# 4-Bit 100 Mb/s Configurable Dual-Supply Level Translator

The NLSX5014 is a 4-bit configurable dual-supply autosensing bidirectional level translator that does not require a direction control pin. The I/O V<sub>CC</sub>- and I/O V<sub>L</sub>-ports are designed to track two different power supply rails, V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> respectively. Both the V<sub>CC</sub> and the V<sub>L</sub> supply rails are configurable from 0.9 V to 4.5 V. This allows a logic signal on the V<sub>L</sub> side to be translated to either a higher or a lower logic signal voltage on the V<sub>CC</sub> side, and vice-versa.

The NLSX5014 offers the feature that the values of the V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> supplies are independent. Design flexibility is maximized because V<sub>L</sub> can be set to a value either greater than or less than the V<sub>CC</sub> supply. In contrast, the majority of competitive auto sense translators have a restriction that the value of the V<sub>L</sub> supply must be equal to less than (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4) V.

The NLSX5014 has high output current capability, which allows the translator to drive high capacitive loads such as most high frequency EMI filters. Another feature of the NLSX5014 is that each  $I/O_V_{Ln}$  and  $I/O_V_{CCn}$  channel can function as either an input or an output.

An Output Enable (EN) input is available to reduce the power consumption. The EN pin can be used to disable both I/O ports by putting them in 3-state which significantly reduces the supply current from both  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_L$ . The EN signal is referenced to the  $V_L$  supply.

#### Features

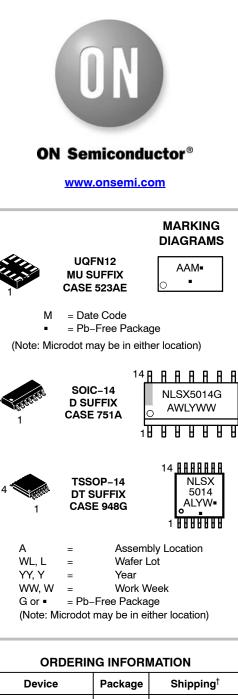
- Wide V<sub>CC</sub>, V<sub>L</sub> Operating Range: 0.9 V to 4.5 V
- $V_L$  and  $V_{CC}$  are independent
  - V<sub>L</sub> may be greater than, equal to, or less than V<sub>CC</sub>
- High 100 pF Capacitive Drive Capability
- High–Speed with 140 Mb/s Guaranteed Date Rate for V<sub>CC</sub>, V<sub>L</sub> > 1.8 V
- Low Bit-to-Bit Skew
- Overvoltage Tolerant Enable and I/O Pins
- Non-preferential Powerup Sequencing
- Power-Off Protection
- Small packaging: 1.7 mm x 2.0 mm UQFN12, SOIC14, TSSOP14
- These Devices are Pb-Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

#### **Typical Applications**

• Mobile Phones, PDAs, Other Portable Devices

#### Important Information

- ESD Protection for All Pins:
  - ♦ HBM (Human Body Model) > 7000 V



Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NLSX5014MUTAG	UQFN12 (Pb-Free)	3000/Tape & Reel
NLSX5014DR2G	SO-14 (Pb-Free)	2500/Tape & Reel
NLSX5014DTR2G	TSSOP14 (Pb-Free)	2500/Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, BRD8011/D.

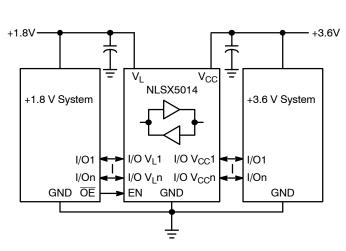


Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

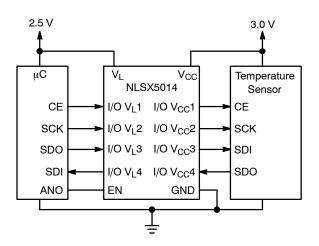


Figure 3. Application Example for  $V_L < V_{CC}$ 

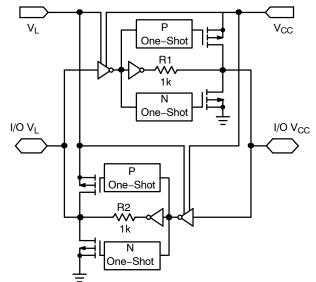


Figure 2. Simplified Functional Diagram (1 I/O Line)

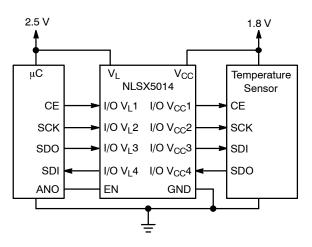
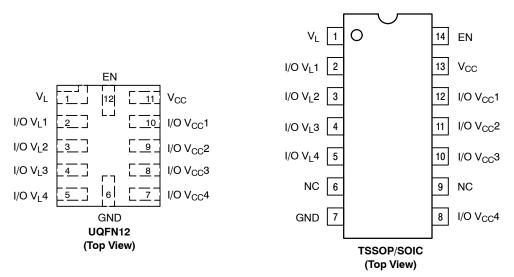


Figure 4. Application Example for  $V_L > V_{CC}$ 





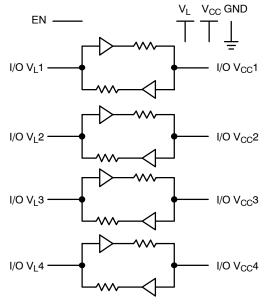


Figure 2. Logic Diagram

#### **PIN ASSIGNMENT**

Pins	Description
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Input Voltage
VL	V <sub>L</sub> Input Voltage
GND	Ground
EN	Output Enable
I/O V <sub>CC</sub> n	I/O Port, Referenced to V <sub>CC</sub>
I/O V <sub>L</sub> n	I/O Port, Referenced to $V_L$

#### FUNCTION TABLE

EN	Operating Mode			
L	Hi–Z			
Н	I/O Buses Connected			

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Condition	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	High-side DC Supply Voltage	-0.5 to +5.5		V
VL	Low-side DC Supply Voltage	-0.5 to +5.5		V
I/O V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> –Referenced DC Input/Output Voltage	-0.5 to +5.5		V
I/O VL	V <sub>L</sub> -Referenced DC Input/Output Voltage	-0.5 to +5.5		V
VI	Enable Control Pin DC Input Voltage	-0.5 to +5.5		V
I <sub>IK</sub>	DC Input Diode Current	-50	V <sub>I</sub> < GND	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	DC Output Diode Current	-50	V <sub>O</sub> < GND	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	DC Supply Current Through V <sub>CC</sub>	±100		mA
ΙL	DC Supply Current Through VL	±100		mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	DC Ground Current Through Ground Pin	±100		mA
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150		°C
	ESD Rating Machine Model Human Body Model Charged Device Model LU Pass	400 7000 2000 100		V V V mA

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

#### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Symbol	Parameter		Min	Мах	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	High-side Positive DC Supply Voltage		0.9	4.5	V
VL	Low-side Positive DC Supply Voltage		0.9	4.5	V
VI	Enable Control Pin Voltage		GND	4.5	V
V <sub>IO</sub>	Bus Input/Output Voltage	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> I/O V <sub>L</sub>	GND GND	4.5 4.5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Temperature Range		-55	+125	°C
$\Delta t / \Delta V$	Input Transition Rise or Rate V <sub>I</sub> , V <sub>IO</sub> from 30% to 70% of V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V $\pm$ 0.3 V		0	10	ns

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

#### **DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

			V <sub>CC</sub> (V) V <sub>L</sub> (V) (Note 2) (Note 3)	-4	0°C to +85	°C	-55°C to +125°C			
Symbol	Parameter				Min	Typ (Note 4)	Max	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>IHC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Input HIGH Voltage		0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	2/3 * V <sub>CC</sub>	-	_	2/3 * V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V
V <sub>ILC</sub>	I/O $V_{CC}$ Input LOW Voltage		0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	-	_	1/3 * V <sub>CC</sub>	-	1/3 * V <sub>CC</sub>	V
$V_{\text{IHL}}$	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Input HIGH Voltage		0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	2/3 * VL	_	-	2/3 * V <sub>L</sub>	-	V
V <sub>ILL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Input LOW Voltage		0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	-	-	1/3 * VL	-	1/3 * V <sub>L</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Control Pin Input HIGH Volt- age	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	1.2 – 4.5	1.2 – 4.5	2/3 * V <sub>L</sub>	-	_	2/3 * V <sub>L</sub>	-	V
$V_{\text{IL}}$	Control Pin Input LOW Volt- age	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	1.2 – 4.5	1.2 – 4.5	-	-	1/3 * VL	-	1/3 * V <sub>L</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Control Pin Input HIGH Volt- age	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	V <sub>CC</sub> < 1.2	V <sub>L</sub> < 1.2	VL	-	_	VL	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Control Pin Input LOW Volt- age	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	V <sub>CC</sub> < 1.2	V <sub>L</sub> < 1.2	-	-	0	-	0	V
V <sub>OHC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Output HIGH Volt- age	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> source current = 20 μA	0.9 – 4.5	0.9-4.5	0.9 * V <sub>CC</sub>	-	_	0.9 * V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V
V <sub>OLC</sub>	I/O $V_{CC}$ Output LOW Voltage	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> sink current = 20 μA	0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	-	_	0.2	-	0.2	V
V <sub>OHL</sub>	$I/O V_L Output HIGH Voltage$	I/O V <sub>L</sub> source current = 20 μA	0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	0.9 * V <sub>L</sub>	_	-	0.9 * V <sub>L</sub>	-	V
V <sub>OLL</sub>	$I/O V_L Output LOW Voltage$	$I/O V_L sink current = 20 \ \mu A$	0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	-	_	0.2	-	0.2	V
I <sub>QVCC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Current		0.9 – 4.5	0.9 – 4.5	_	-	1	-	2.5	μA
I <sub>QVL</sub>	V <sub>L</sub> Supply Current	(I/O V <sub>CC</sub> = float, I/O V <sub>L</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>L</sub> )	0.9 – 4.5	0.9 - 4.5	-	-	1	-	2.5	μA
I <sub>TS-VCC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Tristate Output Mode Supply Current	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C,$ EN = 0 V (I/O V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CC</sub> , I/O V <sub>L</sub> = float)	0.9 – 4.5	0.9 – 4.5	-	-	0.5	-	1.5	μA
I <sub>TS-VL</sub>	V <sub>L</sub> Tristate Output Mode Supply Current	$V_{CC}$ , $V_{CC}$ = float, $I/O$ ( $I/O V_{CC}$ = float, $I/O$ $V_L$ = 0 V or $V_L$ )	0.9 – 4.5	0.9 – 4.5	-	-	0.5	-	1.5	μΑ
I <sub>OZ</sub>	I/O Tristate Output Mode Leakage Current	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C,$ EN = 0V	0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	-	_	±1	-	±1.5	μA
l <sub>l</sub>	Control Pin Input Current	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	-	-	±1	-	±1	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	Power Off Leakage Current	$I/O V_{CC} = 0 \text{ to } 4.5 \text{V},$	0	0	-	-	1	-	1.5	μA
		I/O V <sub>L</sub> = 0 to 4.5 V	0.9 – 4.5	0	-	-	1	-	1.5	
			0	0.9 - 4.5	-	-	1	-	1.5	İ

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

1. Normal test conditions are  $V_I = 0$  V,  $C_{IOVCC} \le 15$  pF and  $C_{IOVL} \le 15$  pF, unless otherwise specified. 2.  $V_{CC}$  is the supply voltage associated with the I/O  $V_{CC}$  port, and  $V_{CC}$  ranges from +0.9 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions. 3.  $V_L$  is the supply voltage associated with the I/O  $V_L$  port, and  $V_L$  ranges from +0.9 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions. 4. Typical values are for  $V_{CC} = +2.8$  V,  $V_L = +1.8$  V and  $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C. All units are production tested at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed by design.

#### **TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**

	Parameter	Test Conditions Parameter (Note 5)	V <sub>CC</sub> (V) (Note 6)	V <sub>L</sub> (V) (Note 7)	-5			
Symbol					Min	Typ (Note 8)	Мах	Unit
t <sub>R-VCC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Rise Time	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	-	-	8.5	nS
			1.8 – 4.5	1.8 – 4.5	-	-	3.5	
t <sub>F-VCC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Fall Time	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	0.9 - 4.5	0.9 - 4.5	-	-	8.5	nS
			1.8 – 4.5	1.8-4.5	-	-	3.5	
t <sub>R-VL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Rise Time	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	0.9 - 4.5	0.9-4.5	-	-	8.5	nS
			1.8 – 4.5	1.8 – 4.5	-	-	3.5	
t <sub>F-VL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Fall Time	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	0.9 - 4.5	0.9-4.5	-	-	8.5	nS
			1.8 – 4.5	1.8 – 4.5	-	-	3.5	
Z <sub>OVCC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> One-Shot Output Impedance	(Note 9)	0.9 1.8 4.5	0.9 - 4.5		37 20 6.0	- - -	Ω
Z <sub>OVL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> One-Shot Out- put Impedance	(Note 9)	0.9 1.8 4.5	0.9 – 4.5		37 20 6.0		Ω
PD_VL-VCC	Propagation Delay	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	0.9 - 4.5	0.9-4.5	-	-	35	nS
	(Driving I/O V <sub>CC</sub> )		1.8 – 4.5	1.8 – 4.5	-	-	10	
		C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 30 pF	0.9 - 4.5	0.9-4.5	-	-	35	
			1.8 – 4.5	1.8 – 4.5	-	-	10	
		C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 50 pF	1.0 - 4.5	1.0 – 4.5	-	-	37	
			1.8 – 4.5	1.8 – 4.5	-	-	11	
		C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 100 pF	1.2 – 4.5	1.2 – 4.5	-	-	40	
			1.8 – 4.5	1.8 – 4.5	-	-	13	
PD_VCC-VL	Propagation Delay	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	0.9 - 4.5	0.9-4.5	-	-	35	nS
-	(Driving I/O V <sub>L</sub> )		1.8 – 4.5	1.8 – 4.5	-	-	10	
		C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 30 pF	0.9 - 4.5	0.9 – 4.5	-	-	35	
			1.8 – 4.5	1.8 – 4.5	-	-	10	
		C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 50 pF	1.0 - 4.5	1.0-4.5	-	_	37	
			1.8 – 4.5	1.8 – 4.5	-	-	11	
		C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 100 pF	1.2 – 4.5	1.2-4.5	-	_	40	
			1.8 – 4.5	1.8 – 4.5	-	_	13	
t <sub>SK</sub>	Channel-to-Channel Skew	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF, C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF (Note 9)	0.9 – 4.5	0.9 - 4.5	-	-	0.15	nS
I <sub>IN_PEAK</sub>	Input Driver Maximum Peak Current	$\begin{array}{l} EN = V_L;\\ I/O\_V_{CC} = 1 \ MHz \ Square \ Wave,\\ Amplitude = V_{CC}, \ or\\ I/O\_V_L = 1 \ MHz \ Square \ Wave,\\ Amplitude = V_L \ (Note 9) \end{array}$	0.9 – 4.5	0.9 – 4.5	_	-	5.0	mA

Normal test conditions are V<sub>I</sub> = 0 V, C<sub>IOVCC</sub> ≤ 15 pF and C<sub>IOVL</sub> ≤ 15 pF, unless otherwise specified.
 V<sub>CC</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the I/O V<sub>CC</sub> port, and V<sub>CC</sub> ranges from +0.9 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions.
 V<sub>L</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the I/O V<sub>L</sub> port, and V<sub>L</sub> ranges from +0.9 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions.
 Typical values are for V<sub>CC</sub> = +2.8 V, V<sub>L</sub> = +1.8 V and T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C. All units are production tested at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed by design.
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9. Guaranteed by design.

#### **TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

						–55°C to +125°C			
Symbol	Parameter	Parameter (Note 10)	V <sub>CC</sub> (V) (Note 11)	<b>V<sub>L</sub> (V)</b> (Note 12)	Min	<b>Typ</b> (Note 13)	Max	Unit	
t <sub>EN-VCC</sub>	I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> Output Enable Time	t <sub>PZH</sub>	$C_{IOVCC} = 15 \text{ pF},$ I/O_V <sub>L</sub> = V <sub>L</sub>	0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	-	-	160	nS
		t <sub>PZL</sub>	$C_{IOVCC} = 15 \text{ pF},$ $I/O_V_L = 0 \text{ V}$	0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	-	-	130	
t <sub>EN-VL</sub>	I/O_V <sub>L</sub> Output Enable Time	t <sub>PZH</sub>	$C_{IOVL} = 15 \text{ pF},$ I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>	0.9-4.5	0.9 - 4.5	-	-	160	nS
		t <sub>PZL</sub>	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF, I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	-	-	130	
t <sub>DIS-VCC</sub>	I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> Output Disable Time	t <sub>PHZ</sub>	$C_{IOVCC} = 15 \text{ pF},$ I/O_V <sub>L</sub> = V <sub>L</sub>	0.9-4.5	0.9 - 4.5	-	-	210	nS
		t <sub>PLZ</sub>	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF, I/O_V <sub>L</sub> = 0 V	0.9-4.5	0.9 - 4.5	-	-	175	
t <sub>DIS-VL</sub>	I/O_V <sub>L</sub> Output Disable Time	t <sub>PHZ</sub>	$C_{IOVL} = 15 \text{ pF},$ I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>	0.9-4.5	0.9 - 4.5	-	-	210	nS
		t <sub>PLZ</sub>	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF, I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	0.9-4.5	0.9-4.5	-	-	175	
MDR	Maximum Data Rate		C <sub>IO</sub> = 15 pF	0.9 - 4.5	0.9-4.5	50	-	-	mbps
				1.8 – 4.5	1.8 - 4.5	140	-	-	]
			C <sub>IO</sub> = 30 pF	0.9 - 4.5	0.9-4.5	40	-	-	
				1.8 – 4.5	1.8 - 4.5	120	-	-	
			C <sub>IO</sub> = 50 pF	1.0 - 4.5	1.0 - 4.5	30	-	-	]
				1.8 – 4.5	1.8 – 4.5	100	-	-	
			C <sub>IO</sub> = 100 pF	1.2 – 4.5	1.2 – 4.5	20	-	-	]
				1.8 – 4.5	1.8 - 4.5	60	-	-	

10. Normal test conditions are V<sub>I</sub> = 0 V, C<sub>IOVCC</sub> ≤ 15 pF and C<sub>IOVL</sub> ≤ 15 pF, unless otherwise specified.
 11. V<sub>CC</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the I/O V<sub>CC</sub> port, and V<sub>CC</sub> ranges from +0.9 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions.
 12. V<sub>L</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the I/O V<sub>L</sub> port, and V<sub>L</sub> ranges from +0.9 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions.
 13. Typical values are for V<sub>CC</sub> = +2.8 V, V<sub>L</sub> = +1.8 V and T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C. All units are production tested at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed by design.

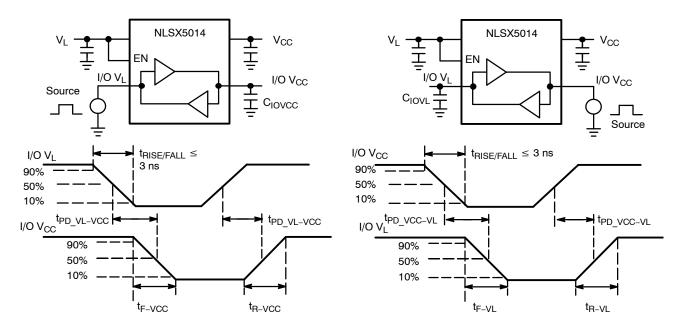
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	V <sub>CC</sub> (V) (Note 14)	<b>V<sub>L</sub> (V)</b> (Note 15)	Typ (Note 16)	Unit
$C_{PD_VL}$	$V_L = Input port,$	$C_{Load} = 0, f = 1 MHz,$	0.9	4.5	39	pF
VCC = Output Port	$V_{CC} = Output Port$	$EN = V_L$ (outputs enabled)	1.5	1.8	20	
			1.8	1.5	17	
			1.8	1.8	14	
			1.8	2.8	13	
			2.5	2.5	14	
			2.8	1.8	13	
			4.5	0.9	19	
	V <sub>CC</sub> = Input port,	$C_{\text{Load}} = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz},$	0.9	4.5	37	pF
	$V_L = Output Port$	$EN = V_L$ (outputs enabled)	1.5	1.8	30	
			1.8	1.5	29	
			1.8	1.8	29	
			1.8	2.8	29	-
			2.5	2.5	30	
			2.8	1.8	29	
			4.5	0.9	19	
C <sub>PD_VCC</sub>	V <sub>L</sub> = Input port,	ort, $C_{Load} = 0, f = 1 MHz,$	0.9	4.5	29	pF
	$V_{CC} = Output Port$	$EN = V_L$ (outputs enabled)	1.5	1.8	29	
			1.8	1.5	29	
			1.8	1.8	29	
			1.8	2.8	29	
			2.5	2.5	30	
			2.8	1.8	29	
			4.5	0.9	35	
	V <sub>CC</sub> = Input port,	C <sub>Load</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz,	0.9	4.5	21	pF
	$V_L = Output Port$	$EN = V_L$ (outputs enabled)	1.5	1.8	18	
			1.8	1.5	18	
			1.8	1.8	14	
			1.8	2.8	13	1
			2.5	2.5	14	1
			2.8	1.8	13	1
			4.5	0.9	30	

14.  $V_{CC}$  is the supply voltage associated with the I/O V<sub>CC</sub> port, and V<sub>CC</sub> ranges from +0.9 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions. 15.  $V_L$  is the supply voltage associated with the I/O V<sub>L</sub> port, and V<sub>L</sub> ranges from +0.9 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions. 16. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ . 17.  $C_{PD \ VL}$  and  $C_{PD \ VCC}$  are defined as the value of the IC's equivalent capacitance from which the operating current can be calculated for the  $V_L$  and  $V_{CC}$  power supplies, respectively.  $I_{CC} = I_{CC}$  (dynamic) +  $I_{CC}$  (static)  $\approx I_{CC}$ (operating)  $\approx C_{PD} \times V_{CC} \times f_{IN} \times N_{SW}$  where  $I_{CC} = I_{CC} \ VCC} + I_{CC \ VL}$  and  $N_{SW}$  = total number of outputs switching.

STATIC POWER C	CONSUMPTION	(T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C)
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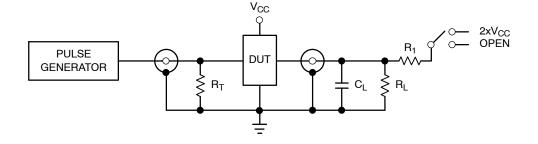
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	V <sub>CC</sub> (V) (Note 18)	<b>V<sub>L</sub> (V)</b> (Note 19)	Typ (Note 20)	Unit
$C_{PD_VL}$	$V_L = Input port,$	$C_{Load} = 0, f = 1 MHz,$	0.9	4.5	0.01	pF
v <sub>CC</sub> = Output Po	$V_{CC} = Output Port$	EN = GND (outputs disabled)	1.5	1.8	0.01	
			1.8	1.5	0.01	
			1.8	1.8	0.01	
			1.8	2.8	0.01	
			2.5	2.5	0.01	
			2.8	1.8	0.01	
			4.5	0.9	0.01	
	$V_{CC}$ = Input port, $V_{L}$ = Output Port	$C_{\text{Load}} = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz},$	0.9	4.5	0.01	pF
	V <sub>L</sub> = Output Port	EN = GND (outputs disabled)	1.5	1.8	0.01	
			1.8	1.5	0.01	
			1.8	1.8	0.01	
			1.8	2.8	0.01	
			2.5	2.5	0.01	
			2.8	1.8	0.01	1
			4.5	0.9	0.01	
C <sub>PD_VCC</sub>	V <sub>L</sub> = Input port,	$C_{Load} = 0, f = 1 MHz,$	0.9	4.5	0.01	pF
	$V_{CC} = Output Port$	EN = GND (outputs disabled)	1.5	1.8	0.01	
			1.8	1.5	0.01	
			1.8	1.8	0.01	
			1.8	2.8	0.01	
			2.5	2.5	0.01	
			2.8	1.8	0.01	
			4.5	0.9	0.01	
	V <sub>CC</sub> = Input port,	C <sub>Load</sub> = 0, f = 1 MHz,	0.9	4.5	0.01	pF
	$V_L = Output Port$	EN = GND (outputs disabled)	1.5	1.8	0.01	
			1.8	1.5	0.01	1
			1.8	1.8	0.01	
			1.8	2.8	0.01	
			2.5	2.5	0.01	1
			2.8	1.8	0.01	1
			4.5	0.9	0.01	1

18. V<sub>CC</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the I/O V<sub>CC</sub> port, and V<sub>CC</sub> ranges from +0.9 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions. 19. V<sub>L</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the I/O V<sub>L</sub> port, and V<sub>L</sub> ranges from +0.9 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions. 20. Typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C



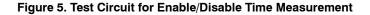
#### Figure 3. Driving I/O $V_{L}$ Test Circuit and Timing

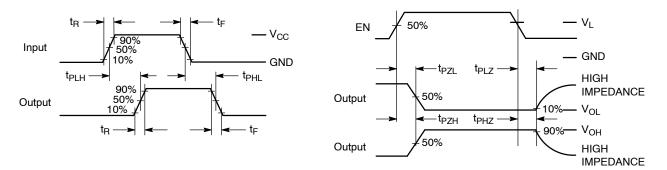
Figure 4. Driving I/O V<sub>CC</sub> Test Circuit and Timing



Test	Switch	
t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PHZ</sub>	Open	
t <sub>PZL</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub>	$2 \times V_{CC}$	

 $\begin{array}{l} C_L = 15 \ p\text{F or equivalent (Includes jig and probe capacitance)} \\ R_L = R_1 = 50 \ k\Omega \ \text{or equivalent} \\ R_T = Z_{OUT} \ \text{of pulse generator (typically 50 } \Omega) \end{array}$ 







#### IMPORTANT APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

#### Level Translator Architecture

The NLSX5014 auto-sense translator provides bi-directional logic voltage level shifting to transfer data in multiple supply voltage systems. These level translators have two supply voltages,  $V_L$  and  $V_{CC}$ , which set the logic levels on the input and output sides of the translator. When used to transfer data from the I/O  $V_L$  to the I/O  $V_{CC}$  ports, input signals referenced to the  $V_L$  supply are translated to output signals with a logic level matched to  $V_{CC}$ . In a similar manner, the I/O  $V_{CC}$  to I/O  $V_L$  translation shifts input signals with a logic level compatible to  $V_{CC}$  to an output signal matched to  $V_L$ .

The NLSX5014 translator consists of bi-directional channels that independently determine the direction of the data flow without requiring a directional pin. One-shot circuits are used to detect the rising or falling input signals. In addition, the one-shots decrease the rise and fall times of the output signal for high-to-low and low-to-high transitions.

#### **Input Driver Requirements**

Auto-sense translators such as the NLSX5014 have a wide bandwidth, but a relatively small DC output current rating. The high bandwidth of the bi-directional I/O circuit is used to quickly transform from an input to an output driver and vice versa. The I/O ports have a modest DC current output specification so that the output driver can be over driven when data is sent in the opposite direction. For proper operation, the input driver to the auto-sense translator should be capable of driving 2 mA of peak output current. The bi-directional configuration of the translator results in both input stages being active for a very short time period. Although the peak current from the input signal circuit is relatively large, the average current is small and consistent with a standard CMOS input stage.

#### Enable Input (EN)

The NLSX5014 translator has an Enable pin (EN) that provides tri-state operation at the I/O pins. Driving the Enable pin to a low logic level minimizes the power consumption of the device and drives the I/O  $V_{CC}$  and I/O

 $V_L$  pins to a high impedance state. Normal translation operation occurs when the EN pin is equal to a logic high signal. The EN pin is referenced to the  $V_L$  supply and has Over–Voltage Tolerant (OVT) protection.

#### Uni-Directional versus Bi-Directional Translation

The NLSX5014 translator can function as a non-inverting uni-directional translator. One advantage of using the translator as a uni-directional device is that each I/O pin can be configured as either an input or output. The configurable input or output feature is especially useful in applications such as SPI that use multiple uni-directional I/O lines to send data to and from a device. The flexible I/O port of the auto sense translator simplifies the trace connections on the PCB.

#### **Power Supply Guidelines**

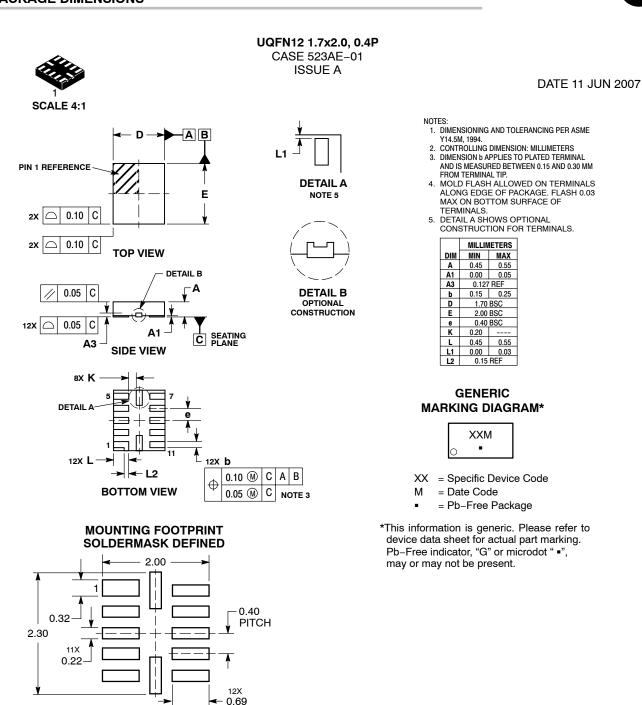
The values of the V<sub>L</sub> and V<sub>CC</sub> supplies can be set to anywhere between 0.9 and 4.5 V. Design flexibility is maximized because V<sub>L</sub> may be either greater than or less than the V<sub>CC</sub> supply. In contrast, the majority of the competitive auto sense translators has a restriction that the value of the V<sub>L</sub> supply must be equal to less than (V<sub>CC</sub> – 0.4) V.

The sequencing of the power supplies will not damage the device during power–up operation. In addition, the I/O  $V_{CC}$  and I/O  $V_L$  pins are in the high impedance state if either supply voltage is equal to 0 V. For optimal performance, 0.01 to 0.1  $\mu$ F decoupling capacitors should be used on the  $V_L$  and  $V_{CC}$  power supply pins. Ceramic capacitors are a good design choice to filter and bypass any noise signals on the voltage lines to the ground plane of the PCB. The noise immunity will be maximized by placing the capacitors as close as possible to the supply and ground pins, along with minimizing the PCB connection traces.

The NLSX5014 translators have a power down feature that provides design flexibility. The output ports are disabled when either power supply is off ( $V_L$  or  $V_{CC} = 0$  V). This feature causes all of the I/O pins to be in the power saving high impedance state.

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0.068

0.019

0.344

0.244



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\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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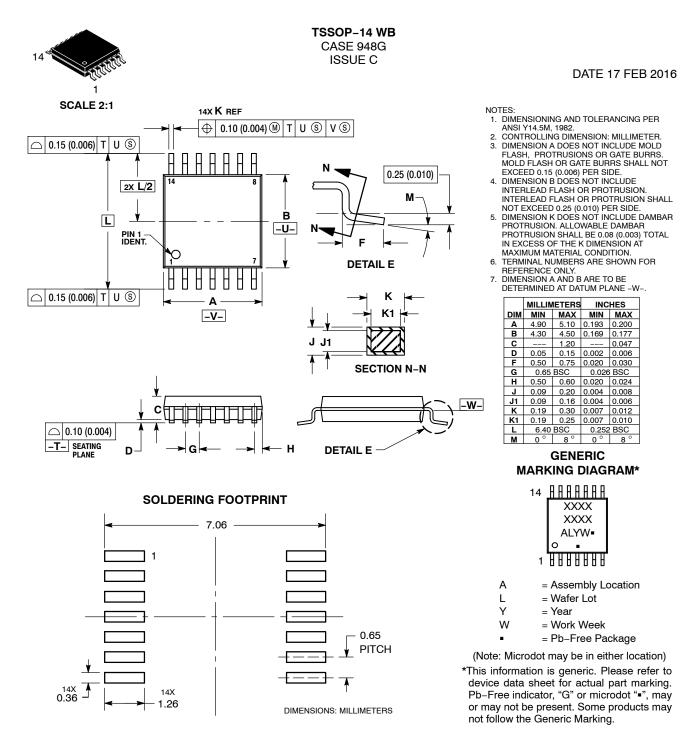
STYLE 1: PIN 1. COMMON CATHODE 2. ANODE/CATHODE 3. ANODE/CATHODE 4. NO CONNECTION 5. ANODE/CATHODE 6. NO CONNECTION 7. ANODE/CATHODE 8. ANODE/CATHODE 9. ANODE/CATHODE 10. NO CONNECTION 11. ANODE/CATHODE 12. ANODE/CATHODE 13. NO CONNECTION 14. COMMON ANODE	STYLE 2: CANCELLED	STYLE 3: PIN 1. NO CONNECTION 2. ANODE 3. ANODE 4. NO CONNECTION 5. ANODE 6. NO CONNECTION 7. ANODE 8. ANODE 9. ANODE 10. NO CONNECTION 11. ANODE 12. ANODE 13. NO CONNECTION 14. COMMON CATHODE	STYLE 4: PIN 1. NO CONNECTION 2. CATHODE 3. CATHODE 4. NO CONNECTION 5. CATHODE 6. NO CONNECTION 7. CATHODE 8. CATHODE 10. NO CONNECTION 11. CATHODE 12. CATHODE 13. NO CONNECTION 14. COMMON ANODE
STYLE 5: PIN 1. COMMON CATHODE 2. ANODE/CATHODE 3. ANODE/CATHODE 4. ANODE/CATHODE 5. ANODE/CATHODE 6. NO CONNECTION 7. COMMON ANODE 8. COMMON CATHODE 9. ANODE/CATHODE 10. ANODE/CATHODE 11. ANODE/CATHODE 12. ANODE/CATHODE 13. NO CONNECTION 14. COMMON ANODE	STYLE 6: PIN 1. CATHODE 2. CATHODE 3. CATHODE 4. CATHODE 5. CATHODE 6. CATHODE 7. CATHODE 8. ANODE 9. ANODE 10. ANODE 11. ANODE 12. ANODE 13. ANODE 14. ANODE	STYLE 7: PIN 1. ANODE/CATHODE 2. COMMON ANODE 3. COMMON CATHODE 4. ANODE/CATHODE 5. ANODE/CATHODE 6. ANODE/CATHODE 7. ANODE/CATHODE 9. ANODE/CATHODE 10. ANODE/CATHODE 11. COMMON CATHODE 12. COMMON CATHODE 13. ANODE/CATHODE 14. ANODE/CATHODE	STYLE 8: PIN 1. COMMON CATHODE 2. ANODE/CATHODE 3. ANODE/CATHODE 4. NO CONNECTION 5. ANODE/CATHODE 6. ANODE/CATHODE 7. COMMON ANODE 8. COMMON ANODE 9. ANODE/CATHODE 10. ANODE/CATHODE 11. NO CONNECTION 12. ANODE/CATHODE 13. ANODE/CATHODE 14. COMMON CATHODE

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