# 74ALVC164245-Q100

16-bit dual supply translating transceiver; 3-state

Rev. 2 — 12 November 2018

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74ALVC164245-Q100 is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, Si-gate CMOS device, superior to most advanced CMOS compatible TTL families.

The 74ALVC164245-Q100 is a 16-bit (dual octal) dual supply translating transceiver featuring non-inverting 3-state bus compatible outputs in both send and receive directions. It is designed to interface between a 3 V and 5 V bus in a mixed 3 V and 5 V supply environment.

This device can be used as two 8-bit transceivers or one 16-bit transceiver.

The direction control inputs (1DIR and 2DIR) determine the direction of the data flow. nDIR (active HIGH) enables data from nAn ports to nBn ports. nDIR (active LOW) enables data from nBn ports to nAn ports. The output enable inputs ( $\overline{1OE}$  and  $\overline{2OE}$ ), when HIGH, disable both nAn and nBn ports by placing them in a high-impedance OFF-state. Pins nAn,  $\overline{nOE}$  and nDIR are referenced to  $V_{CC(A)}$  and pins nBn are referenced to  $V_{CC(B)}$ .

In suspend mode, when one of the supply voltages is zero, there is no current flow from the non-zero supply towards the zero supply. The nAn outputs must be set 3-state and the voltage on the A-bus must be smaller than  $V_{\text{diode}}$  (typical 0.7 V).  $V_{\text{CC(B)}} \ge V_{\text{CC(A)}}$  (except in suspend mode).

This product has been qualified to the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 (Grade 1) and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

## 2. Features and benefits

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
  - Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and from -40 °C to +125 °C
- 5 V tolerant inputs/outputs for interfacing with 5 V logic
- Wide supply voltage range:
  - 3 V port (V<sub>CC(A)</sub>): 1.5 V to 3.6 V
  - 5 V port (V<sub>CC(B)</sub>): 1.5 V to 5.5 V
- CMOS low power consumption
- · Direct interface with TTL levels
- Control inputs voltage range from 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- Inputs accept voltages up to 5.5 V
- High-impedance outputs when V<sub>CC(A)</sub> or V<sub>CC(B)</sub> = 0 V
- Complies with JEDEC standard JESD8-B/JESD36
- ESD protection:
  - MIL-STD-883, method 3015 exceeds 2000 V
  - HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
  - MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V (C = 200 pF, R = 0  $\Omega$ )

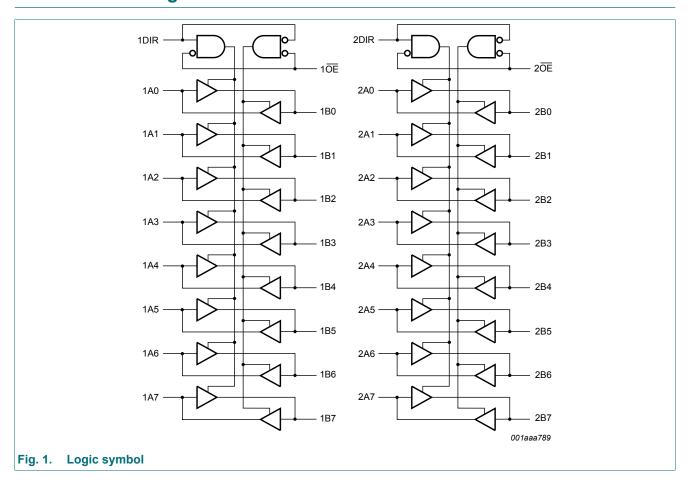


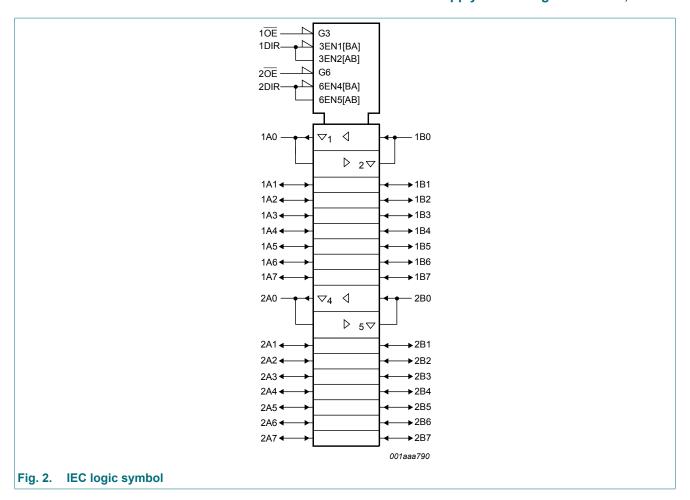
# 3. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information** 

Type number	Package						
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version			
74ALVC164245DGG-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP48	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 48 leads; body width 6.1 mm	SOT362-1			

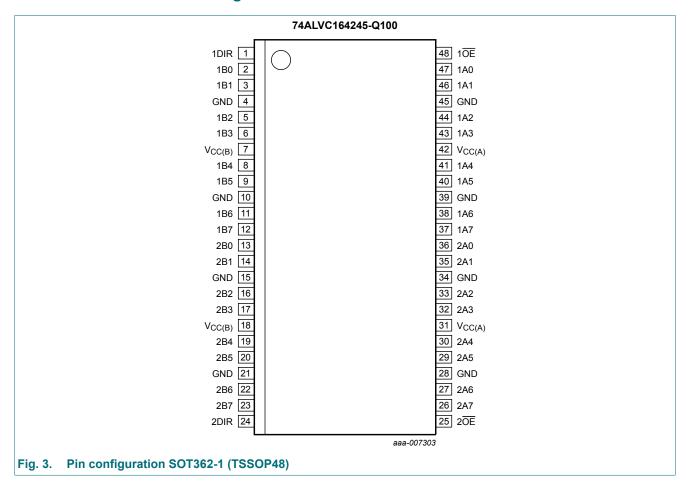
# 4. Functional diagram





# 5. Pinning information

## 5.1. Pinning



## 5.2. Pin description

**Table 2. Pin description** 

Symbol	Pin	Description
1DIR, 2DIR	1, 24	direction control input
1B0, 1B1, 1B2, 1B3, 1B4, 1B5, 1B6, 1B7	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12	data input/output
2B0, 2B1, 2B2, 2B3, 2B4, 2B5, 2B6, 2B7	13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23	data input/output
GND	4, 10, 15, 21, 28, 34, 39, 45	ground (0 V)
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	7, 18	supply voltage B (5 V bus)
1 <del>OE</del> , 2 <del>OE</del>	48, 25	output enable input (active LOW)
1A0, 1A1, 1A2, 1A3, 1A4, 1A5, 1A6, 1A7	47, 46, 44, 43, 41, 40, 38, 37	data input/output
2A0, 2A1, 2A2, 2A3, 2A4, 2A5, 2A6, 2A7	36, 35, 33, 32, 30, 29, 27, 26	data input/output
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	31, 42	supply voltage A (3 V bus)

## 6. Functional description

### Table 3. Function table

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

·		Outputs		
n <del>OE</del> nDIR		nAn	nBn	
L	L	nAn = nBn	inputs	
L	Н	inputs	nBn = nAn	
Н	X	Z	Z	

# 7. Limiting values

### **Table 4. 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 <sub>CC(B)</sub>	supply voltage B	$V_{CC(B)} \ge V_{CC(A)}$		-0.5	+6.0	V
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	supply voltage A	$V_{CC(B)} \ge V_{CC(A)}$		-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V		-50	-	mA
VI	input voltage		[1]	-0.5	+6.0	V
V <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output voltage			-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	$V_O > V_{CC}$ or $V_O < 0$ V		-	±50	mA
Vo	output voltage	output HIGH or LOW	[1]	-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
		output 3-state	[1]	-0.5	+6.0	V
I <sub>O(sink/source)</sub>	output sink or source current	$V_O = 0 V \text{ to } V_{CC}$		-	±50	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current			-	100	mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	ground current			-100	-	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature			-65	+150	°C
Tj	junction temperature		[2]	-	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C	[3]	-	500	mW

<sup>[1]</sup> The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

<sup>[2]</sup> The performance capability of a high-performance integrated circuit in conjunction with its thermal environment can create junction temperatures which are detrimental to reliability.

<sup>[3]</sup> Above 60 °C the value of Ptot derates linearly with 5.5 mW/K.

# 8. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	supply voltage B	$V_{CC(B)} \ge V_{CC(A)}$				
		maximum speed performance	2.7	-	5.5	V
		low-voltage applications	1.5	-	5.5	V
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	supply voltage A	$V_{CC(B)} \ge V_{CC(A)}$				
		maximum speed performance	2.7	-	3.6	V
		low-voltage applications	1.5	-	3.6	V
VI	input voltage	control inputs: nOE and nDIR	0	-	5.5	V
V <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output voltage	nAn port	0	-	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V
		nBn port	0	-	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V
Vo	output voltage	nAn port	0	-	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V
		nBn port	0	-	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	-	+125	°C
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and fall rate	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V to 3.0 V	0	-	20	ns/V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	0	-	10	ns/V
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 4.5 V	0	-	20	ns/V
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	0	-	10	ns/V

## 9. Static characteristics

## **Table 6. Static characteristics**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		$T_{amb}$ = -40 °C to +85 °C			T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
				Min	Typ [1]	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level	nBn port							
	input voltage	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 5.5 V	[2]	2.0	-	-	2.0	-	V
		nAn port, nOE and nDIR							
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		2.0	-	-	2.0	-	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	[2]	1.7	-	-	1.7	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level	nBn port							
	input voltage	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	[2]	-	-	0.8	-	0.8	V
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	[2]	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
		nAn port, nOE and nDIR							
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		-	-	8.0	-	0.8	V
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	[2]	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub> = -4	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C			T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C	
			Min	Typ [1]	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level	nBn port; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>						
	output voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = -24 mA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.8	-	-	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 1.2	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -12 mA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.5	-	-	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.8	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -18 mA; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.0 V	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.8	-	-	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 1.0	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -100 $\mu$ A; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.0 $V$	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.2	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	-	V <sub>CC(B)</sub> - 0.3	-	V
		nAn port; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>						
		I <sub>O</sub> = -24 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.7	-	-	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 1.0	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -100 $\mu$ A; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.0 $V$	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.2	-	-	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.3	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -12 mA; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 2.7 V	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.5	-	-	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.8	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -8 mA; $V_{CC(A)}$ = 2.3 V	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.6	-	-	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.6	-	V
		$I_O = -100 \mu A; V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 V$	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.2	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	-	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> - 0.3	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level	nBn port; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>						
	output voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = 24 mA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.55	-	0.60	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.40	-	0.80	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.20	-	0.30	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 18 mA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.55	-	0.80	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.20	-	0.30	V
		nAn port; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>						
		I <sub>O</sub> = 24 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.55	-	0.80	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.20	-	0.30	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V	-	-	0.40	-	0.60	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.60	-	0.60	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA; V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.20	-	0.20	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V or GND	-	±0.1	±5	-	±10	μΑ
l <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $V_O = V_{CC}$ or GND [3]	-	±0.1	±10	-	±20	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $I_O = 0$ A	-	0.1	40	-	80	μΑ
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	per control pin; $V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}$ ; [4] $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$	-	5	500	-	5000	μΑ
Cı	input capacitance		-	4.0	-	-	-	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output capacitance	nAn and nBn port	-	5.0	-	-	-	pF

<sup>[1]</sup> All typical values are measured at  $V_{CC(B)}$  = 5.0 V,  $V_{CC(A)}$  = 3.3 V and  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C. [2] If  $V_{CC(A)}$  < 2.7 V, the switching levels at all inputs are not TTL compatible. [3] For transceivers, the parameter  $I_{OZ}$  includes the input leakage current.

<sup>[4]</sup>  $V_{CC(A)} = 2.7 \text{ V}$  to 3.6 V: other inputs at  $V_{CC(A)}$  or GND;  $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V}$  to 5.5 V: other inputs at  $V_{CC(B)}$  or GND.

# 10. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 7. Dynamic characteristics** 

GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f \le 2.5$  ns;  $C_L = 50$  pF; for test circuit see Fig. 6.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Conditions			+85 °C	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
				Min	Typ [1]	Max	Min	Max	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	nAn to nBn; see Fig. 4	[2]						
	delay	V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		1.5	3.3	7.6	1.5	9.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		1.0	3.0	5.9	1.0	7.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		1.0	2.9	5.8	1.0	7.5	ns
		nBn to nAn; see Fig. 4	[2]						
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		1.0	3.0	7.6	1.0	9.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		1.0	4.3	6.7	1.0	8.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		1.2	2.5	5.8	1.2	7.5	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to nBn; see Fig. 5	[3]						
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		1.5	4.1	11.5	1.5	14.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		1.5	3.6	9.2	1.5	11.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.0	3.2	8.9	1.0	12.0	ns
		nOE to nAn; see Fig. 5	[3]						
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		1.5	4.6	12.3	1.5	15.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		1.5	4.3	9.3	1.5	12.0	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		1.0	3.2	8.9	1.0	11.5	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to nBn; see Fig. 5	[4]						
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		2.0	2.7	10.5	2.0	13.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		2.5	4.6	9.0	2.5	11.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC(B)}$ = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		2.1	4.9	8.6	2.1	11.0	ns
		nOE to nAn; see Fig. 5	[4]						
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		1.0	2.7	9.3	1.0	12.0	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		1.5	3.5	9.0	1.5	11.5	ns
		$V_{CC(A)} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		2.0	3.2	8.6	2.0	11.0	ns

Symbol	Parameter Conditions			T <sub>amb</sub> =	= -40 °C to	+85 °C	T <sub>an</sub>	Unit	
				Min	Typ [1]	Max	Min	Max	
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	5 V port: nAn to nBn; $V_I = GND$ to $V_{CC}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 5$ V; $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3$ V	[5]						
		outputs enabled		-	30	-	-	-	pF
		outputs disabled		-	15	-	-	-	pF
		3 V port: nBn to nAn; $V_I = GND \text{ to } V_{CC}; V_{CC(B)} = 5 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	[5]						
		outputs enabled		-	40	-	-	-	pF
		outputs disabled		-	5	-	-	-	pF

- All typical values are measured at nominal voltage for  $V_{CC(B)}$  and  $V_{CC(A)}$  and at  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.
- $t_{\text{pd}}$  is the same as  $t_{\text{PLH}}$  and  $t_{\text{PHL}}$ .
- [3] ten is the same as tPZL and tPZH.
- $t_{dis}$  is the same as  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$ .  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu W$ ).  $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  where:

$$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma (C_1 \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_0)$$
 where:

 $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

fo = output frequency in MHz;

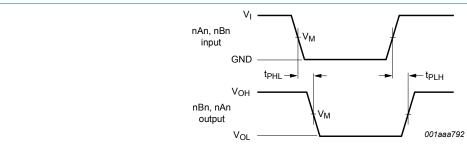
C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF;

 $V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

 $\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_0)$  = sum of outputs.

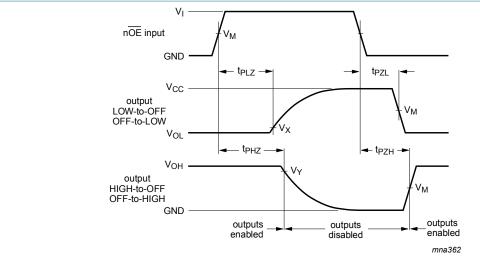
### 10.1. Waveforms and test circuit



Measurement points are given in Table 8.

V<sub>OL</sub> and V<sub>OH</sub> are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

Input (nAn, nBn) to output (nBn, nAn) propagation delays Fig. 4.



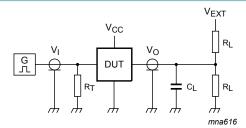
Measurement points are given in Table 8.

 $\ensuremath{V_{\text{OL}}}$  and  $\ensuremath{V_{\text{OH}}}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with output load.

Fig. 5. 3-state enable and disable times

**Table 8. Measurement points** 

Direction	Supply voltage		Input		Output			
	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	Vı	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>Y</sub>	
nAn port to nBn port	2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.7 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	1.5 V	V <sub>OL(B)</sub> + 0.3 V	V <sub>OH(B)</sub> - 0.3 V	
nBn port to nAn port	2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.7 V to 3.6 V	2.7 V	1.5 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>OL(A)</sub> + 0.15 V	V <sub>OH(A)</sub> - 0.15 V	
nAn port to nBn port	2.7 V to 3.6 V	4.5 V to 5.5 V	2.7 V	1.5 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	0.2 × V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	0.8 × V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	
nBn port to nAn port	2.7 V to 3.6 V	4.5 V to 5.5 V	3.0 V	1.5 V	1.5 V	V <sub>OL(A)</sub> + 0.3 V	V <sub>OH(A)</sub> - 0.3 V	



Test data is given in Table 9.

Definitions for test circuit:

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance  $Z_0$  of the pulse generator.

 $C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

 $R_L$  = Load resistance.

Fig. 6. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 9. Test data

Tubio o. Tool data	Table of Tool data							
Direction	Supply voltage		Load	Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>		
	V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	CL	R <sub>L</sub>	t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub>	t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PHZ</sub>	$t_{PZL}, t_{PLZ}$	
nAn port to nBn port	2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.7 V to 3.6 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	2 × V <sub>CC</sub>	
nBn port to nAn port	2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.7 V to 3.6 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	6.0 V	
nAn port to nBn port	2.7 V to 3.6 V	4.5 V to 5.5 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	2 × V <sub>CC</sub>	
nBn port to nAn port	2.7 V to 3.6 V	4.5 V to 5.5 V	50 pF	500 Ω	open	GND	6.0 V	

# 11. Package outline

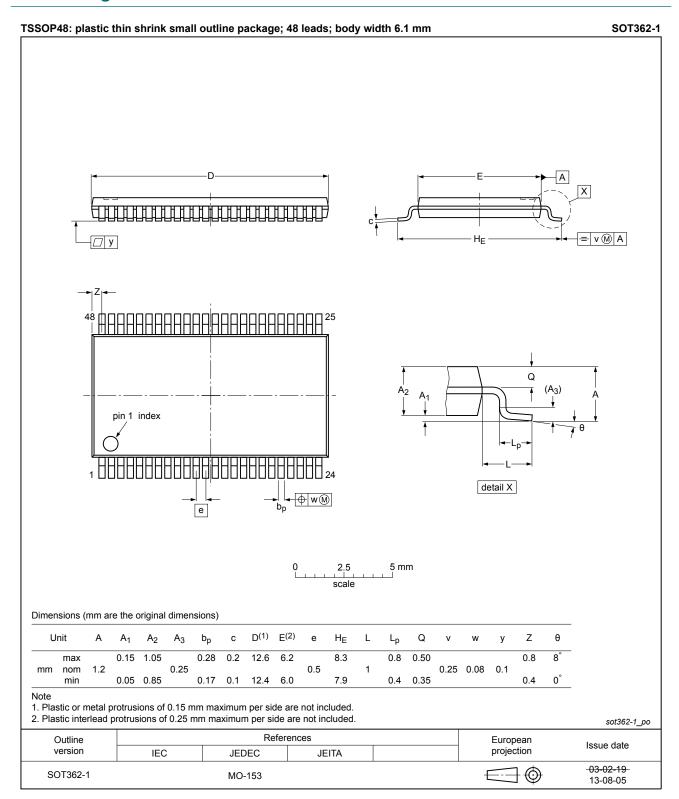


Fig. 7. Package outline SOT362-1 (TSSOP48)

## 12. Abbreviations

### **Table 10. Abbreviations**

Acronym	Description
CMOS	Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
НВМ	Human Body Model
MIL	Military
MM	Machine Model
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

# 13. Revision history

### **Table 11. Revision history**

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74ALVC164245_Q100 v.2	20181112	Product data sheet	-	74ALVC164245_Q100 v.1
Modifications:	<ul> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia.</li> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> <li>Package outline drawing <u>SOT362-1</u> updated.</li> </ul>			
74ALVC164245_Q100 v.1	20130514	Product data sheet	-	-

## 14. 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.

- 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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