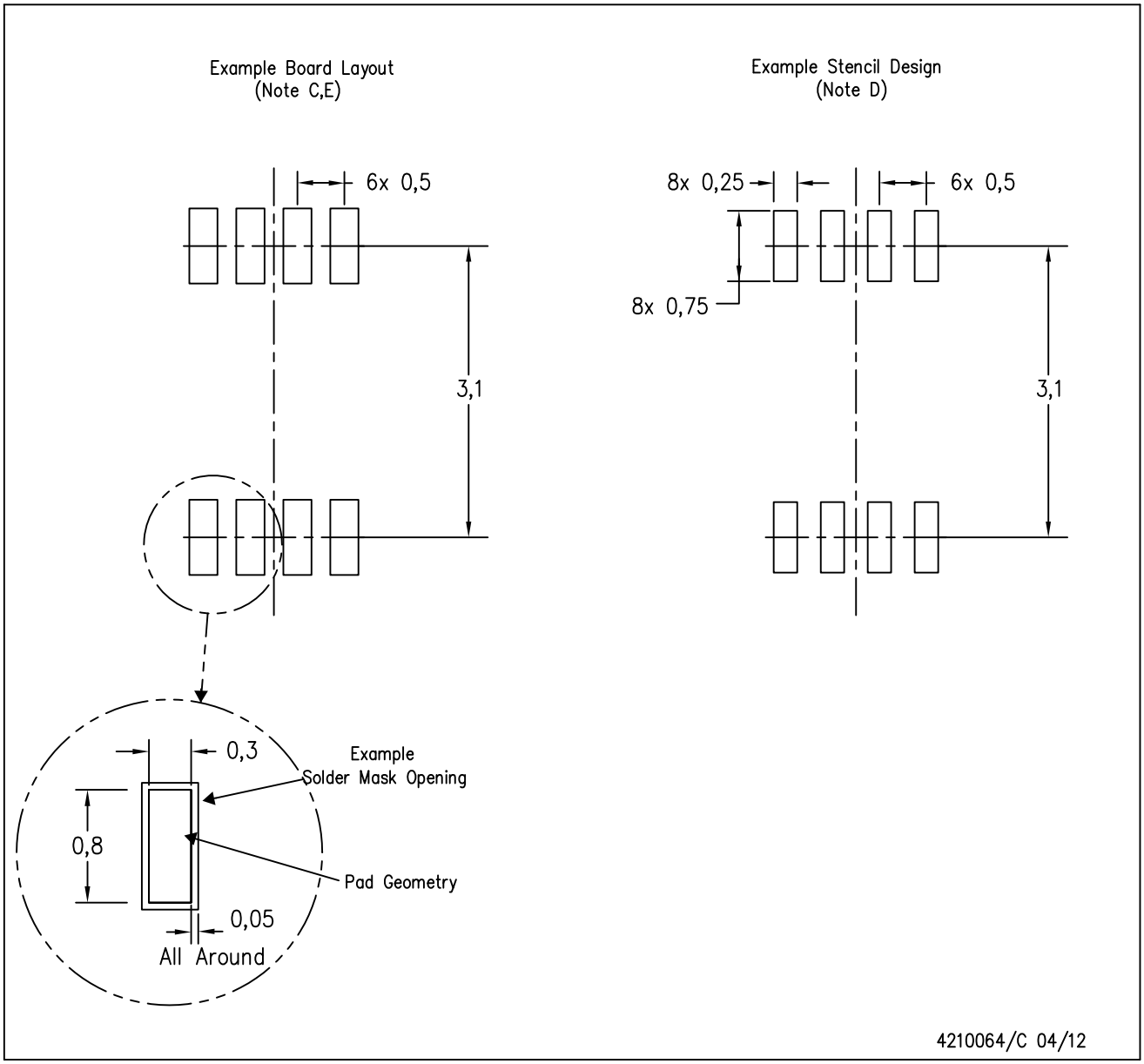
DCU (R–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL–OUTLINE PACKAGE (DIE DOWN)



4200503/F 07/05

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO–187 variation CA.

DCU (S–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE (DIE DOWN)



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC–7525 for other stencil recommendations.
E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

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