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

The NLSX3013 is a 8-bit configurable dual-supply bidirectional level translator without 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. The V<sub>CC</sub> supply rail is configurable from 1.3 V to 4.5 V while the V<sub>L</sub> supply rail is configurable from 0.9 V to (V<sub>CC</sub> – 0.4) V. This allows lower voltage logic signals on the V<sub>L</sub> side to be translated into higher voltage logic signals on the V<sub>CC</sub> side, and vice-versa. Both I/O ports are auto-sensing; thus, no direction pin is required.

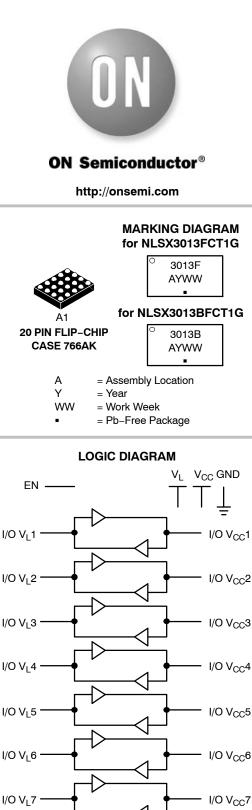
The Output Enable (EN) input, when Low, disables both I/O ports by putting them in 3-state. This significantly reduces the supply currents from both  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_L$ . The EN signal is designed to track  $V_L$ .

#### Features

- Wide High–Side  $V_{CC}$  Operating Range: 1.3 V to 4.5 V Wide Low–Side  $V_L$  Operating Range: 0.9 V to  $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$  V
- High–Speed with 100 Mb/s Guaranteed Date Rate for  $V_L > 1.8 V$
- Low Bit-to-Bit Skew
- Overvoltage Tolerant Enable and I/O Pins
- Non-preferential Powerup Sequencing
- Small packaging: 2.03 mm x 2.54 mm 20 Pin Flip-Chip
- This is a Pb–Free Device

### **Typical Applications**

- Mobile Phones, PDAs, Other Portable Devices
- PC and Laptops

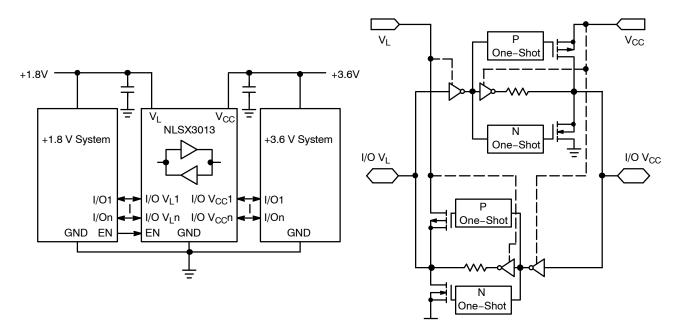


# See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 9 of this data sheet.

**ORDERING INFORMATION** 

I/O V<sub>L</sub>8

I/O V<sub>CC</sub>8



## Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

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

# **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 VL

### FUNCTION TABLE

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

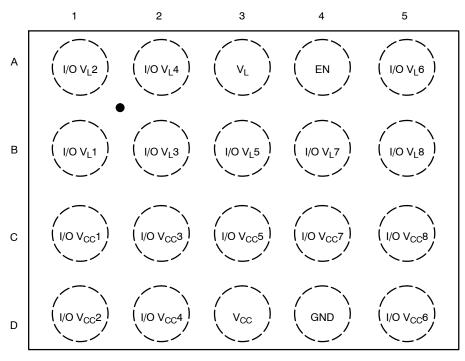


Figure 3. 20 Flip-Chip (2.54 mm x 2.03 mm) (Top View)

#### **PIN ASSIGNMENT**

Pin	Name	Description			
A1	I/O V <sub>L</sub> 2	I/O Port 2, Referenced to VL			
A2	I/O VL4	I/O Port 4, Referenced to VL			
A3	VL	V <sub>L</sub> Input Voltage			
A4	EN	Output Enable			
A5	I/O VL6	I/O Port 6, Referenced to VL			
B1	I/O V <sub>L</sub> 1	I/O Port 1, Referenced to VL			
B2	I/O VL3	I/O Port 3, Referenced to VL			
B3	I/O VL5	I/O Port 5, Referenced to VL			
B4	I/O V <sub>L</sub> 7	I/O Port 7, Referenced to $V_L$			
B5	I/O VL8	I/O Port 8, Referenced to VL			
C1	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> 1	I/O Port 1, Referenced to V <sub>CC</sub>			
C2	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> 3	I/O Port 3, Referenced to V <sub>CC</sub>			
C3	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> 5	I/O Port 5, Referenced to V <sub>CC</sub>			
C4	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> 7	I/O Port 7, Referenced to V <sub>CC</sub>			
C5	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> 8	I/O Port 8, Referenced to V <sub>CC</sub>			
D1	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> 2	I/O Port 2, Referenced to V <sub>CC</sub>			
D2	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> 4	I/O Port 4, Referenced to V <sub>CC</sub>			
D3	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Input Voltage			
D4	GND	Ground			
D5	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> 6	I/O Port 6, Referenced to V <sub>CC</sub>			

# MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Condition	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Voltage	-0.5 to +5.5		V
VL	V <sub>L</sub> 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 (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3)		V
I/O V <sub>L</sub>	V <sub>L</sub> -Referenced DC Input/Output Voltage	–0.5 to (V <sub>L</sub> + 0.3)		V
$V_{\text{EN}}$	Enable Control Pin DC Input Voltage	-0.5 to +5.5		V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input Diode Clamp Current	-50	V <sub>I</sub> < GND	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	Output Diode Clamp Current	-50	V <sub>O</sub> < GND	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	DC Supply Current Through V <sub>CC</sub>	±100		mA
۱L	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

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Symbol	nbol Parameter		Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Voltage		1.3	4.5	V
VL	V <sub>L</sub> Supply Voltage		0.9	V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4	V
V <sub>EN</sub>	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		-40	+85	°C
ΔΙ/ΔV	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

#### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

					–40°C to +85°C			
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions (Note 1)	V <sub>CC</sub> (V) (Note 2)	V <sub>L</sub> (V) (Note 3)	Min	Typ (Note 4)	Мах	Unit
V <sub>IHC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Input HIGH Voltage		1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	0.8 * V <sub>CC</sub>	_	-	V
V <sub>ILC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Input LOW Voltage		1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	-	-	0.2 * V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IHL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Input HIGH Voltage		1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	0.8 * V <sub>L</sub>	_	-	V
V <sub>ILL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Input LOW Voltage		1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	_	_	0.2 * V <sub>L</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Control Pin Input HIGH Voltage	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	0.8 * V <sub>L</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Control Pin Input LOW Voltage	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	-	-	0.2 * V <sub>L</sub>	V
V <sub>OHC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Output HIGH Voltage	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Source Current = 20 μA	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	0.8 * V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>OLC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Output LOW Voltage	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Sink Current = 20 $\mu$ A	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	_	_	0.2 * V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>OHL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Output HIGH Voltage	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Source Current = 20 $\mu$ A	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	0.8 * V <sub>L</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>OLL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Output LOW Voltage	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Sink Current = 20 $\mu$ A	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	_	_	0.2 * V <sub>L</sub>	V

1. Normal test conditions are  $V_{EN} = 0 V$ ,  $C_{IOVCC} = 15 pF$  and  $C_{IOVL} = 15 pF$ , unless otherwise specified. 2.  $V_{CC}$  is the supply voltage associated with the high voltage port, and  $V_{CC}$  ranges from +1.3 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions. VL is the supply voltage associated with the low voltage port. VL must be less than or equal to (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4) V during normal operation. However, З.

during startup and shutdown conditions, V<sub>L</sub> can be greater than (V<sub>CC</sub> – 0.4) V.
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.

#### **POWER CONSUMPTION**

		Test Conditions	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	V <sub>L</sub> (V)	-40	°C to +8	5°C	
Symbol	Parameter	(Note 5)	(Note 6)	(Note 7)	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I <sub>Q-VCC</sub>	Supply Current from $V_{CC}$	$ \begin{array}{l} EN=V_{L;} \text{ I/O } V_{CCn}=0 \text{ V, I/O } V_{Ln}=0 \text{ V,} \\ I/O  V_{CCn}=V_{CC} \text{ or I/O } V_{Ln}=V_{L} \text{ and } I_{o}=0 \end{array} $	1.3 to 3.6	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	-	-	1.0	μA
I <sub>Q-VL</sub>	Supply Current from V <sub>L</sub>	$ \begin{array}{l} EN=V_{L;} \text{ I/O } V_{CCn}=0 \text{ V, I/O } V_{Ln}=0 \text{ V,} \\ I/O  V_{CCn}=V_{CC} \text{ or I/O } V_{Ln}=V_{L} \text{ and } I_{o}=0 \end{array} $	1.3 to 3.6	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.4)	_	-	1.0	μA
		$ \begin{array}{l} EN=V_L, \ I/O\ V_{CCn}=0\ V, \ I/O\ V_{Ln}=0\ V, \\ I/O\ V_{CCn}=V_{CC}\ or\ I/O\ V_{Ln}=(V_{CC}-0.2\ V) \\ 0.2\ V) \ and\ I_{o}=0 \end{array} $		< (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.2)	-	-	2.0	
I <sub>TS-VCC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Tristate Output Mode Supply Current	EN = 0 V	1.3 to 3.6	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	-	-	1.0	μA
I <sub>TS-VL</sub>	V <sub>L</sub> Tristate Output Mode Supply	EN = 0 V	1.3 to 3.6	0.9 to (V_{CC} - 0.4)	_	-	0.2	μΑ
	Current	EN = 0 V		V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.2	-	-	2.0	
I <sub>OZ</sub>	I/O Tristate Output	EN = 0 V	1.3 to 3.6	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	-	-	0.15	μΑ
	Mode Leakage Current	EN = 0 V		V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.2	-	-	2.0	
I <sub>EN</sub>	Output Enable Pin Input Current	_	1.3 to 3.6	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	-	-	1.0	μΑ

Normal test conditions are V<sub>EN</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 high voltage port, and V<sub>CC</sub> ranges from +1.3 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions.

7.  $V_L$  is the supply voltage associated with the low voltage port.  $V_L$  must be less than or equal to ( $V_{CC} - 0.4$ ) V during normal operation. However, during startup and shutdown conditions,  $V_L$  can be greater than ( $V_{CC} - 0.4$ ) V.

### **TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**

					–40°C to +85°C			
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions (Note 8)	V <sub>CC</sub> (V) (Note 9)	<b>V<sub>L</sub> (V)</b> (Note 10)	Min	Typ (Note 11)	Max	Unit
t <sub>R-VCC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Rise Time (Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		0.7	2.4	ns
t <sub>F-VCC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Falltime (Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		0.5	1.0	ns
t <sub>R-VL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Risetime (Output = I/O_V <sub>L</sub> )	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		1.0	3.8	ns
$t_{\text{F-VL}}$	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Falltime (Output = I/O_V <sub>L</sub> )	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		0.6	1.2	ns
Z <sub>O-VCC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> One-Shot Output Impedance		1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.4)		30		Ω
Z <sub>O-VL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> One-Shot Output Impedance		1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.4)		30		Ω
tPD_VL-VCC	Propagation Delay (Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub> )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.4)		4.5	9.3	ns
t <sub>PD_VCC-VL</sub>	Propagation Delay (Output = I/O_VL, t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub> )	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.4)		3.0	6.5	ns
t <sub>SK VL-VCC</sub>	Channel-to-Channel Skew (Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.4)		0.2	0.3	nS
<sup>t</sup> sk_vcc-vl	Channel-to-Channel Skew (Output = I/O_V <sub>L</sub> )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)		0.2	0.3	nS
	Maximum Data Rate	(Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> , $C_{IOVCC} = 15 \text{ pF}$ )	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V_{CC} $-$ 0.4)	110			Mb/s
		$(Output = I/O_V_L, C_{IOVL} = 15 \text{ pF})$	> 2.2	> 1.8	140			1

8. Normal test conditions are V<sub>EN</sub> = 0 V, C<sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF and C<sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF, unless otherwise specified.
9. V<sub>CC</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the high voltage port, and V<sub>CC</sub> ranges from +1.3 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions.
10. V<sub>L</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the low voltage port. V<sub>L</sub> must be less than or equal to (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4) V during normal operation. However, during startup and shutdown conditions, V<sub>L</sub> can be greater than (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4) V.
11. 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.

ENABLE / DIS	SABLE TIME	MEASUREMENTS
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					_4	10°C to +85°	°C	
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions (Note 12)	V <sub>CC</sub> (V) (Note 13)	<b>V<sub>L</sub> (V)</b> (Note 14)	Min	Typ (Note 15)	Max	Unit
t <sub>EN-VCC</sub>	Turn-On Enable Time (Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> , t <sub>pZH</sub> )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.4)		130	180	ns
	Turn-On Enable Time (Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> , t <sub>pZL</sub> )	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)		100	150	ns
t <sub>EN-VL</sub>	Turn-On Enable Time (Output = I/O_V <sub>L</sub> , t <sub>pZH</sub> )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)		95	185	ns
	Turn-On Enable Time (Output = I/O_V <sub>L</sub> , t <sub>pZL</sub> )	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)		70	110	ns
t <sub>DIS-VCC</sub>	Turn-Off Disable Time (Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> , t <sub>pHZ</sub> )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)		175	250	ns
	Propagation Delay (Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub> )	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)		150	190	ns
t <sub>DIS-VL</sub>	Turn-Off Disable Time (Output = $I/O_V_L$ , $t_{pHZ}$ )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		180	250	ns
	Propagation Delay (Output = $I/O_V_L$ , $t_{PLZ}$ )	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.4)		160	220	ns

12. Normal test conditions are V<sub>EN</sub> = 0 V, C<sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF and C<sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF, unless otherwise specified.
13. V<sub>CC</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the high voltage port, and V<sub>CC</sub> ranges from +1.3 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions.
14. V<sub>L</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the low voltage port. V<sub>L</sub> must be less than or equal to (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4) V during normal operation. However, during startup and shutdown conditions, V<sub>L</sub> can be greater than (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4) V.
15. 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.

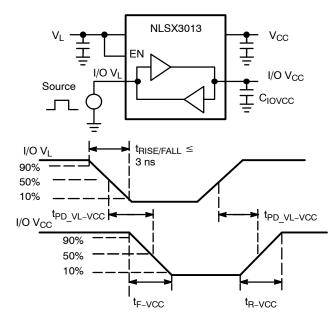


Figure 4. Driving I/O  $V_L$  Test Circuit and Timing

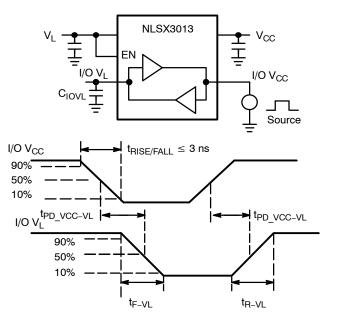
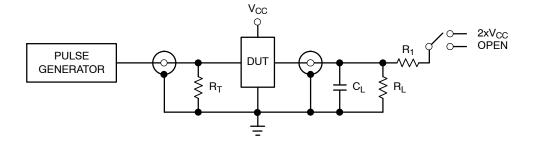
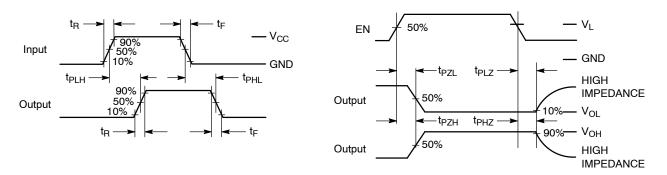


Figure 5. Driving I/O V<sub>CC</sub> Test Circuit and Timing



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

 $C_L$  = 15 pF or equivalent (Includes jig and probe capacitance)  $R_L$  =  $R_1$  = 50 k $\Omega$  or equivalent  $R_T$  =  $Z_{OUT}$  of pulse generator (typically 50  $\Omega$ )



#### Figure 6. Test Circuit for Enable/Disable Time Measurement

Figure 7. Timing Definitions for Propagation Delays and Enable/Disable Measurement

### IMPORTANT APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

#### Level Translator Architecture

The NLSX3013 auto sense translator provides bi-directional voltage level shifting to transfer data in multiple supply voltage systems. This device has 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  $V_L$  to the  $V_{CC}$  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  $V_{CC}$  to  $V_L$  translation shifts input signals with a logic level compatible to  $V_{CC}$  to an output signal matched to  $V_L$ .

The NLSX3013 consists of four bi-directional channels that independently determine the direction of the data flow without requiring a directional pin. The one-shot circuits are used to detect the rising or falling input signals. In addition, the one shots decrease the rise and fall time of the output signal for high-to-low and low-to-high transitions.

#### **Input Driver Requirements**

Auto sense translators such as the NLSX3013 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 to in the opposite direction.

For proper operation, the input driver to the auto sense translator should be capable of driving 20 mA of peak output current with an output impedance less than 25  $\Omega$ . 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.

#### **Output Load Requirements**

The NLSX3013 is designed to drive CMOS inputs. Resistive pullup or pulldown loads of less than 50 k $\Omega$  should not be used with this device. The NLSX3373 or NLSX3378 open-drain auto sense translators are alternate translator options for an application such as the I<sup>2</sup>C bus that requires pullup resistors.

#### Enable Input (EN)

The NLSX3013 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 NLSX3013 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**

During normal operation, supply voltage  $V_L$  should be less than or equal to  $V_{CC}$ . The sequencing of the power supplies will not damage the device during the power up operation.

The enable pin should be used to enter the low current tri-state mode, rather than setting either the  $V_L$  or  $V_{CC}$  supplies to 0 V. The NLSX3013 will not be damaged if either  $V_L$  or  $V_{CC}$  is equal to 0 V while the other supply voltage is at a nominal operating value; however, the operation of the translator cannot be guaranteed during single supply operation.

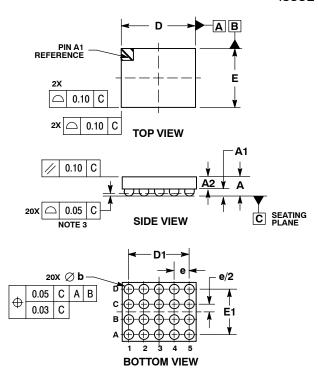
For optimal performance, 0.01 to 0.1  $\mu$ F decoupling capacitors should be used on the V<sub>L</sub> and V<sub>CC</sub> power supply pins. Ceramic capacitors are a good design choice to filter and bypass any noise signals on the power supply voltage lines to the ground plane of the PCB. The noise 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.

Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NLSX3013FCT1G	20 Pin Flip–Chip (Pb–Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NLSX3013BFCT1G	20 Pin Flip-Chip (Backside Laminate Coating) (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel

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

#### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

20 PIN FLIP-CHIP CSP CASE 766AK-01 ISSUE O





Y14.5M, 1994. 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.

 CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS
 COPLANARITY APPLIES TO SPHERICAL CROWNS OF SOLDER BALLS.

CROWNS	OF	SOLDE	ER B	ALL

	MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX	
Α		0.66	
A1	0.21	0.27	
A2	0.33	0.39	
b	0.29	0.34	
D	2.54 BSC		
D1	2.00 BSC		
Е	2.03 BSC		
E1	1.50 BSC		
е	0.50	BSC	

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