# SN74AXC4T774 4-Bit Dual-Supply Bus Transceiver with Independent Direction Control, Configurable Voltage Translation, and Tri-State Outputs

#### 1 Features

- Fully configurable dual-rail design allows each port to operate with a power supply range from 0.65 V to 3.6 V
- Operating temperature from -40°C to +125°C
- Independent direction control pins to allow configurable up and down translation
- Glitch-free power supply sequencing
- Up to 310 Mbps support when translating from 1.8 V to 3.3 V
- V<sub>CC</sub> isolation feature
  - If either V<sub>CC</sub> input is below 100 mV, all I/Os outputs are disabled and become highimpedance
- I<sub>off</sub> supports partial-power-down mode operation
- Compatible with AVC family level shifters
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78. Class II
- ESD protection exceeds JESD 22
  - 8000-V human-body model
  - 1000-V charged-device model

### 2 Applications

- Enterprise and communications
- Industrial
- Personal electronics
- Wireless infrastructure
- **Building automation**
- Point of sale

### 3 Description

The SN74AXC4T774 is a four-bit non-inverting bus transceiver that uses two individually configurable power-supply rails. The device is operational with both V<sub>CCA</sub> and V<sub>CCB</sub> supplies as low as 0.65 V. The A port is designed to track V<sub>CCA</sub>, which accepts any supply voltage from 0.65 V to 3.6 V. The B port is designed to track V<sub>CCB</sub>, which also accepts any supply voltage from 0.65 V to 3.6 V. Additionally the SN74AXC4T774 is compatible with a single-supply system.

The SN74AXC4T774 device is designed for asynchronous communication between data buses. The device transmits data from the A bus to the B bus or from the B bus to the A bus, depending on the logic level of the direction-control inputs (DIRx). The outputenable input ( $\overline{OE}$ ) is used to disable the outputs so the buses are effectively isolated. The SN74AXC4T774 device is designed so the control pins (DIRx and  $\overline{OE}$ ) are referenced to  $V_{CCA}$ .

To ensure the high-impedance state of the level shifter I/Os during power up or power down, the  $\overline{OE}$  pin should be tied to V<sub>CCA</sub> through a pullup resistor.

This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using the I<sub>off</sub> current. The I<sub>off</sub> protection circuitry ensures that no excessive current is drawn from or to an input, output, or combined I/O that is biased to a specific voltage while the device is powered down.

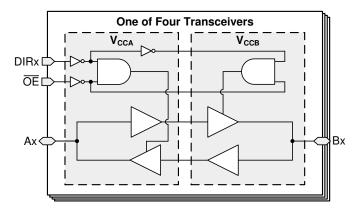
The V<sub>CC</sub> isolation feature ensures that if either V<sub>CCA</sub> or V<sub>CCB</sub> is less than 100 mV, both I/O ports are set to the high-impedance state by disabling their outputs.

Glitch-free power supply sequencing allows either supply rail to be powered on or off in any order while providing robust power sequencing performance.

#### **Device Information**

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	BODY SIZE (NOM)
SN74AXC4T774PW	TSSOP (16)	5.00 mm x 4.40 mm
SN74AXC4T774BQB	WQFN (16)	2.50 mm x 3.50 mm
SN74AXC4T774RSV	UQFN (16)	2.60 mm x 1.80 mm

For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.



**Functional Block Diagram** 



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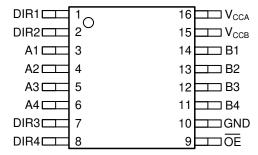
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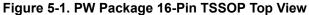
# **4 Revision History**

Cł	hanges from Revision * (July 2019) to Revision A (July 2020)	Page
•	Updated the numbering format for tables, figures and cross-references throughout the document	1
•	Added BQB (WQFN) package option to Device Information table	1



# **5 Pin Configuration and Functions**





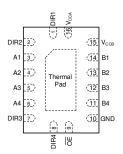


Figure 5-2. BQB Package 16-Pin WQFN Transparent Top View

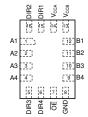


Figure 5-3. RSV Package 16-Pin UQFN Transparent Top View

#### **Pin Functions**

PIN		NO.		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	PW	RSV	BQB	ITPE	DESCRIPTION
A1	3	1	3	I/O	Input/output A1. Referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub> .
A2	4	2	4	I/O	Input/output A2. Referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub> .
A3	5	3	5	I/O	Input/output A3. Referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub> .
A4	6	4	6	I/O	Input/output A4. Referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub> .
B1	14	12	14	I/O	Input/output B1. Referenced to V <sub>CCB</sub> .
B2	13	11	13	I/O	Input/output B2. Referenced to V <sub>CCB</sub> .
B3	12	10	12	I/O	Input/output B3. Referenced to V <sub>CCB</sub> .
B4	11	9	11	I/O	Input/output B4. Referenced to V <sub>CCB</sub> .
DIR1	1	15	1	I	Direction-control input for port 1. Referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub> .
DIR2	2	16	2	I	Direction-control input for port 2. Referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub> .
DIR3	7	5	7	I	Direction-control input for port 3. Referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub> .
DIR4	8	6	8	I	Direction-control input for port 4. Referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub> .
ŌĒ	9	7	9	ı	Tri-state output enable. Pull $\overline{\text{OE}}$ high to place all outputs in tri-state mode. Referenced to $V_{\text{CCA}}$ .
GND	10	8	10	_	Ground
V <sub>CCA</sub>	16	14	16	_	A-port power supply voltage. 0.65 V ≤ V <sub>CCA</sub> ≤ 3.6 V
V <sub>CCB</sub>	15	13	15	_	B-port power supply voltage. $0.65 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{CCB}} \le 3.6 \text{ V}$



# **6 Specifications**

### **6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings**

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CCA</sub>	Supply voltage A		-0.5	4.2	V
V <sub>CCB</sub>	Supply voltage B	-0.5	4.2	V	
		I/O Ports (A Port)	-0.5	4.2	
VI	Input Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	I/O Ports (B Port)	-0.5	4.2	V
		Control Inputs	-0.5	4.2	
.,	Valle as a smalled to a survey the time in the binds in the second and the second	A Port	-0.5	4.2	V
Vo	Voltage applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state <sup>(2)</sup>	B Port	-0.5	4.2	V
.,	Valle are applied to a record with the birth and bounded (2) (3)	A Port	-0.5	V <sub>CCA</sub> + 0.2	V
Vo	Voltage applied to any output in the high or low state <sup>(2) (3)</sup>	B Port	-0.5	V <sub>CCB</sub> + 0.2	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0	-50		mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	Output clamp current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0	-50		mA
Io	Continuous output current		-50	50	mA
	Continuous current through V <sub>CC</sub> or GND		-100	100	mA
Tj	Junction Temperature			150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature		-65	150	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

- (2) The input voltage and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
- (3) The output positive-voltage rating may be exceeded up to 4.2 V maximum if the output current rating is observed.

#### 6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±8000	V
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Liectiostatic discharge	Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±1000	V

- (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**

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1) (2)

				MIN	MAX	UNIT	
V <sub>CCA</sub>	Supply voltage A			0.65	3.6	V	
V <sub>CCB</sub>	Supply voltage B			0.65	3.6	V	
			V <sub>CCI</sub> = 0.65 V - 0.75 V	V <sub>CCI</sub> x 0.70			
			V <sub>CCI</sub> = 0.76 V - 1 V	V <sub>CCI</sub> x 0.70			
		Data Inputs	V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.1 V - 1.95 V	V <sub>CCI</sub> x 0.65			
			V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.3 V - 2.7 V	1.6			
,	High laveling Avelland		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3 V - 3.6 V	2			
√ <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 0.65 V - 0.75 V	V <sub>CCA</sub> x 0.70			
			V <sub>CCA</sub> = 0.76 V - 1 V	V <sub>CCA</sub> x 0.70			
		Control Inputs(DIRx, OE), Referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.1 V - 1.95 V	V <sub>CCA</sub> x 0.65			
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.3 V - 2.7 V					
			V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3 V - 3.6 V	2			
			V <sub>CCI</sub> = 0.65 V - 0.75 V		V <sub>CCI</sub> x 0.30		
			V <sub>CCI</sub> = 0.76 V - 1 V		V <sub>CCI</sub> x 0.30		
		Data Inputs	V <sub>CCI</sub> = 1.1 V - 1.95 V		V <sub>CCI</sub> x 0.35		
			V <sub>CCI</sub> = 2.3 V - 2.7 V		0.7		
,	I am land in motor than		V <sub>CCI</sub> = 3 V - 3.6 V		0.8	V	
'IL	Low-level input voltage		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 0.65 V - 0.75 V		V <sub>CCA</sub> x 0.30	V	
			V <sub>CCA</sub> = 0.76 V - 1 V		V <sub>CCA</sub> x 0.30		
		Control Inputs(DIRx, OE), Referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.1 V - 1.95 V		V <sub>CCA</sub> x 0.35		
		OL), Notoronou to VCCA	V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.3 V - 2.7 V		0.7		
			V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3 V - 3.6 V		0.8		
<b>'</b> 1	Input voltage (1)			0	3.6	V	
,	Output valtage	Active State		0	V <sub>cco</sub>	V	
o	Output voltage	Tri-State		0	3.6	V	
t/∆v <mark>(2)</mark>	Input transition rise and fal	I time			10	ns/V	
ГА	Operating free-air tempera	ture		-40	125	°C	

<sup>(1)</sup>  $V_{CCI}$  is the  $V_{CC}$  associated with the input port.  $V_{CCO}$  is the  $V_{CC}$  associated with the output port.

#### 6.4 Thermal Information

	THERMAL METRIC(1)	PW (TSSOP)	RSV (UQFN)	BQB (WQFN)	UNIT
		16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	118.2	130.8	73.7	°C/W
R <sub>0JC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	48.6	69.1	70.9	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	64.5	59.9	43.5	°C/W
Y <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	7.3	3.9	4.9	°C/W
$Y_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	63.9	58.3	43.5	°C/W
R <sub>0JC(bottom)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	NA	NA	21.2	°C/W

<sup>(1)</sup> For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.

<sup>(2)</sup> All unused inputs of the device must be held at V<sub>CC</sub> or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs, SCBA004.



### **6.5 Electrical Characteristics**

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (1) (2)

							Operatin	g free-aiı	tempera	ture (T <sub>A</sub> )		
P.	ARAMETER	TEST	CONDITIONS	V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub>	-4	0°C to 85	°C	-40	°C to 125	°C	UNIT
						MIN	TYP <sup>(4)</sup>	MAX	MIN	TYP <sup>(4)</sup>	MAX	
			Ι <sub>ΟΗ</sub> = -100 μΑ	0.7 V - 3.6 V	0.7 V - 3.6 V	V <sub>CCO</sub> - 0.1			V <sub>CCO</sub> – 0.1			
			I <sub>OH</sub> = -50 μA	0.65 V	0.65 V	0.55			0.55			
			I <sub>OH</sub> = -200 μA	0.76 V	0.76 V	0.58			0.58			
	High-level output		I <sub>OH</sub> = -500 μA	0.85 V	0.85 V	0.65			0.65			
$V_{OH}$	voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$	I <sub>OH</sub> = -3 mA	1.1 V	1.1 V	0.85			0.85			V
			I <sub>OH</sub> = -6 mA	1.4 V	1.4 V	1.05			1.05			
			I <sub>OH</sub> = -8 mA	1.65 V	1.65 V	1.2			1.2			
			I <sub>OH</sub> = -9 mA	2.3 V	2.3 V	1.75			1.75			
			I <sub>OH</sub> = -12 mA	3 V	3 V	2.3			2.3			
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 100 μA	0.7 V - 3.6 V	0.7 V - 3.6 V			0.1			0.1	
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 50 μA	0.65 V	0.65 V			0.1			0.1	
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 200 μA	0.76 V	0.76 V			0.18			0.18	
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 500 μA	0.85 V	0.85 V			0.2			0.2	
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IL}$	I <sub>OL</sub> = 3 mA	1.1 V	1.1 V			0.25			0.25	V
	voltage		I <sub>OL</sub> = 6 mA	1.4 V	1.4 V			0.35			0.35	
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA	1.65 V	1.65 V			0.45			0.45	
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 9 mA	2.3 V	2.3 V			0.55			0.55	
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA	3 V	3 V			0.7			0.7	
	Input leakage	Control inp	outs (DIRx, $\overline{\text{OE}}$ ):V <sub>I</sub> = ND	0.65 V- 3.6 V	0.65 V- 3.6 V	-0.5		0.5	-1		1	μA
l <sub>l</sub>	current	Data Input or GND	ts (Ax, Bx), $V_I = V_{CCI}$	0.65 V- 3.6 V	0.65 V- 3.6 V	-4		4	-8		8	μA
	Partial power	A Port: V <sub>I</sub>	or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V - 3.6 V	0 V	0 V - 3.6 V	-4		4	-8		8	
I <sub>off</sub>	down current	B Port: V <sub>I</sub>	or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V - 3.6 V	0 V - 3.6 V	0 V	-4		4	-8		8	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	Tri-state output current (3)	A or B Por V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>CCC</sub>	t, $V_I = V_{CCI}$ or GND, or GND, $\overline{OE} = V_{IH}$	3.6 V	3.6 V	-4		4	-8		8	μA
				0.65 V- 3.6 V	0.65 V- 3.6 V			15			27	
$I_{CCA}$	V <sub>CCA</sub> supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCI</sub> or GND	I <sub>O</sub> = 0	0 V	3.6 V	-2			-12			μA
	Current	OI GIVE		3.6 V	0 V			10			18	
				0.65 V- 3.6 V	0.65 V- 3.6 V			15			27	
I <sub>CCB</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub> supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCI</sub> or GND	I <sub>O</sub> = 0	0 V	3.6 V			10			18	μA
	Current	OI GIVE		3.6 V	0 V	-2			-12			
I <sub>CCA</sub> +	Combined supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCI</sub> or GND	I <sub>O</sub> = 0	0.65 V- 3.6 V	0.65 V- 3.6 V			21			40	μA
C <sub>i</sub>	Control Input Capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = 3.3 V	or GND	3.3 V	3.3 V		4.5			4.5		pF
C <sub>io</sub>	Data I/O Capacitance		A, V <sub>O</sub> = 1.65V DC +1 IBm sine wave	3.3 V	3.3 V		6.5			6.5		pF

<sup>(1)</sup>  $V_{CCI}$  is the  $V_{CC}$  associated with the input port.

<sup>(2)</sup>  $\mbox{ }\mbox{ }$ 

<sup>(3)</sup> For I/O ports, the parameter I<sub>OZ</sub> includes the input leakage current.

<sup>(4)</sup> All typical data is taken at 25°C.



# 6.6 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CCA} = 0.7 \pm 0.05 \text{ V}$

See Figure 5 and Table 1 for test circuit and loading. See Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 for measurement waveforms.

											B-Port S	Supply	Voltage	(V <sub>CCB</sub> )											
P	ARAMETER	FROM	то	Test Conditions	0.7 ± 0	.05 V	0.8 ± 0	.04 V	0.9 ± 0.	045 V	1.2 ± (	).1 V	1.5 ± (	).1 V	1.8 ± 0	.15 V	2.5 ± (	).2 V	3.3 ± 0	).3 V	UNIT				
					MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX					
		Α	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	172	0.5	120	0.5	88	0.5	51	0.5	46	0.5	56	0.5	78	0.5	221					
	Propagation			-40°C to 125°C	0.5	172	0.5	120	0.5	88	0.5	51	0.5	46	0.5	56	0.5	78	0.5	221					
t <sub>pd</sub>	delay	В	_	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	172	0.5	141	0.5	109	0.5	51	0.5	16	0.5	12	0.5	9	0.5	9	ns				
		В А	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	172	0.5	141	0.5	109	0.5	51	0.5	16	0.5	12	0.5	9	0.5	9					
		ŌĒ	ŌĒ	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	205	0.5	205	0.5	205	0.5	205	0.5	205	0.5	205	0.5	205	0.5	205				
	Disable time		^	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	205	0.5	205	0.5	205	0.5	205	0.5	205	0.5	205	0.5	205	0.5	205	ns				
t <sub>dis</sub>	Disable time	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌE I	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	189	0.5	161	0.5	145	0.5	102	0.5	99	0.5	102	0.5	113	0.5	176	115
							ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	В	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	189	0.5	161	0.5	145	0.5	102	0.5	99	0.5	102
		ŌĒ	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	287	0.5	287	0.5	287	0.5	287	0.5	287	0.5	287	0.5	287	0.5	287					
	Enable time	OE	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	287	0.5	287	0.5	287	0.5	287	0.5	287	0.5	287	0.5	287	0.5	287	200				
t <sub>en</sub>	Enable time OE	ŌĒ	ŌĒ B		7E D		-40°C to 85°C	0.5	309	0.5	219	0.5	177	0.5	133	0.5	127	0.5	132	0.5	165	0.5	418	ns	
				-40°C to 125°C	0.5	309	0.5	219	0.5	177	0.5	133	0.5	127	0.5	132	0.5	165	0.5	418					



# 6.7 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CCA} = 0.8 \pm 0.04 \text{ V}$

See Figure 5 and Table 1 for test circuit and loading. See Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 for measurement waveforms.

											B-Port S	Supply	Voltage	(V <sub>CCB</sub> )												
P.	ARAMETER	FROM	то	Test Conditions	0.7 ± 0	.05 V	0.8 ± 0	.04 V	0.9 ± 0.	045 V	1.2 ± (	).1 V	1.5 ± (	).1 V	1.8 ± 0	.15 V	2.5 ± (	).2 V	3.3 ± 0	).3 V	UNIT					
					MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX						
		Α	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	141	0.5	96	0.5	73	0.5	39	0.5	29	0.5	28	0.5	29	0.5	40						
	Propagation			-40°C to 125°C	0.5	141	0.5	96	0.5	73	0.5	39	0.5	29	0.5	28	0.5	29	0.5	40						
t <sub>pd</sub>	delay	В	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	120	0.5	96	0.5	76	0.5	39	0.5	16	0.5	11	0.5	9	0.5	9	ns					
		В	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	120	0.5	96	0.5	76	0.5	39	0.5	16	0.5	12	0.5	9	0.5	9	i l					
	_	OE .	ŌĒ	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	114	0.5	114	0.5	114	0.5	114	0.5	114	0.5	114	0.5	114	0.5	114					
	Disable time	OE	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	114	0.5	114	0.5	114	0.5	114	0.5	114	0.5	114	0.5	114	0.5	114						
t <sub>dis</sub>	Disable time	ŌĒ B	ŌĒ B	ŌĒ B	ŌĒ B	Ē В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	156	0.5	131	0.5	116	0.5	71	0.5	67	0.5	68	0.5	70	0.5	84	ns		
						ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	В	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	156	0.5	131	0.5	116	0.5	71	0.5	67	0.5	68	0.5
		ŌĒ	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	161	0.5	161	0.5	161	0.5	161	0.5	161	0.5	161	0.5	161	0.5	161						
	Enable time	OE	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	161	0.5	161	0.5	161	0.5	161	0.5	161	0.5	161	0.5	161	0.5	161						
t <sub>en</sub>	···	ŌĒ B	ŌĒ B		OF D	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	258	0.5	174	0.5	137	0.5	90	0.5	73	0.5	71	0.5	77	0.5	106	ns			
					ŌĒ		-40°C to 125°C	0.5	258	0.5	174	0.5	137	0.5	90	0.5	73	0.5	71	0.5	77	0.5	106			

Product Folder Links: SN74AXC4T774



# 6.8 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CCA} = 0.9 \pm 0.045 V$

See Figure 5 and Table 1 for test circuit and loading. See Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 for measurement waveforms.

										ı	B-Port S	Supply	Voltage	(V <sub>CCB</sub> )															
P	ARAMETER	FROM	то	Test Conditions	0.7 ± 0	.05 V	0.8 ± 0	.04 V	0.9 ± 0.	045 V	1.2 ± (	).1 V	1.5 ± (	).1 V	1.8 ± 0	.15 V	2.5 ± 0	).2 V	3.3 ± 0	).3 V	UNIT								
					MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX									
		Α	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	109	0.5	76	0.5	60	0.5	33	0.5	23	0.5	21	0.5	21	0.5	24									
	Propagation			-40°C to 125°C	0.5	109	0.5	76	0.5	60	0.5	33	0.5	23	0.5	21	0.5	21	0.5	24									
t <sub>pd</sub>	delay	В	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	88	0.5	73	0.5	60	0.5	33	0.5	16	0.5	11	0.5	9	0.5	9	ns								
		В	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	88	0.5	73	0.5	60	0.5	33	0.5	16	0.5	12	0.5	9	0.5	9	i l								
		OF	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	83	0.5	83	0.5	83	0.5	83	0.5	83	0.5	83	0.5	83	0.5	83									
	Disable time	ŌĒ	OE A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	83	0.5	83	0.5	83	0.5	83	0.5	83	0.5	83	0.5	83	0.5	83	ns								
t <sub>dis</sub>	Disable time	OF.	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	138	0.5	112	0.5	97	0.5	51	0.5	46	0.5	46	0.5	46	0.5	54	115								
		ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ŌĒ	ΣE I	В	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	138	0.5	112	0.5	97	0.5	51	0.5	46	0.5	46	0.5	46	0.5	54	i l
		ŌĒ	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	94	0.5	94	0.5	94	0.5	94	0.5	94	0.5	94	0.5	94	0.5	94									
	Enable time	OE	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	94	0.5	94	0.5	94	0.5	94	0.5	94	0.5	94	0.5	94	0.5	94									
t <sub>en</sub>	LITADIE UITIE	OE.	OF B		-40°C to 85°C	0.5	203	0.5	140	0.5	110	0.5	70	0.5	52	0.5	45	0.5	43	0.5	51	ns							
	Ō		ŌĒ	ŌĒ	Ē  B	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	203	0.5	140	0.5	110	0.5	74	0.5	54	0.5	47	0.5	43	0.5	51							



# 6.9 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CCA} = 1.2 \pm 0.1 \text{ V}$

See Figure 5 and Table 1 for test circuit and loading. See Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 for measurement waveforms.

											B-Port S	Supply	Voltage	(V <sub>CCB</sub> )							
P	ARAMETER	FROM	то	Test Conditions	0.7 ± 0	.05 V	0.8 ± 0	.04 V	0.9 ± 0.	045 V	1.2 ± (	).1 V	1.5 ± (	).1 V	1.8 ± 0	.15 V	2.5 ± (	).2 V	3.3 ± (	).3 V	UNIT
					MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
		Α	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	50	0.5	39	0.5	33	0.5	20	0.5	14	0.5	12	0.5	10	0.5	12	
	Propagation			-40°C to 125°C	0.5	50	0.5	39	0.5	33	0.5	20	0.5	14	0.5	12	0.5	10	0.5	12	
t <sub>pd</sub>	delay	В	А	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	51	0.5	39	0.5	33	0.5	20	0.5	15	0.5	11	0.5	8	0.5	7	ns
		В	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	51	0.5	39	0.5	33	0.5	20	0.5	15	0.5	12	0.5	8	0.5	7	
		ŌĒ	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	28	0.5	28	0.5	28	0.5	28	0.5	28	0.5	28	0.5	28	0.5	28	
	Disable time	OE	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	29	0.5	29	0.5	29	0.5	29	0.5	29	0.5	29	0.5	29	0.5	29	
t <sub>dis</sub>	Disable time	ŌĒ	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	123	0.5	95	0.5	78	0.5	33	0.5	26	0.5	25	0.5	23	0.5	26	ns
		OE	В	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	124	0.5	95	0.5	79	0.5	34	0.5	27	0.5	26	0.5	24	0.5	26	
		<u> </u>	_	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	39	0.5	39	0.5	39	0.5	39	0.5	39	0.5	39	0.5	39	0.5	39	
	Enable time	le time	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	40	0.5	40	0.5	40	0.5	40	0.5	40	0.5	40	0.5	40	0.5	40	
t <sub>en</sub>	Enable title		В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	124	0.5	87	0.5	70	0.5	51	0.5	38	0.5	33	0.5	26	0.5	25	ns
	ŌĒ	OE	B	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	124	0.5	87	0.5	70	0.5	55	0.5	42	0.5	36	0.5	28	0.5	26	

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# 6.10 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CCA} = 1.5 \pm 0.1 \text{ V}$

See Figure 5 and Table 1 for test circuit and loading. See Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 for measurement waveforms.

										ı	B-Port S	Supply	Voltage	(V <sub>CCB</sub> )							
P	ARAMETER	FROM	то	Test Conditions	0.7 ± 0	.05 V	0.8 ± 0	.04 V	0.9 ± 0.	045 V	1.2 ± (	).1 V	1.5 ± (	).1 V	1.8 ± 0	.15 V	2.5 ± (	).2 V	3.3 ± (	).3 V	UNIT
					MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
		Α	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	15	0.5	11	0.5	10	0.5	8	0.5	10	
	Propagation			-40°C to 125°C	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	15	0.5	11	0.5	10	0.5	8	0.5	10	1 1
t <sub>pd</sub>	delay	В	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	47	0.5	29	0.5	23	0.5	14	0.5	11	0.5	9	0.5	7	0.5	6	ns
				-40°C to 125°C	0.5	47	0.5	29	0.5	23	0.5	14	0.5	11	0.5	9	0.5	7	0.5	6	
		ŌĒ	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	19	0.5	19	0.5	19	0.5	19	0.5	19	0.5	19	0.5	19	0.5	19	
	Disable time	OL		-40°C to 125°C	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	Disable time	ŌĒ	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	120	0.5	91	0.5	74	0.5	29	0.5	22	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	
		OE	В	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	120	0.5	92	0.5	75	0.5	30	0.5	23	0.5	22	0.5	19	0.5	20	
		OE	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	24	0.5	24	0.5	24	0.5	24	0.5	24	0.5	24	0.5	24	0.5	24	
	Enable time			-40°C to 125°C	0.5	25	0.5	25	0.5	25	0.5	25	0.5	25	0.5	25	0.5	25	0.5	25	
t <sub>en</sub>	LITADIE UITIE		В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	28	0.5	29	0.5	33	0.5	41	0.5	31	0.5	27	0.5	22	0.5	19	ns
		OL	В	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	29	0.5	30	0.5	33	0.5	42	0.5	33	0.5	29	0.5	24	0.5	21	



# 6.11 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CCA} = 1.8 \pm 0.15 \text{ V}$

See Figure 5 and Table 1 for test circuit and loading. See Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 for measurement waveforms.

											B-Port S	Supply	Voltage	(V <sub>CCB</sub> )							
P.	ARAMETER	FROM	то	Test Conditions	0.7 ± 0	.05 V	0.8 ± 0	.04 V	0.9 ± 0.	045 V	1.2 ± (	).1 V	1.5 ± (	).1 V	1.8 ± 0	.15 V	2.5 ± (	).2 V	3.3 ± (	).3 V	UNIT
					MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
		Α	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	12	0.5	11	0.5	11	0.5	11	0.5	9	0.5	8	0.5	7	0.5	7	
	Propagation			-40°C to 125°C	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	9	0.5	9	0.5	7	0.5	7	
t <sub>pd</sub>	delay	В	A	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	56	0.5	28	0.5	21	0.5	12	0.5	10	0.5	8	0.5	6	0.5	5	ns
		В	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	56	0.5	28	0.5	21	0.5	12	0.5	10	0.5	9	0.5	7	0.5	6	
		ŌĒ	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	17	0.5	17	0.5	17	0.5	17	0.5	17	0.5	17	0.5	17	0.5	17	
	Disable time	OE	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	18	0.5	18	0.5	18	0.5	18	0.5	18	0.5	18	0.5	18	0.5	18	200
t <sub>dis</sub>	Disable time	ŌĒ	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	117	0.5	90	0.5	73	0.5	28	0.5	21	0.5	19	0.5	16	0.5	18	ns
		OE	В	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	119	0.5	90	0.5	74	0.5	29	0.5	22	0.5	20	0.5	17	0.5	18	
		OF	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	19	0.5	19	0.5	19	0.5	19	0.5	19	0.5	19	0.5	19	0.5	19	
	Enable time	me -	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	200
t <sub>en</sub>	Enable time		В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	21	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	32	0.5	27	0.5	24	0.5	20	0.5	18	ns
			B	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	22	0.5	22	0.5	22	0.5	34	0.5	29	0.5	26	0.5	22	0.5	19	

Product Folder Links: SN74AXC4T774



# 6.12 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CCA} = 2.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ V}$

See Figure 5 and Table 1 for test circuit and loading. See Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 for measurement waveforms.

											B-Port S	Supply	Voltage	(V <sub>CCB</sub> )							
P.	ARAMETER	FROM	то	Test Conditions	0.7 ± 0	.05 V	0.8 ± 0	.04 V	0.9 ± 0.	045 V	1.2 ± (	).1 V	1.5 ± (	0.1 V	1.8 ± 0	.15 V	2.5 ± (	).2 V	3.3 ± (	).3 V	UNIT
					MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
		Α	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	9	0.5	8	0.5	7	0.5	6	0.5	6	0.5	6	
	Propagation			-40°C to 125°C	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	9	0.5	8	0.5	7	0.5	7	0.5	6	0.5	6	no
t <sub>pd</sub>	delay	В	А	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	78	0.5	30	0.5	21	0.5	10	0.5	8	0.5	7	0.5	6	0.5	5	ns
		В	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	78	0.5	30	0.5	21	0.5	10	0.5	8	0.5	7	0.5	6	0.5	5	
		ŌĒ	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	
	Disable time	OE	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.5	14	no
t <sub>dis</sub>	Disable time	ŌĒ	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	115	0.5	89	0.5	72	0.5	26	0.5	19	0.5	18	0.5	14	0.5	17	ns
		OE	В	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	117	0.5	89	0.5	72	0.5	28	0.5	21	0.5	19	0.5	15	0.5	17	
		<u> </u>	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.5	14	
	Enable time	ole time	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	no
t <sub>en</sub>	LIIADIE IIIIE		В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	15	0.5	14	0.5	13	0.5	14	0.5	15	0.5	16	0.5	15	0.5	15	ns
		OE	B	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	16	0.5	15	0.5	15	0.5	16	0.5	17	0.5	18	0.5	17	0.5	16	



# 6.13 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CCA} = 3.3 \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$

See Figure 5 and Table 1 for test circuit and loading. See Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 for measurement waveforms.

											B-Port S	Supply	Voltage	(V <sub>CCB</sub> )							
P.	ARAMETER	FROM	то	Test Condtions	0.7 ± 0	.05 V	0.8 ± 0	.04 V	0.9 ± 0.	045 V	1.2 ± (	).1 V	1.5 ± (	).1 V	1.8 ± 0	.15 V	2.5 ± (	).2 V	3.3 ± 0	).3 V	UNIT
					MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
		Α	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	10	0.5	9	0.5	9	0.5	8	0.5	6	0.5	6	0.5	5	0.5	5	
	Propagation			-40°C to 125°C	0.5	10	0.5	9	0.5	9	0.5	8	0.5	6	0.5	6	0.5	5	0.5	5	
t <sub>pd</sub>	delay	В	A	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	221	0.5	40	0.5	24	0.5	12	0.5	10	0.5	7	0.5	6	0.5	5	ns
		В		-40°C to 125°C	0.5	221	0.5	40	0.5	24	0.5	12	0.5	10	0.5	7	0.5	6	0.5	5	
		ŌĒ	Α	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	
	Disable time	OE	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	0.5	16	
t <sub>dis</sub>	Disable time	ŌĒ	В	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	115	0.5	89	0.5	72	0.5	26	0.5	19	0.5	17	0.5	14	0.5	16	ns
		OE	В	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	117	0.5	89	0.5	72	0.5	27	0.5	20	0.5	18	0.5	14	0.5	16	
		OF.	_	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	
	Enable time	OE B	A	-40°C to 125°C	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	
t <sub>en</sub>	Enable time		Ь	-40°C to 85°C	0.5	13	0.5	12	0.5	11	0.5	11	0.5	11	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	ns
				-40°C to 125°C	0.5	14	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	13	0.5	13	0.5	13	



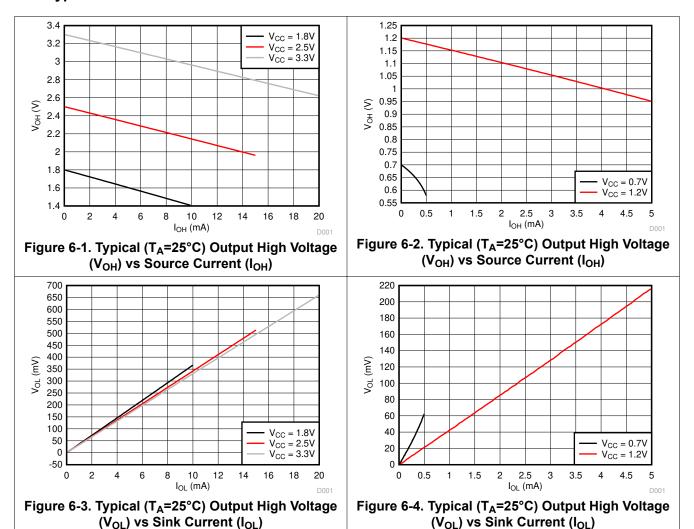
# 6.14 Operating Characteristics: $T_A = 25$ °C

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
			0.7 V	0.7 V		2.4		
			0.8 V	0.8 V		2.3		
			0.9 V	0.9 V		2.2		
	Power Dissipation Capacitance	$C_L = 0$ , $R_L = Open$	1.2 V	1.2 V		2.2		
	per transceiver (A to B: outputs enabled)	f = 1 MHz   t <sub>rise</sub> = t <sub>fall</sub> = 1 ns	1.5 V	1.5 V		2.2		pF
		ines in in	1.8 V	1.8 V		2.2		
			2.5 V	2.5 V		2.4		
			3.3 V	3.3 V		3.0		
			0.7 V	0.7 V		1.5		
			0.8 V	0.8 V		1.5		
			0.9 V	0.9 V		1.5		
	Power Dissipation Capacitance	$C_L = 0$ , $R_L = Open$	1.2 V	1.2 V		1.5		
	per transceiver (A to B: outputs disabled)	f = 1 MHz   t <sub>rise</sub> = t <sub>fall</sub> = 1 ns	1.5 V	1.5 V		1.5		pF
	,	noc iai	1.8 V	1.8 V		1.5		
			2.5 V	2.5 V		1.6		
			3.3 V	3.3 V		2.0		
C <sub>pdA</sub>			0.7 V	0.7 V		13.4		
			0.8 V	0.8 V		15.0		
			0.9 V	0.9 V		14.0		
	Power Dissipation Capacitance	$C_L = 0$ , $R_L = Open$	1.2 V	1.2 V		20.7		
	per transceiver (B to A: outputs enabled)	f = 1 MHz   t <sub>rise</sub> = t <sub>fall</sub> = 1 ns	1.5 V	1.5 V		29.6		pF
		noc iaii	1.8 V	1.8 V		40.2		
			2.5 V	2.5 V		65.8		
			3.3 V	3.3 V		91.7		
			0.7 V	0.7 V		1.3		
			0.8 V	0.8 V		1.1		
			0.9 V	0.9 V		1.1		
	Power Dissipation Capacitance	$C_L = 0$ , $R_L = Open$	1.2 V	1.2 V		1.0		" F
	per transceiver (B to A: outputs disabled)	f = 1 MHz t <sub>rise</sub> = t <sub>fall</sub> = 1 ns	1.5 V	1.5 V		1.0		pF
	,	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	1.8 V	1.8 V		1.0		
			2.5 V	2.5 V		1.0		
			3.3 V	3.3 V		1.0		



	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
			0.7 V	0.7 V		13.4		
			0.8 V	0.8 V		13.8		
			0.9 V	0.9 V		14.9		
	Power Dissipation Capacitance per transceiver (A to B: outputs	C <sub>L</sub> = 0, R <sub>L</sub> = Open f = 1 MHz	1.2 V	1.2 V		20.6		~F
	enabled)	$t_{rise} = t_{fall} = 1 \text{ ns}$	1.5 V	1.5 V		29.6		pF
	,		1.8 V	1.8 V		40.3		
			2.5 V	2.5 V		66.2		
			3.3 V	3.3 V		92.5		
			0.7 V	0.7 V		1.3		
			0.8 V	0.8 V		1.2		
			0.9 V	0.9 V		1.1		
	Power Dissipation Capacitance	$C_L = 0$ , $R_L = Open$	1.2 V	1.2 V		1.1		<b>-</b> -
	per transceiver (A to B: outputs disabled)	f = 1 MHz   t <sub>rise</sub> = t <sub>fall</sub> = 1 ns	1.5 V	1.5 V		1.1		pF
			1.8 V	1.8 V		1.1		
			2.5 V	2.5 V		1.1		
			3.3 V	3.3 V		1.1		
C <sub>pdB</sub>			0.7 V	0.7 V		2.5		
			0.8 V	0.8 V		2.4		
			0.9 V	0.9 V		2.3		
	Power Dissipation Capacitance per transceiver (B to A: outputs	C <sub>L</sub> = 0, R <sub>L</sub> = Open f = 1 MHz	1.2 V	1.2 V		2.2		pF
	enabled)	$t_{rise} = t_{fall} = 1 \text{ ns}$	1.5 V	1.5 V		2.3		рг
	,		1.8 V	1.8 V		2.3		
			2.5 V	2.5 V		2.5		
			3.3 V	3.3 V		3.0		
			0.7 V	0.7 V		1.6		
			0.8 V	0.8 V		1.5		
			0.9 V	0.9 V		1.5		
	Power Dissipation Capacitance	C <sub>L</sub> = 0, R <sub>L</sub> = Open f = 1 MHz	1.2 V	1.2 V		1.5		5.F
	per transceiver (B to A: outputs disabled)	$t_{rise} = t_{fall} = 1 \text{ ns}$	1.5 V	1.5 V		1.5		pF
			1.8 V	1.8 V		1.5		
			2.5 V	2.5 V		1.6		
			3.3 V	3.3 V		2.0		

### **6.15 Typical Characteristics**



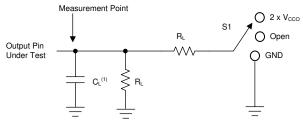


### 7 Parameter Measurement Information

### 7.1 Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

Unless otherwise noted, all input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics:

- f = 1 MHz
- $Z_{\rm O} = 50 \, \Omega$
- dv/dt ≤ 1 ns/V

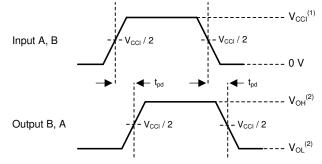


A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 7-1. Load Circuit

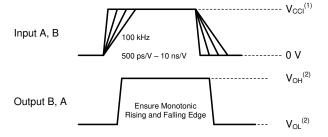
**Table 7-1. Load Circuit Conditions** 

	Parameter	V <sub>cco</sub>	R <sub>L</sub>	C <sub>L</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>TP</sub>
Δt/Δν	Input transition rise or fall rate	0.65 V – 3.6 V	1 ΜΩ	15 pF	Open	N/A
		1.1 V – 3.6 V	2 kΩ	15 pF	Open	N/A
t <sub>pd</sub>	Propagation (delay) time	0.65 V - 0.95 V	20 kΩ	15 pF	Open	N/A
		3 V – 3.6 V	2 kΩ	15 pF	2 × V <sub>CCO</sub>	0.3 V
		1.65 V – 2.7 V	2 kΩ	15 pF	2 × V <sub>CCO</sub>	0.15 V
t <sub>en</sub> , t <sub>dis</sub>	Enable time, disable time	1.1 V – 1.6 V	2 kΩ	15 pF	2 × V <sub>CCO</sub>	0.1 V
		0.65 V - 0.95 V	20 kΩ	15 pF	2 × V <sub>CCO</sub>	0.1 V
		3 V – 3.6 V	2 kΩ	15 pF	GND	0.3 V
		1.65 V – 2.7 V	2 kΩ	15 pF	GND	0.15 V
t <sub>en</sub> , t <sub>dis</sub>	Enable time, disable time	1.1 V – 1.6 V	2 kΩ	15 pF	GND	0.1 V
		0.65 V – 0.95 V	20 kΩ	15 pF	GND	0.1 V



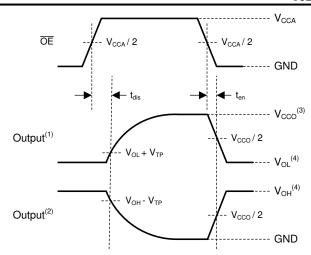
- 1.  $V_{\text{CCI}}$  is the supply pin associated with the input port.
- 2.  $V_{OH}$  and  $V_{OL}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with specified  $R_L,\,C_L,$  and  $S_1$

Figure 7-2. Propagation Delay



- 1. V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply pin associated with the input port.
- 2.  $V_{OH}$  and  $V_{OL}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with specified  $R_L,\,C_L,$  and  $S_1$

Figure 7-3. Input Transition Rise or Fall Rate



- A. Output waveform on the condition that input is driven to a valid Logic Low.
- B. Output waveform on the condition that input is driven to a valid Logic High.
- C.  $V_{\text{CCO}}$  is the supply pin associated with the output port.
- D.  $\,$  V $_{OH}$  and V $_{OL}$  are typical output voltage levels with specified R $_{L}$ , C $_{L}$ , and S $_{1}$ .

Figure 7-4. Enable Time And Disable Time

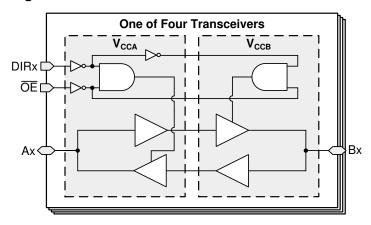


### 8 Detailed Description

#### 8.1 Overview

The SN74AXC4T774 is a 4-bit, dual-supply noninverting bidirectional voltage level translation device. Ax pins and control pins (DIRx and  $\overline{OE}$ ) are reference to  $V_{CCA}$  logic levels, and Bx pins are referenced to  $V_{CCB}$  logic levels. The A port is able to accept I/O voltages ranging from 0.65 V to 3.6 V, while the B port can accept I/O voltages from 0.65 V to 3.6 V. A high on DIR allows data transmission from A to B and a low on DIR allows data transmission from B to A when  $\overline{OE}$  is set to low. When  $\overline{OE}$  is set to high, both Ax and Bx pins are in the high-impedance state. See *Device Functional Modes* for a summary of the operation of the control logic.

#### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



### 8.3 Feature Description

### 8.3.1 Standard CMOS Inputs

Standard CMOS inputs are high impedance and are typically modeled as a resistor in parallel with the input capacitance given in the Electrical Characteristics. The worst case resistance is calculated with the maximum input voltage, given in the Absolute Maximum Ratings, and the maximum input leakage current, given in the Electrical Characteristics, using ohm's law (R = V ÷ I).

Signals applied to the inputs need to have fast edge rates, as defined by  $\Delta t/\Delta v$  in *Recommended Operating Conditions* to avoid excessive current consumption and oscillations. If a slow or noisy input signal is required, a device with a Schmitt-trigger input should be used to condition the input signal prior to the standard CMOS input.

#### 8.3.2 Balanced High-Drive CMOS Push-Pull Outputs

A balanced output allows the device to sink and source similar currents. The high drive capability of this device creates fast edges into light loads so routing and load conditions should be considered to prevent ringing. Additionally, the outputs of this device are capable of driving larger currents than the device can sustain without being damaged. The electrical and thermal limits defined in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* must be followed at all times.

#### 8.3.3 Partial Power Down (I<sub>off</sub>)

The inputs and outputs for this device enter a high-impedance state when the device is powered down, inhibiting current backflow into the device. The maximum leakage into or out of any input or output pin on the device is specified by I<sub>off</sub> in the Electrical Characteristics.

### 8.3.4 V<sub>CC</sub> Isolation

The inputs and outputs for this device enter a high-impedance state when either supply is <100mV.

#### 8.3.5 Over-voltage Tolerant Inputs

Input signals to this device can be driven above the supply voltage so long as they remain below the maximum input voltage value specified in the *Recommended Operating Conditions*.

#### 8.3.6 Glitch-free Power Supply Sequencing

Either supply rail may be powered on or off in any order without producing a glitch on the I/Os (that is, where the output erroneously transitions to VCC when it should be held low). Glitches of this nature can be misinterpreted by a peripheral as a valid data bit, which could trigger a false device reset of the peripheral, a false device configuration of the peripheral, or even a false data initialization by the peripheral. For more information regarding the power up glitch performance of the AXC family of level translators, see the *Glitch Free Power Sequencing With AXC Level Translators* application report

#### 8.3.7 Negative Clamping Diodes

The inputs and outputs to this device have negative clamping diodes as depicted in Figure 8-1.

#### CAUTION

Voltages beyond the values specified in the Absolute Maximum Ratings table can cause damage to the device. The input negative-voltage and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

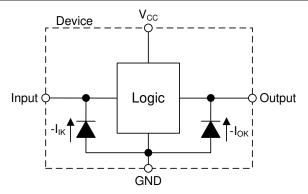


Figure 8-1. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output

#### 8.3.8 Fully Configurable Dual-Rail Design

Both the  $V_{CCA}$  and  $V_{CCB}$  pins can be supplied at any voltage from 0.65 V to 3.6 V, making the device suitable for translating between any of the voltage nodes (0.7 V, 0.8 V, 0.9 V, 1.2 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V and 3.3 V).

### 8.3.9 Supports High-Speed Translation

The SN74AXC4T774 device can support high data-rate applications. The translated signal data rate can be up to 310 Mbps when the signal is translated from 1.8 V to 3.3 V.

#### 8.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 8-1. Function Table (Each Transceiver)

CONTROL IN	PUTS <sup>(1)</sup> (2)	Port Status		OPERATION
ŌĒ	DIR	A PORT	B PORT	OFERATION
L	L	Output (Enabled)	Input (Hi-Z)	B data to A bus
L	Н	Input (Hi-Z)	Output (Enabled)	A data to B bus
Н	X	Input (Hi-Z)	Input (Hi-Z)	Isolation

- (1) Input circuits of the data I/Os are always active.
- (2) Pins configured as inputs should not be left floating.

# 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 SN74AXC4T774 device can be used in level-translation applications for interfacing devices or systems operating at different interface voltages with one another. The SN74AXC4T774 device is ideal for use in applications where a push-pull driver is connected to the data I/Os. The max data rate can be up to 310 Mbps when device translates a signal from 1.8 V to 3.3 V.

One example application is shown in Figure 9-1, where the SN74AXC4T774 device is used to translate a low voltage SPI signal from an SoC to a higher voltage signal to properly drive the inputs of a GPS module, and vice versa.

### 9.2 Typical Application

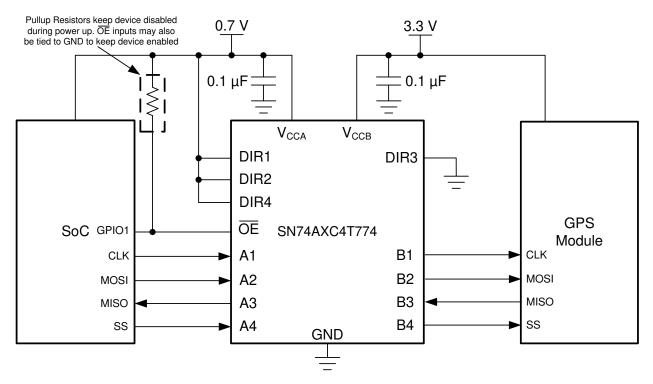


Figure 9-1. Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Application

### 9.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the parameters listed in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETERS	EXAMPLE VALUES
Input voltage range	0.65 V to 3.6 V
Output voltage range	0.65 V to 3.6 V

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#### 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 SN74AXC4T774 device to determine the input voltage range. For a valid logic-high, the value must exceed the high-level input voltage (V<sub>IH</sub>) of the input port. For a valid logic low the value must be less than the low-level input voltage (V<sub>IL</sub>) of the input port.
- Output voltage range
  - Use the supply voltage of the device that the SN74AXC4T774 device is driving to determine the output voltage range.

## 9.2.3 Application Curve

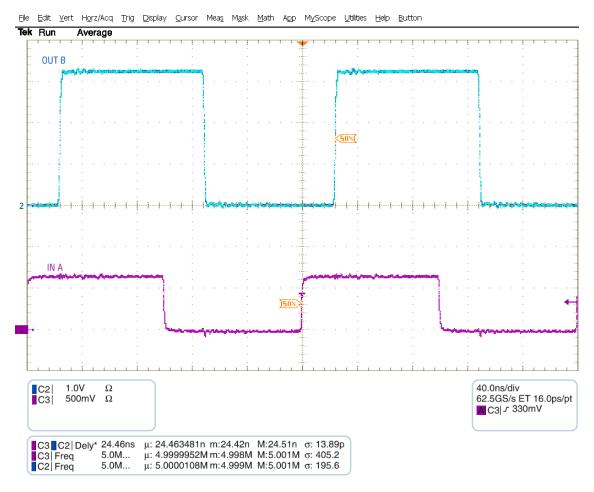


Figure 9-2. Up Translation at 2.5 MHz (0.7 V to 3.3 V)



### 10 Power Supply Recommendations

Always apply a ground reference to the GND pins first. This device is designed for glitch free power sequencing without any supply sequencing requirements such as ramp order or ramp rate.

This device was designed with various power supply sequencing methods in mind to help prevent unintended triggering of downstream devices. For more information regarding the power up glitch performance of the AXC family of level translators, see the *Glitch Free Power Sequencing With AXC Level Translators* application report

### 11 Layout

# 11.1 Layout Guidelines

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

- Use bypass capacitors on the power supply pins and place them as close to the device as possible. A 0.1 μF capacitor is recommended, but transient performance can be improved by having both 1 μF and 0.1 μF capacitors in parallel as bypass capacitors.
- The high drive capability of this device creates fast edges into light loads so routing and load conditions should be considered to prevent ringing.

### 11.2 Layout Example

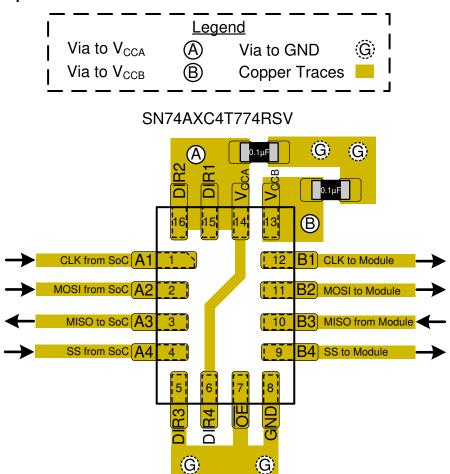


Figure 11-1. Layout Example

# 12 Device and Documentation Support

#### 12.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

Texas Instruments, Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs application report

Texas Instruments, Power Sequencing for AXC Family of Devices application report

Texas Instruments, SN74AXC4T774 Evaluation Module Tool Folder

### 12.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Subscribe to updates* 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.

### 12.3 Support Resources

TI E2E<sup>™</sup> 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.

#### 12.4 Trademarks

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All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

### 12.5 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.

#### 12.6 Glossary

**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.



# **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

11-Dec-2020

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
SN74AXC4T774BQBR	ACTIVE	WQFN	BQB	16	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	4T774	Samples
SN74AXC4T774PWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	SN4T774	Samples
SN74AXC4T774RSVR	ACTIVE	UQFN	RSV	16	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1UXR	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) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

- (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 finish/Ball material Orderable Devices 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.

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# **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

11-Dec-2020

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 SN74AXC4T774:

Automotive: SN74AXC4T774-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

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

# PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

www.ti.com 12-Dec-2020

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





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

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN74AXC4T774BQBR	WQFN	BQB	16	3000	180.0	12.4	2.8	3.8	1.2	4.0	12.0	Q1
SN74AXC4T774PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74AXC4T774RSVR	UQFN	RSV	16	3000	178.0	13.5	2.1	2.9	0.75	4.0	12.0	Q1

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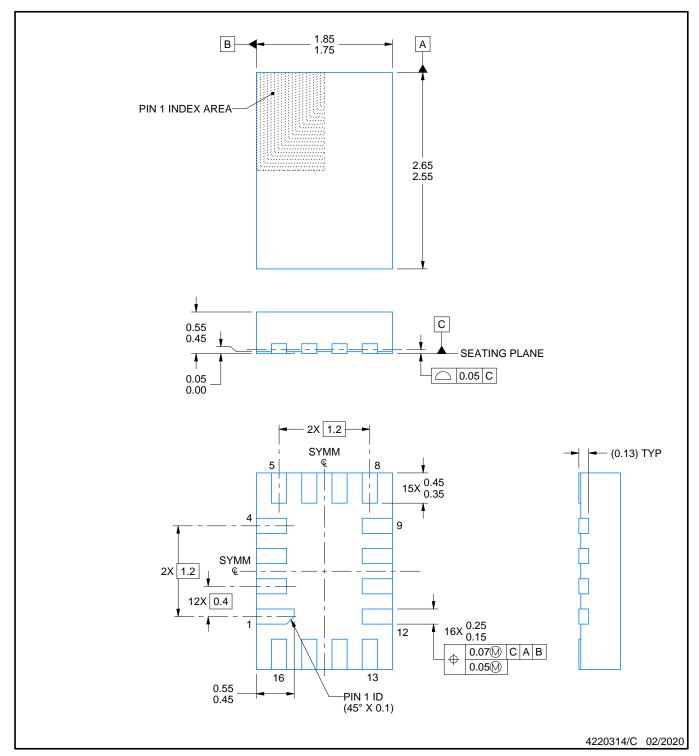


\*All dimensions are nominal

						110 1.1 ( )		
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	
SN74AXC4T774BQBR	WQFN	BQB	16	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0	
SN74AXC4T774PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0	
SN74AXC4T774RSVR	UQFN	RSV	16	3000	189.0	185.0	36.0	



ULTRA THIN QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

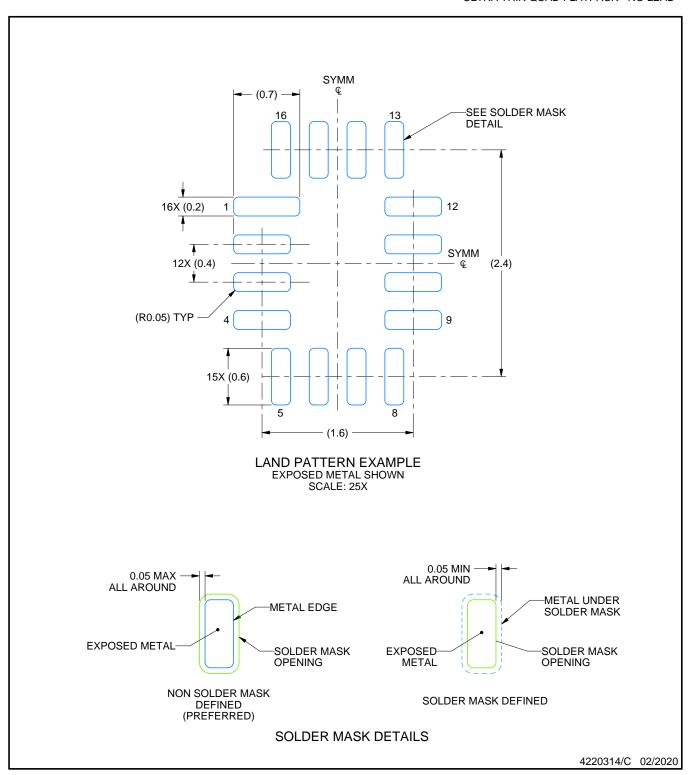


#### NOTES:

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



ULTRA THIN QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

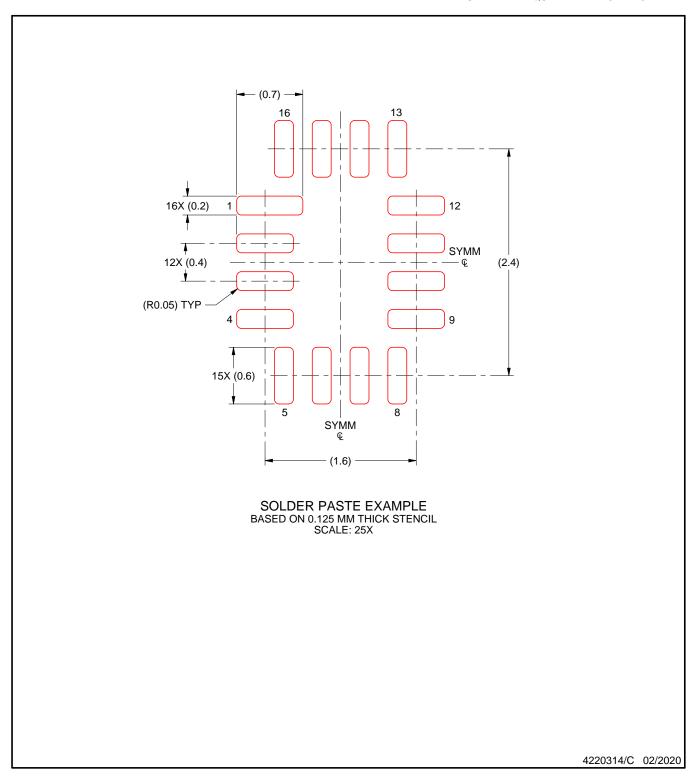


NOTES: (continued)

3. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).



ULTRA THIN QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.





SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



#### 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. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

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



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

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



2.5 x 3.5, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



**INSTRUMENTS** www.ti.com

PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK-NO LEAD

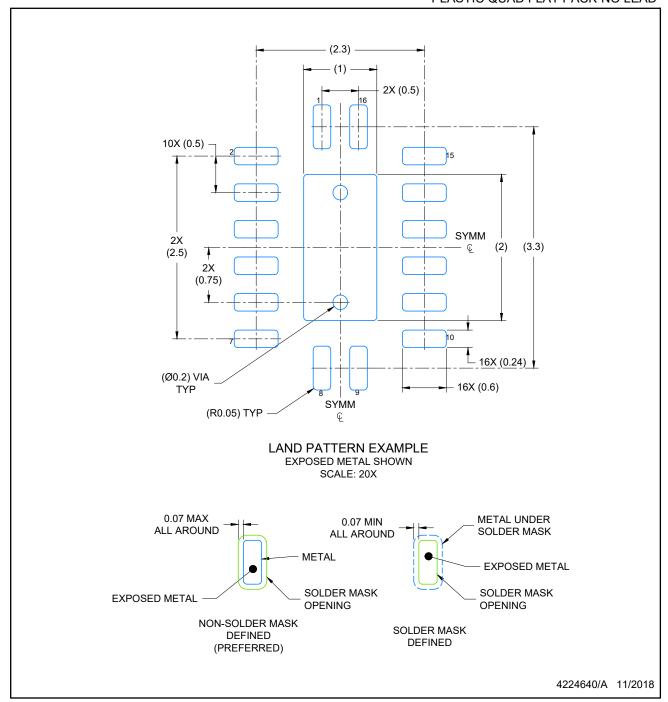


#### NOTES:

- 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. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for optimal thermal and mechanical performance.



PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK-NO LEAD

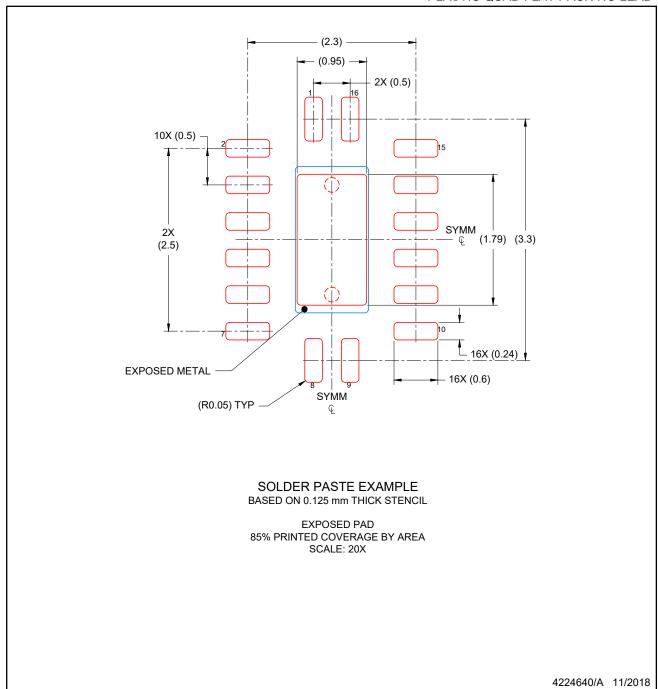


NOTES: (continued)

- 4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
- 5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.



PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK-NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.



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