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# Logic Levels

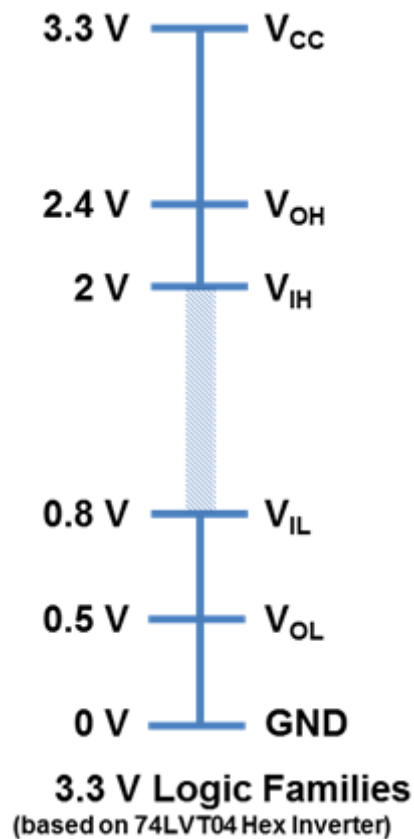
CONTRIBUTORS:  BRI\_HUANG

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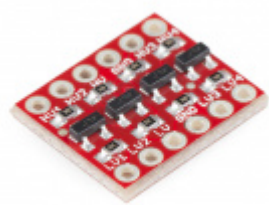
## 3.3 V CMOS Logic Levels

As technology has advanced, we have created devices that require lower power consumption and run off a lower base voltage ( $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$  instead of  $5\text{ V}$ ). The fabrication technique is also a bit different for  $3.3\text{ V}$  devices that allows a smaller footprint and lower overall system costs.



In order to ensure general compatibility, you will notice that most of the voltage levels are almost all the same as  $5\text{ V}$  devices. A  $3.3\text{ V}$  device can interface with a  $5\text{ V}$  device without any additional components. For example, a logic 1 (HIGH) from a  $3.3\text{ V}$  device will be at least  $2.4\text{ V}$ . This will still be interpreted as a logic 1 (HIGH) to a  $5\text{ V}$  system because it is above the  $V_{IH}$  of  $2\text{ V}$ .

A word of caution, however, is when going the other direction and interfacing from a  $5\text{ V}$  to a  $3.3\text{ V}$  device to ensure that the  $3.3\text{ V}$  device is  $5\text{ V}$  tolerant. The specification you are interested in is the *maximum* input voltage. On certain  $3.3\text{ V}$  devices, any voltages above  $3.6\text{ V}$  will cause permanent damage to the chip. You can use a simple voltage divider (like a  $1\text{ k}\Omega$  and a  $2\text{ k}\Omega$ ) to knock down  $5\text{ V}$  signals to  $3.3\text{ V}$  levels or use one of our logic level shifters.



SparkFun Logic Level Converter - Bi-Directional

BOB-12009

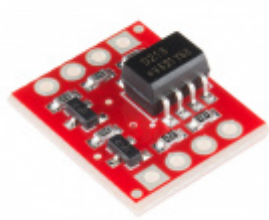
\$3.50

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SparkFun Logic Level Converter - Single Supply

PRT-14765



SparkFun Opto-isolator Breakout

BOB-09118

\$5.50

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SparkFun Voltage-Level Translator Breakout - TXB0104

BOB-11771

\$4.95

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