

NXS0102

Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain;
auto direction sensing

Rev. 5 — 6 September 2021

Product data sheet

1. General description

The NXS0102 is a 2-bit, dual supply translating transceiver with auto direction sensing, that enables bidirectional voltage level translation. It features two 2-bit input-output ports (An and Bn), one output enable input (OE) and two supply pins ($V_{CC(A)}$ and $V_{CC(B)}$). $V_{CC(A)}$ can be supplied at any voltage between 1.65 V and 3.6 V and $V_{CC(B)}$ can be supplied at any voltage between 2.3 V and 5.5 V, making the device suitable for translating between any of the voltage nodes (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V and 5.0 V). Pins An and OE are referenced to $V_{CC(A)}$ and pins Bn are referenced to $V_{CC(B)}$. A LOW level at pin OE causes the outputs to assume a high-impedance OFF-state. This device is fully specified for partial power-down applications using I_{OFF} . The I_{OFF} circuitry disables the output, preventing the damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down.

2. Features and benefits

- Wide supply voltage range:
 - $V_{CC(A)}$: 1.65 V to 3.6 V and $V_{CC(B)}$: 2.3 V to 5.5 V
- Maximum data rates:
 - Push-pull: 24 Mbps
- I_{OFF} circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- Inputs accept voltages up to 5.5 V
- ESD protection:
 - HBM: ANSI/ESDA/Jedec JS-001 Class 2 exceeds 2.5 kV for A port
 - HBM: ANSI/ESDA/Jedec JS-001 Class 3B exceeds 8 kV for B port
 - CDM: ANSI/ESDA/Jedec JS-002 Class C3 exceeds 1.5 kV
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78B Class II
- Multiple package options
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C

3. Applications

- Desktop PC
- Handset
- Smartphone
- Tablet

4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package | | | Version |
|-------------|-------------------|--------|---|-----------|
| | Temperature range | Name | Description | |
| NXS0102DC | -40 °C to +125 °C | VSSOP8 | plastic very thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 2.3 mm | SOT765-1 |
| NXS0102GT | -40 °C to +125 °C | XSON8 | plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1 × 1.95 × 0.5 mm | SOT833-1 |
| NXS0102UN | -40 °C to +125 °C | WLCSP8 | wafer level chip-scale package; 8 bumps; 0.75 × 1.55 × 0.60 mm | SOT8023-1 |

5. Marking

Table 2. Marking

| Type number | Marking code |
|-------------|--------------|
| NXS0102DC | m2 |
| NXS0102GT | m2 |
| NXS0102UN | m2 |

6. Functional diagram

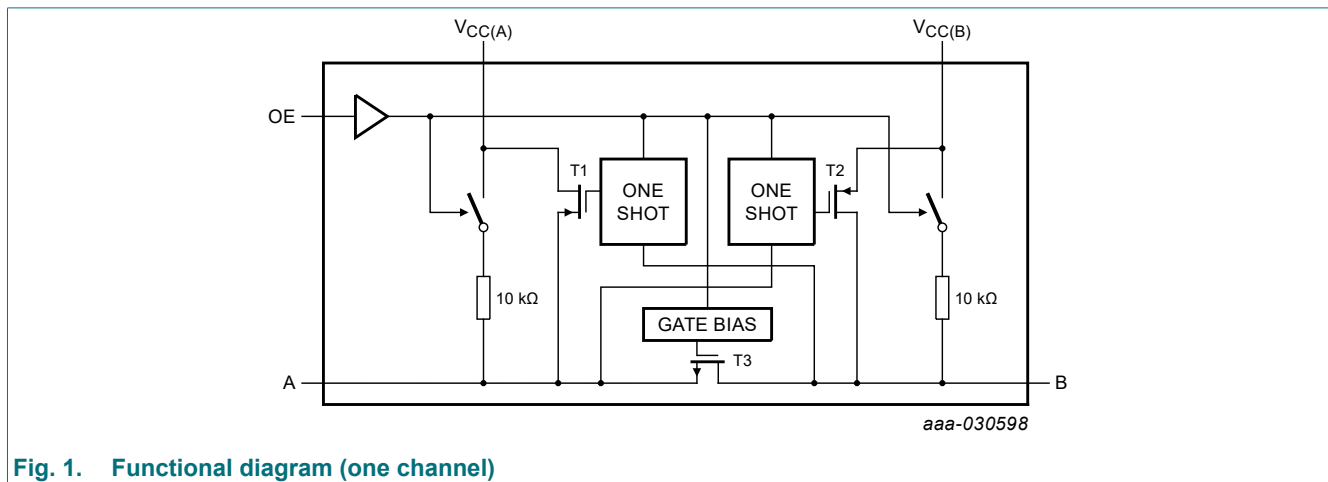
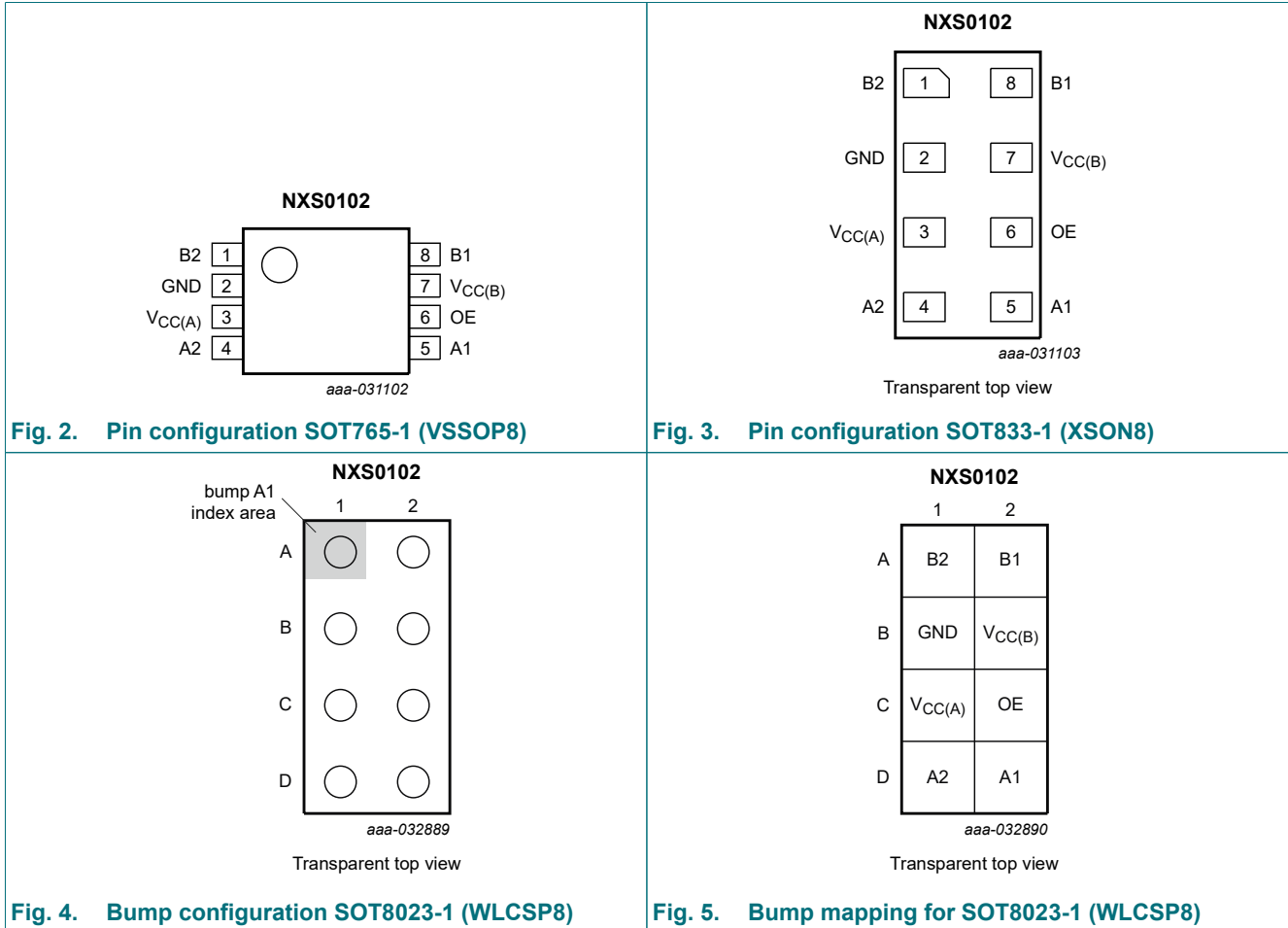


Fig. 1. Functional diagram (one channel)

7. Pinning information

7.1. Pinning



7.2. Pin description

Table 3. Bump description

| Symbol | Pin | Bump | Description |
|-------------|------|--------|---|
| B2, B1 | 1, 8 | A1, A2 | data input or output (referenced to $V_{CC(B)}$) |
| GND | 2 | B1 | ground (0 V) |
| $V_{CC(A)}$ | 3 | C1 | supply voltage A |
| A2, A1 | 4, 5 | D1, D2 | data input or output (referenced to $V_{CC(A)}$) |
| OE | 6 | C2 | output enable input (active HIGH; referenced to $V_{CC(A)}$) |
| $V_{CC(B)}$ | 7 | B2 | supply voltage B |

8. Functional description

Table 4. Function table

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care; Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

| Supply voltage | | Input | Input/output | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| $V_{CC(A)}$ [1] | $V_{CC(B)}$ | OE | An | Bn |
| 1.65 V to 3.6 V | 2.3 V to 5.5 V | L | Z | Z |
| 1.65 V to 3.6 V | 2.3 V to 5.5 V | H | input or output | output or input |
| GND | 2.3 V to 5.5 V | X | Z | Z |
| 1.65 V to 3.6 V | GND | X | Z | Z |

[1] $V_{CC(A)}$ must be less than or equal to $V_{CC(B)}$.

9. Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| $V_{CC(A)}$ | supply voltage A | | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| $V_{CC(B)}$ | supply voltage B | | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| V_I | input voltage | OE [1] | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| | | Power-down or 3-state mode | | | |
| | | A, B [1] | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| | | Active mode | | | |
| V_O | output voltage | Power-down or 3-state mode | | | |
| | | A, B [1] | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| | | Active mode | | | |
| | | A, B [1] [2] [3] | -0.5 | $V_{CCI} + 0.5$ | V |
| I_{IK} | input clamping current | $V_I < 0$ V | -50 | - | mA |
| I_{OK} | output clamping current | $V_O < 0$ V | -50 | - | mA |
| I_O | output current | $V_O = 0$ V to V_{CCO} [4] | - | ± 50 | mA |
| I_{CC} | supply current | $I_{CC(A)}$ or $I_{CC(B)}$ | - | 100 | mA |
| I_{GND} | ground current | | -100 | - | mA |
| T_{stg} | storage temperature | | -65 | +150 | °C |
| P_{tot} | total power dissipation | $T_{amb} = -40$ °C to +125 °C [5] | - | 250 | mW |

[1] The minimum input and minimum output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

[2] V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the input.

[3] $V_{CCI} + 0.5$ V or $V_{CCO} + 0.5$ V should not exceed 6.5 V.

[4] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output.

[5] For SOT765-1 (VSSOP8) package: P_{tot} derates linearly with 4.9 mW/K above 99 °C.

For SOT833-1 (XSON8) package: P_{tot} derates linearly with 3.1 mW/K above 68 °C.

For SOT8023-1 (WLCSP8) package: P_{tot} derates linearly with 7.2 mW/K above 115 °C.

10. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions [1] [2]

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------|-----------|-----------|
| $V_{CC(A)}$ | supply voltage A | | 1.65 | 3.6 | V |
| $V_{CC(B)}$ | supply voltage B | | 2.3 | 5.5 | V |
| V_I | input voltage | OE | 0 | 5.5 | V |
| | | Power-down or 3-state mode | | | |
| | | A | 0 | 3.6 | V |
| | | B | 0 | 5.5 | V |
| | | Active mode | | | |
| | A, B | [3] | 0 | V_{CCI} | V |
| V_O | output voltage | Power-down or 3-state mode | | | |
| | | A | 0 | 3.6 | V |
| | | B | 0 | 5.5 | V |
| | | Active mode | | | |
| | | A, B | [4] | 0 | V_{CCO} |
| T_{amb} | ambient temperature | | -40 | +125 | °C |
| $\Delta t/\Delta V$ | input transition rise and fall rate | A or B port; push-pull driving | | | |
| | | $V_{CC(A)} = 1.65\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | 10 | ns/V |
| | | OE input | | | |
| | | $V_{CC(A)} = 1.65\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | 10 | ns/V |

[1] The A and B sides of an unused I/O pair must be held in the same state, both at V_{CCI} or both at GND.

[2] $V_{CC(A)}$ must be less than or equal to $V_{CC(B)}$.

[3] V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the input.

[4] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output.

11. Static characteristics

Table 7. Typical static characteristics

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. [1]

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------|---------------------------|---|-----|-----|---------|---------------|
| I_I | input leakage current | OE input; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.65\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | - | ± 1 | μA |
| I_{OZ} | OFF-state output current | A or B port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.65\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(B)} = 2.3\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$; OE = 0 V | - | - | ± 1 | μA |
| I_{OFF} | power-off leakage current | A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | - | ± 1 | μA |
| | | B port; $V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ | - | - | ± 1 | μA |
| C_I | input capacitance | OE input; $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ | - | 2.0 | - | pF |
| $C_{I/O}$ | input/output capacitance | A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ | | | | |
| | | enabled | - | 10 | - | pF |
| | | disabled | - | 4 | - | pF |
| | | B port; $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(B)} = 3.3\text{ V}$ | | | | |
| | | enabled | - | 10 | - | pF |
| | disabled | - | 7 | - | pF | |

[1] $V_{CC(A)}$ must be less than or equal to $V_{CC(B)}$.

Table 8. Typical supply current

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

| $V_{CC(A)}$ | $V_{CC(B)}$ | | | | | | Unit |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | 2.5 V | | 3.3 V | | 5.0 V | | |
| | $I_{CC(A)}$ | $I_{CC(B)}$ | $I_{CC(A)}$ | $I_{CC(B)}$ | $I_{CC(A)}$ | $I_{CC(B)}$ | |
| 1.8 V | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 4.6 | μA |
| 2.5 V | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 3.8 | μA |
| 3.3 V | - | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.8 | μA |

Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing

Table 9. Static characteristics

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).[1]

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | -40 °C to +85 °C | | -40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------|
| | | | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| V _{IH} | HIGH-level input voltage | A port | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | V _{CC(A)} - 0.2 | V _{CC(A)} | V _{CC(A)} - 0.2 | V _{CC(A)} | V |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 2.3 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | V _{CC(A)} - 0.4 | V _{CC(A)} | V _{CC(A)} - 0.4 | V _{CC(A)} | V |
| | | B port | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | V _{CC(B)} - 0.4 | V _{CC(B)} | V _{CC(B)} - 0.4 | V _{CC(B)} | V |
| | | OE input | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | 0.65V _{CC(A)} | V _{CC(A)} | 0.65V _{CC(A)} | V _{CC(A)} | V |
| V _{IL} | LOW-level input voltage | A or B port | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | 0 | 0.15 | 0 | 0.15 | V |
| | | OE input | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | 0 | 0.35V _{CC(A)} | 0 | 0.35V _{CC(A)} | V |
| V _{OH} | HIGH-level output voltage | A port; I _O = -20 μA; V _I ≥ V _{CC(B)} - 0.4 V | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | 0.67V _{CC(A)} | - | 0.67V _{CC(A)} | - | V |
| | | B port; I _O = -20 μA; V _I ≥ V _{CC(A)} - 0.2 V | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | 0.67V _{CC(B)} | - | 0.67V _{CC(B)} | - | V |
| V _{OL} | LOW-level output voltage | A or B port; I _O = 1 mA; V _I ≤ 0.15 V | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | - | 0.4 | - | 0.4 | V |
| I _I | input leakage current | OE input; V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | - | ±2 | - | ±12 | μA |
| I _{OZ} | OFF-state output current | A or B port; V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | - | ±2 | - | ±12 | μA |
| I _{OFF} | power-off leakage current | A port; V _{CC(A)} = 0 V; V _{CC(B)} = 0 V to 5.5 V | - | ±2 | - | ±12 | μA |
| | | B port; V _{CC(B)} = 0 V; V _{CC(A)} = 0 V to 3.6 V | - | ±2 | - | ±12 | μA |

Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | -40 °C to +85 °C | | -40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|--|----------------|--|------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------|
| | | | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| I _{CC} | supply current | OE = 0 V or V _{CC(A)} ; An, Bn open | | | | | |
| | | I _{CC(A)} | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | - | 2.4 | - | 15 | μA |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 0 V | - | 2.2 | - | 15 | μA |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 0 V; V _{CC(B)} = 5.5 V | - | -1 | - | -8 | μA |
| | | I _{CC(B)} | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | - | 12 | - | 30 | μA |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 0 V | - | -1 | - | -5 | μA |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 0 V; V _{CC(B)} = 5.5 V | - | 1 | - | 6 | μA |
| | | I _{CC(A)} + I _{CC(B)} | | | | | |
| V _{CC(A)} = 1.65 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V | - | 14.4 | - | 30 | μA | | |

[1] V_{CC(A)} must be less than or equal to V_{CC(B)} and V_{CC(A)} must not exceed 3.6 V.

12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 10. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +85 °C

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 9; for waveforms see Fig. 6 to Fig. 8.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | V _{CC(B)} | | | | | | Unit |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------|---------------|-----|---------------|------|------|
| | | | 2.5 V ± 0.2 V | | 3.3 V ± 0.3 V | | 5.0 V ± 0.5 V | | |
| | | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V | | | | | | | | | |
| t _{PHL} | HIGH to LOW propagation delay | A to B | - | 5.3 | - | 5.4 | - | 6.8 | ns |
| t _{PLH} | LOW to HIGH propagation delay | A to B | - | 7.1 | - | 7.1 | - | 7.5 | ns |
| t _{PHL} | HIGH to LOW propagation delay | B to A | - | 4.4 | - | 4.5 | - | 4.7 | ns |
| t _{PLH} | LOW to HIGH propagation delay | B to A | - | 5.3 | - | 4.5 | - | 0.5 | ns |
| t _{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | 200 | - | 200 | - | 200 | ns |
| t _{dis} | disable time | OE to A, B; no external load [1] [2] | - | 35 | - | 35 | - | 35 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | 140 | - | 140 | - | 145 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | 125 | - | 175 | - | 125 | ns |
| t _{TLH} | LOW to HIGH output transition time | A port | 3.2 | 9.5 | 2.3 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 7.6 | ns |
| | | B port | 3.3 | 10.8 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 2.7 | 7.6 | ns |
| t _{THL} | HIGH to LOW output transition time | A port | 2.0 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 13.3 | ns |
| | | B port | 2.9 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 7.9 | 2.8 | 10.5 | ns |
| t _{sk(o)} | output skew time | between channels [3] | - | 0.7 | - | 0.7 | - | 0.7 | ns |
| t _W | pulse width | data inputs | 41 | - | 41 | - | 41 | - | ns |
| f _{data} | data rate | | - | 24 | - | 24 | - | 24 | Mbps |

Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $V_{CC(B)}$ | | | | | | Unit |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|------|
| | | | $2.5\text{ V} \pm 0.2\text{ V}$ | | $3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$ | | $5.0\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$ | | |
| | | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5\text{ V} \pm 0.2\text{ V}$ | | | | | | | | | |
| t_{PHL} | HIGH to LOW propagation delay | A to B | - | 3.2 | - | 3.7 | - | 3.8 | ns |
| t_{PLH} | LOW to HIGH propagation delay | A to B | - | 3.5 | - | 4.4 | - | 4.6 | ns |
| t_{PHL} | HIGH to LOW propagation delay | B to A | - | 3.0 | - | 3.6 | - | 4.3 | ns |
| t_{PLH} | LOW to HIGH propagation delay | B to A | - | 2.5 | - | 1.6 | - | 1.0 | ns |
| t_{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | 200 | - | 200 | - | 200 | ns |
| t_{dis} | disable time | OE to A, B; no external load [1] [2] | - | 35 | - | 35 | - | 35 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | 105 | - | 105 | - | 105 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | 125 | - | 175 | - | 120 | ns |
| t_{TLH} | LOW to HIGH output transition time | A port | 2.8 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 6.5 | ns |
| | | B port | 3.2 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 6.8 | ns |
| t_{THL} | HIGH to LOW output transition time | A port | 1.9 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 5.3 | ns |
| | | B port | 2.2 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 6.9 | ns |
| $t_{sk(o)}$ | output skew time | between channels [3] | - | 0.7 | - | 0.7 | - | 0.7 | ns |
| t_W | pulse width | data inputs | 41 | - | 41 | - | 41 | - | ns |
| f_{data} | data rate | | - | 24 | - | 24 | - | 24 | Mbps |
| $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$ | | | | | | | | | |
| t_{PHL} | HIGH to LOW propagation delay | A to B | - | - | - | 2.4 | - | 3.1 | ns |
| t_{PLH} | LOW to HIGH propagation delay | A to B | - | - | - | 4.2 | - | 4.4 | ns |
| t_{PHL} | HIGH to LOW propagation delay | B to A | - | - | - | 2.5 | - | 3.3 | ns |
| t_{PLH} | LOW to HIGH propagation delay | B to A | - | - | - | 2.5 | - | 2.6 | ns |
| t_{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | - | - | 200 | - | 200 | ns |
| t_{dis} | disable time | OE to A, B; no external load [1] [2] | - | - | - | 35 | - | 35 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | - | - | 150 | - | 150 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | - | - | 170 | - | 120 | ns |
| t_{TLH} | LOW to HIGH output transition time | A port | - | - | 2.3 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 6.3 | ns |
| | | B port | - | - | 2.5 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 7.4 | ns |
| t_{THL} | HIGH to LOW output transition time | A port | - | - | 2.0 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 5.0 | ns |
| | | B port | - | - | 2.3 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 7.6 | ns |
| $t_{sk(o)}$ | output skew time | between channels [3] | - | - | - | 0.7 | - | 0.7 | ns |
| t_W | pulse width | data inputs | - | - | 41 | - | 41 | - | ns |
| f_{data} | data rate | | - | - | - | 24 | - | 24 | Mbps |

[1] t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ} .

[2] The disable time with no external load indicates the delay between when OE goes LOW and when outputs actually become disabled.

[3] Skew between any two outputs of the same package switching in the same direction.

Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing

Table 11. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +125 °C

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 9; for waveforms see Fig. 6 to Fig. 8.

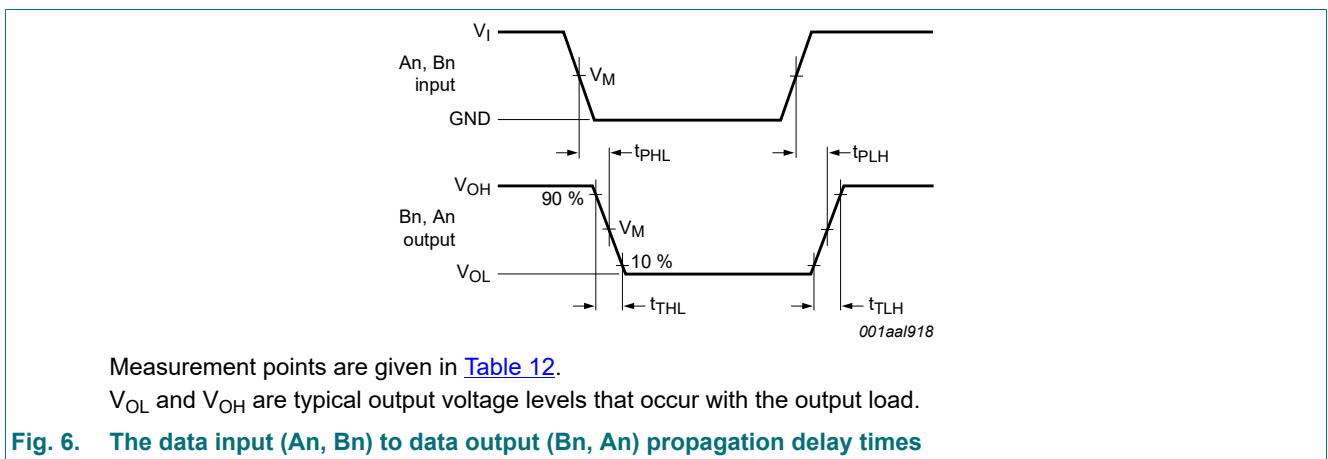
| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $V_{CC(B)}$ | | | | | | Unit |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|------|
| | | | $2.5\text{ V} \pm 0.2\text{ V}$ | | $3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$ | | $5.0\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$ | | |
| | | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8\text{ V} \pm 0.15\text{ V}$ | | | | | | | | | |
| t_{PHL} | HIGH to LOW propagation delay | A to B | - | 5.8 | - | 5.9 | - | 7.3 | ns |
| t_{PLH} | LOW to HIGH propagation delay | A to B | - | 8.5 | - | 8.5 | - | 8.8 | ns |
| t_{PHL} | HIGH to LOW propagation delay | B to A | - | 5.5 | - | 5.7 | - | 5.9 | ns |
| t_{PLH} | LOW to HIGH propagation delay | B to A | - | 6.7 | - | 5.7 | - | 0.7 | ns |
| t_{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | 200 | - | 200 | - | 200 | ns |
| t_{dis} | disable time | OE to A, B; no external load [1] [2] | - | 45 | - | 45 | - | 45 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | 140 | - | 140 | - | 145 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | 125 | - | 175 | - | 125 | ns |
| t_{TLH} | LOW to HIGH output transition time | A port | 3.2 | 11.9 | 2.3 | 11.7 | 1.8 | 9.5 | ns |
| | | B port | 3.3 | 13.5 | 2.7 | 11.4 | 2.7 | 9.5 | ns |
| t_{THL} | HIGH to LOW output transition time | A port | 2.0 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 7.5 | 1.7 | 16.7 | ns |
| | | B port | 2.9 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 9.4 | 2.8 | 12.5 | ns |
| $t_{sk(o)}$ | output skew time | between channels [3] | - | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | ns |
| t_W | pulse width | data inputs | 50 | - | 41 | - | 41 | - | ns |
| f_{data} | data rate | | - | 20 | - | 24 | - | 24 | Mbps |
| $V_{CC(A)} = 2.5\text{ V} \pm 0.2\text{ V}$ | | | | | | | | | |
| t_{PHL} | HIGH to LOW propagation delay | A to B | - | 4.0 | - | 4.2 | - | 4.3 | ns |
| t_{PLH} | LOW to HIGH propagation delay | A to B | - | 4.4 | - | 5.2 | - | 5.5 | ns |
| t_{PHL} | HIGH to LOW propagation delay | B to A | - | 3.8 | - | 4.5 | - | 5.4 | ns |
| t_{PLH} | LOW to HIGH propagation delay | B to A | - | 3.2 | - | 2.0 | - | 0.9 | ns |
| t_{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | 200 | - | 200 | - | 200 | ns |
| t_{dis} | disable time | OE to A, B; no external load [1] [2] | - | 45 | - | 45 | - | 45 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | 105 | - | 105 | - | 105 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | 125 | - | 175 | - | 120 | ns |
| t_{TLH} | LOW to HIGH output transition time | A port | 2.8 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 7.8 | ns |
| | | B port | 3.2 | 10.4 | 2.9 | 9.7 | 2.4 | 8.3 | ns |
| t_{THL} | HIGH to LOW output transition time | A port | 1.9 | 7.2 | 1.9 | 6.9 | 1.8 | 6.7 | ns |
| | | B port | 2.2 | 9.8 | 2.4 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 8.3 | ns |
| $t_{sk(o)}$ | output skew time | between channels [3] | - | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | ns |
| t_W | pulse width | data inputs | 50 | - | 41 | - | 41 | - | ns |
| f_{data} | data rate | | - | 20 | - | 24 | - | 24 | Mbps |

Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $V_{CC(B)}$ | | | | | | Unit |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|------|
| | | | $2.5\text{ V} \pm 0.2\text{ V}$ | | $3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$ | | $5.0\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$ | | |
| | | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$ | | | | | | | | | |
| t_{PHL} | HIGH to LOW propagation delay | A to B | - | - | - | 3.0 | - | 3.9 | ns |
| t_{PLH} | LOW to HIGH propagation delay | A to B | - | - | - | 5.3 | - | 5.5 | ns |
| t_{PHL} | HIGH to LOW propagation delay | B to A | - | - | - | 3.2 | - | 4.2 | ns |
| t_{PLH} | LOW to HIGH propagation delay | B to A | - | - | - | 3.2 | - | 3.3 | ns |
| t_{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | - | - | 200 | - | 200 | ns |
| t_{dis} | disable time | OE to A, B; no external load [1] [2] | - | - | - | 45 | - | 45 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | - | - | 150 | - | 150 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | - | - | 170 | - | 120 | ns |
| t_{TLH} | LOW to HIGH output transition time | A port | - | - | 2.3 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 7.4 | ns |
| | | B port | - | - | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 9.3 | ns |
| t_{THL} | HIGH to LOW output transition time | A port | - | - | 2.0 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 6.3 | ns |
| | | B port | - | - | 2.3 | 9.3 | 2.4 | 9.5 | ns |
| $t_{sk(o)}$ | output skew time | between channels [3] | - | - | - | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | ns |
| t_W | pulse width | data inputs | - | - | 41 | - | 41 | - | ns |
| f_{data} | data rate | | - | - | - | 24 | - | 24 | Mbps |

- [1] t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ} .
- [2] The disable time with no external load indicates the delay between when OE goes LOW and when outputs actually become disabled.
- [3] Skew between any two outputs of the same package switching in the same direction.

12.1. Waveforms and test circuit



Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing

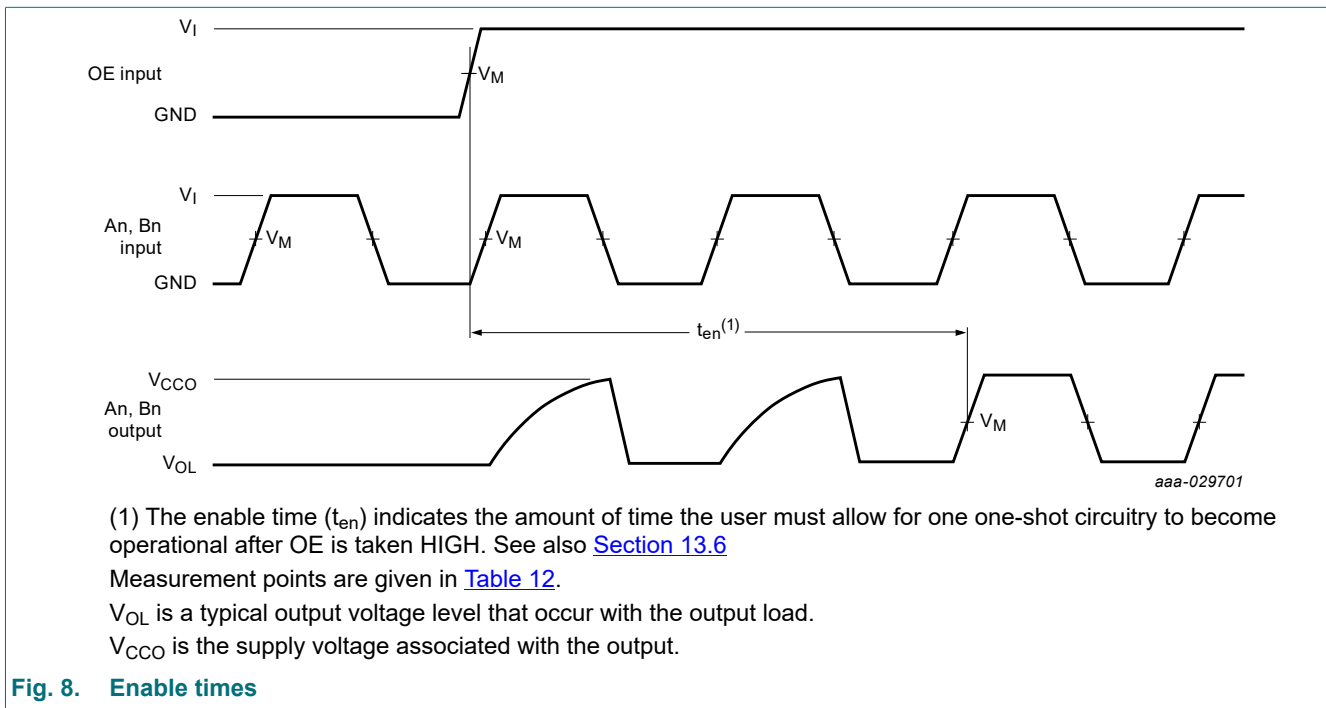
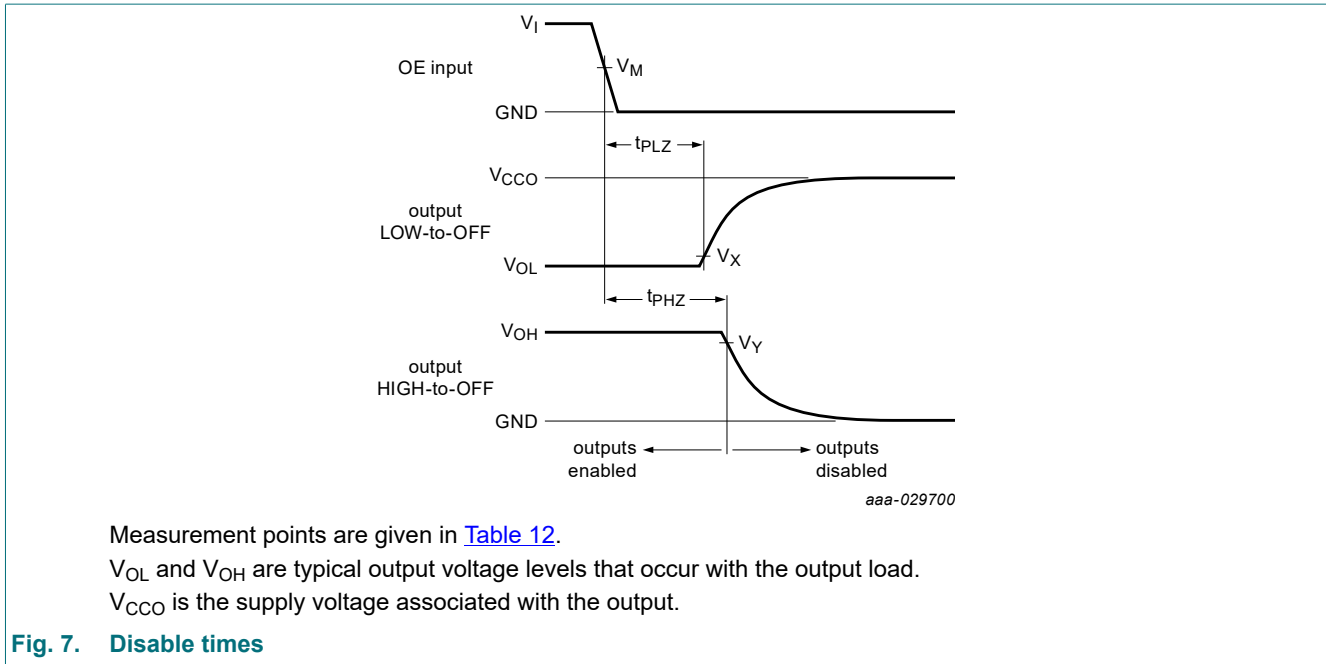


Table 12. Measurement points

| Supply voltage | Input | Output | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| V_{CCO} | V_M [1] | V_M [2] | V_X | V_Y |
| 1.8 V ± 0.15 V | 0.5 V_{CCI} | 0.5 V_{CCO} | $V_{OL} + 0.15$ V | $V_{OH} - 0.15$ V |
| 2.5 V ± 0.2 V | 0.5 V_{CCI} | 0.5 V_{CCO} | $V_{OL} + 0.15$ V | $V_{OH} - 0.15$ V |
| 3.3 V ± 0.3 V | 0.5 V_{CCI} | 0.5 V_{CCO} | $V_{OL} + 0.3$ V | $V_{OH} - 0.3$ V |
| 5.0 V ± 0.5 V | 0.5 V_{CCI} | 0.5 V_{CCO} | $V_{OL} + 0.3$ V | $V_{OH} - 0.3$ V |

[1] V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the input.
 [2] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output.

Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing

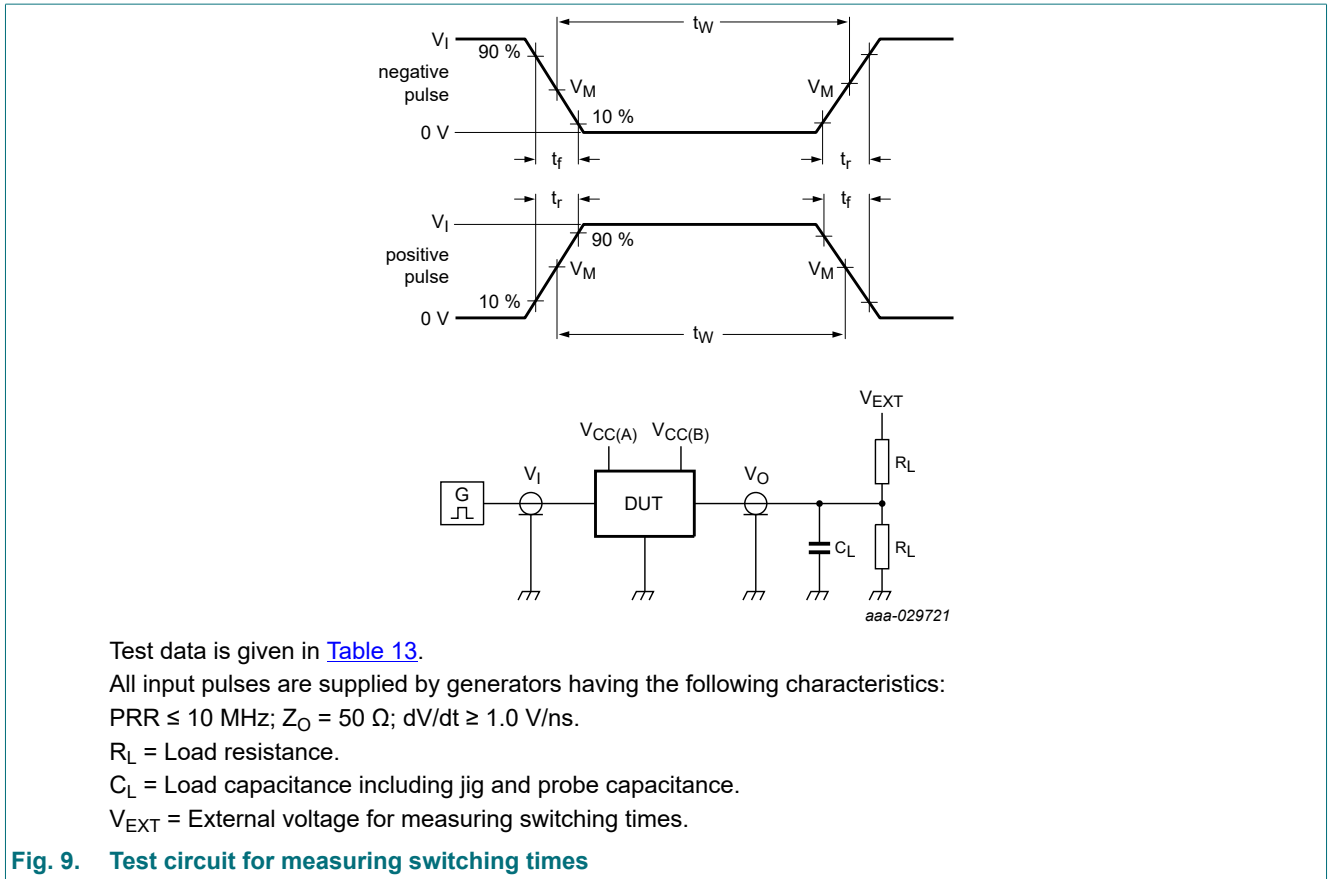


Table 13. Test data

| Supply voltage | | Input | | Load | | V_{EXT} | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| $V_{CC(A)}$ | $V_{CC(B)}$ | V_I [1] | $\Delta t/\Delta V$ | C_L | R_L [2] | t_{PLH} , t_{PHL} | t_{PZH} , t_{PHZ} | t_{PZL} , t_{PLZ} [3] |
| 1.65 V to 3.6 V | 2.3 V to 5.5 V | V_{CCI} | $\leq 1.0 \text{ ns/V}$ | 15 pF | 50 k Ω , 1 M Ω | open | open | $2V_{CCO}$ |

- [1] V_{CCI} is the supply voltage associated with the input.
- [2] For measuring data rate, pulse width, propagation delay and output rise and fall measurements, $R_L = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$;
 for measuring enable and disable times, $R_L = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$.
- [3] V_{CCO} is the supply voltage associated with the output.

13. Application information

13.1. Applications

Voltage level-translation applications. The NXS0102 can be used in point-to-point applications to interface between devices or systems operating at different supply voltages. The device is primarily targeted at I²C or 1-wire which use open-drain drivers, it may also be used in applications where push-pull drivers are connected to the ports, however the NXB0102 may be more suitable.

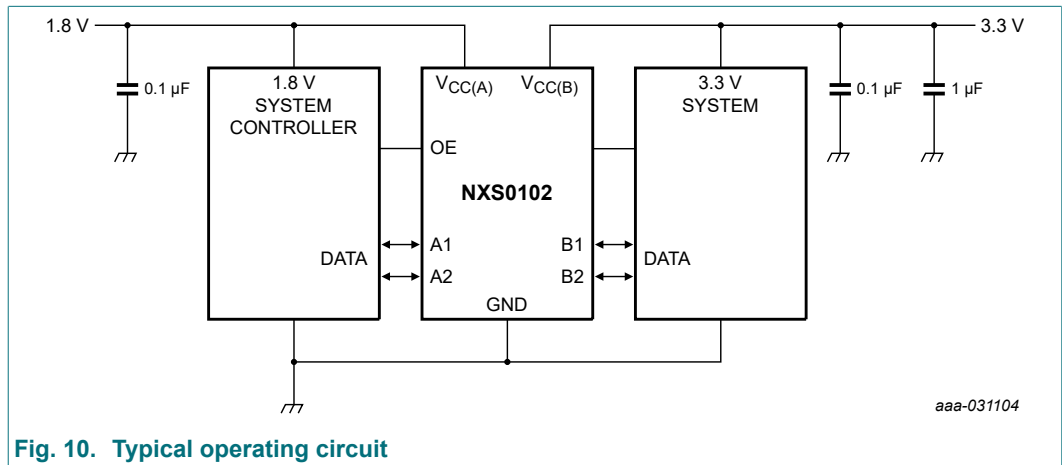


Fig. 10. Typical operating circuit

13.2. Architecture

The architecture of the NXS0102 is shown in Fig. 11. The device does not require an extra input signal to control the direction of data flow from A to B or B to A.

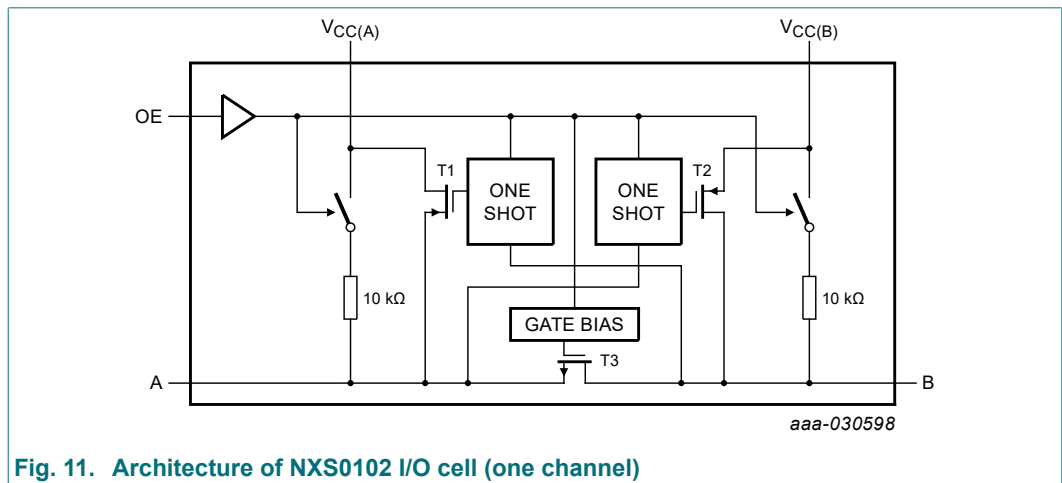


Fig. 11. Architecture of NXS0102 I/O cell (one channel)

The NXS0102 is a "switch" type voltage translator, it employs two key circuits to enable voltage translation:

1. A pass-gate transistor (N-channel) that ties the ports together.
2. An output edge-rate accelerator that detects and accelerates rising edges on the I/O pins.

The gate bias voltage of the pass gate transistor (T3) is set at approximately one threshold voltage above the $V_{CC(A)}$ level of the low-voltage side. During a rising edge, the one shots turn on the PMOS transistors (T1, T2) for a short duration, accelerating the low-to-high transition. The one-shot is activated once the input transition reaches approximately $0.5V_{CC1}$. During the acceleration time the driver output resistance is between approximately $50\ \Omega$ and $70\ \Omega$. To avoid signal contention and minimize dynamic I_{CC} , the user should wait for the one-shot circuit to turn-off before applying a

Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing

signal in the opposite direction. Pull-up resistors are included in the device for DC current sourcing capability.

13.3. Input driver requirements

As the NXS0102 is a switch type translator, properties of the input driver directly effect the output signal. The external open-drain or push-pull driver applied to an I/O determines the static current sinking capability of the system. The max data rate, HIGH-to-LOW output transition time (t_{THL}) and propagation delay (t_{PHL}) are dependent upon the output impedance and edge-rate of the external driver. The limits provided for these parameters in the datasheet assume a driver with output impedance below 50 Ω is used.

13.4. Output load considerations

The maximum lumped capacitive load that can be driven is dependant upon the one-shot pulse duration. In cases with very heavy capacitive loading there is a risk that the output will not reach the positive rail within the one-shot pulse duration. To avoid excessive capacitive loading and to ensure correct triggering of the one-shot it's recommended to use short trace lengths and low capacitance connectors on NXS0102 PCB layouts. To ensure low impedance termination and avoid output signal oscillations and one-shot re-triggering, the length of the PCB trace should be such that the round trip delay of any reflection is within the one-shot pulse duration.

13.5. Power up

During operation $V_{CC(A)}$ must never be higher than $V_{CC(B)}$, however during power-up $V_{CC(A)} \geq V_{CC(B)}$ does not damage the device, so any power supply can be ramped up first. There is no special power-up sequencing required. The NXS0102 includes circuitry that disables all output ports when either $V_{CC(A)}$ or $V_{CC(B)}$ is switched off.

13.6. Enable and disable

An output enable input (OE) is used to disable the device. Setting OE to LOW causes all I/Os to assume the high-impedance OFF-state. The disable time (t_{dis} with no external load) indicates the delay between when OE goes LOW and when outputs actually become disabled. The enable time (t_{en}) indicates the amount of time the user must allow for one one-shot circuitry to become operational after OE is taken HIGH. To ensure the high-impedance OFF-state during power-up or power-down, pin OE should be tied to GND through a pull-down resistor, the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sourcing capability of the driver.

13.7. Pull-up or pull-down resistors on I/O lines

Each A port I/O has an internal 10 k Ω pull-up resistor to $V_{CC(A)}$, and each B port I/O has an internal 10 k Ω pull-up resistor to $V_{CC(B)}$. If a smaller value of pull-up resistor is required, an external resistor must be added parallel to the internal 10 k Ω , this will effect the V_{OL} level. When OE goes LOW the internal pull-ups of the NXS0102 are disabled.

14. Package outline

VSSOP8: plastic very thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 2.3 mm

SOT765-1

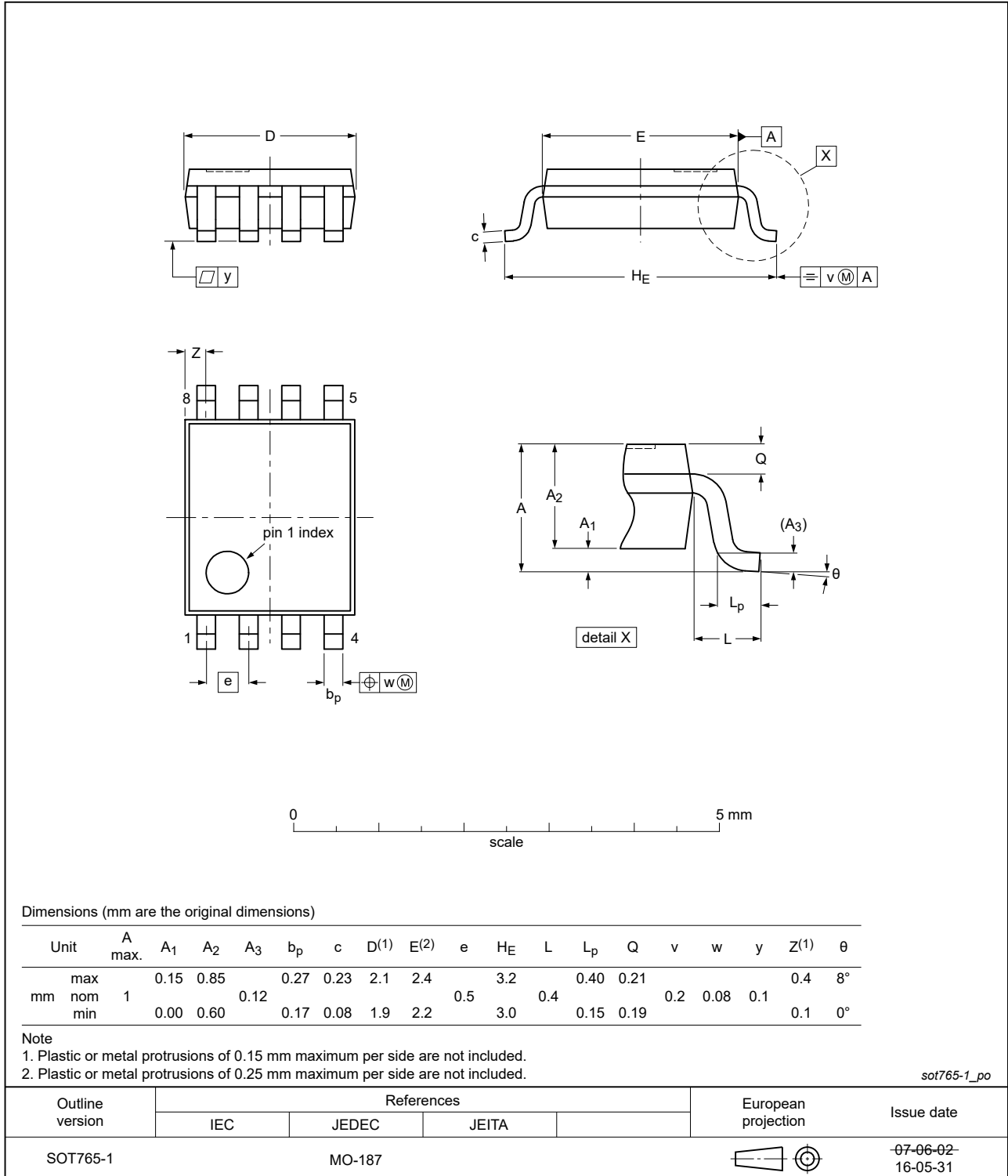


Fig. 12. Package outline SOT765-1 (VSSOP8)

Dual supply translating transceiver; open drain; auto direction sensing

XSON8: plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1 x 1.95 x 0.5 mm

SOT833-1

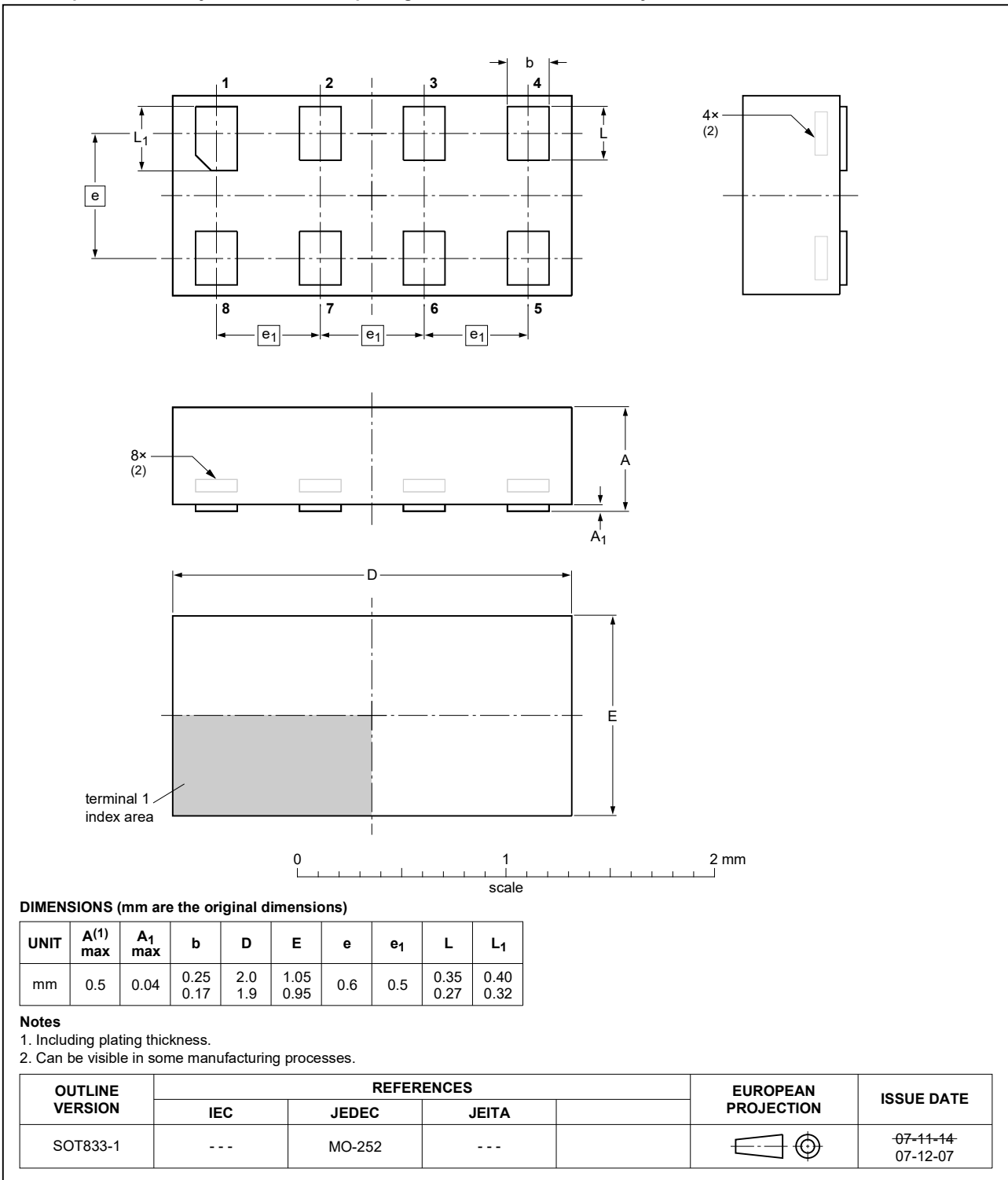


Fig. 13. Package outline SOT833-1 (XSON8)

WL CSP8: wafer level chip-scale package, 8 bumps; 0.75 x 1.55 x 0.60 mm

SOT8023-1

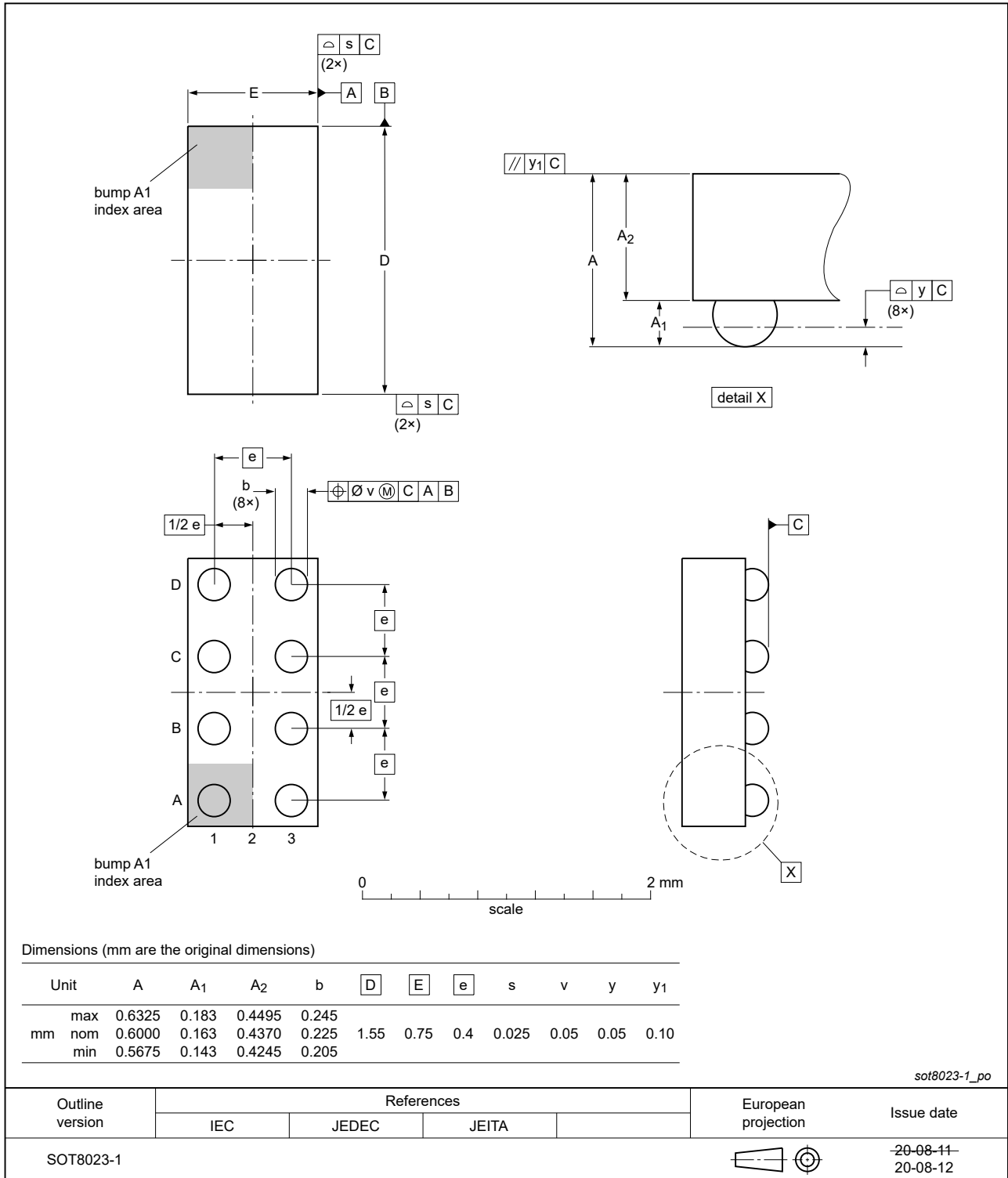


Fig. 14. Package outline SOT8023-1 (WL CSP8)

15. Abbreviations

Table 14. Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| CDM | Charged Device Model |
| DUT | Device Under Test |
| ESD | ElectroStatic Discharge |
| HBM | Human Body Model |
| I ² C | Inter-Integrated Circuit |
| PCB | Printed Circuit Board |
| PRR | Pulse Rate Repetition |

16. Revision history

Table 15. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
|----------------|---|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| NXS0102 v.5 | 20210906 | Product data sheet | - | NXS0102 v.4 |
| Modifications: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product status of type number NXS0102GT (SOT833-1/XSON8) is set to released for supply. | | | |
| NXS0102 v.4 | 20210630 | Product data sheet | - | NXS0102 v.3 |
| Modifications: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type number NXS0102UN (SOT8023-1/WLCSP8) added. | | | |
| NXS0102 v.3 | 20201113 | Product data sheet | - | NXS0102 v.2 |
| Modifications: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 10 and Table 11: Disable times updated. | | | |
| NXS0102 v.2 | 20200923 | Product data sheet | - | NXS0102 v.1 |
| Modifications: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type number NXS0102GT (SOT833-1/XSON8) added. | | | |
| NXS0102 v.1 | 20191217 | Product data sheet | - | - |

17. Legal information

Data sheet status

| Document status [1][2] | Product status [3] | Definition |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Objective [short] data sheet | Development | This document contains data from the objective specification for product development. |
| Preliminary [short] data sheet | Qualification | This document contains data from the preliminary specification. |
| Product [short] data sheet | Production | This document contains the product specification. |

- [1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".
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