# Open-Drain, Dual-Supply Translating Transceiver with Auto Direction Sensing

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The SGM4573 is a 4-bit, dual-supply translating transceiver. The auto direction sensing function allows a bidirectional voltage level translation for the device. The An and Bn are 4-bit input-output ports and OE is an output enable input.  $V_{\rm CCA}$  and  $V_{\rm CCB}$  are two supply pins that accept the voltage from 1.65V to 3.6V and 2.3V to 5.5V respectively. This makes the translation between voltage nodes of 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V and 5V available. An, OE pins track the  $V_{\rm CCA}$  supply and Bn pins track the  $V_{\rm CCB}$  supply. When OE pin is held low, the outputs enter a high-impedance off-state.

#### **FEATURES**

V<sub>CCA</sub> Supply Voltage Range: 1.65V to 3.6V
 V<sub>CCB</sub> Supply Voltage Range: 2.3V to 5.5V

Inputs Accept Voltages up to 5.5V

• Push-Pull Data Rate: 24Mbps

 I<sub>OFF</sub> Circuitry Provides Partial Power-Down Mode Operation

SGM4573

• -40°C to +125°C Operating Temperature Range

• Available in a Green TSSOP-14 Package

#### **APPLICATIONS**

Computers

Mobile Phones

#### **FUNCTION TABLE**

SUPPLY V	OLTAGE	CONTROL INPUT	INPUT/OUTPUT		
V <sub>CCA</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>CCB</sub>	OE	An	Bn	
1.65V to 3.6V	2.3V to 5.5V	L	Z	Z	
1.65V to 3.6V	2.3V to 5.5V	Н	Input or Output	Input or Output	
GND (2)	GND (2)	X	Z	Z	

H = High Voltage Level

L = Low Voltage Level

Z = High-Impedance State

X = Don't Care

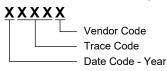
- 1.  $V_{CCA} \le V_{CCB}$  and  $V_{CCA} \le 3.6V$ .
- 2. The device enters power-down mode when either  $V_{\text{CCA}}$  or  $V_{\text{CCB}}$  is at GND.

#### PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

MODEL	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION TEMPERATURE NUMBER MARKING		PACKAGE MARKING	PACKING OPTION
SGM4573	TSSOP-14	-40°C to +125°C	SGM4573XTS14G/TR	4573 XTS14 XXXXX	Tape and Reel, 4000

#### MARKING INFORMATION

NOTE: XXXXX = Date Code, Trace Code and Vendor Code.



Green (RoHS & HSF): SG Micro Corp defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) and free of halogen substances. If you have additional comments or questions, please contact your SGMICRO representative directly.

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)

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Supply Voltage Range, V <sub>CCA</sub>	0.5V to 6.5V
Supply Voltage Range, V <sub>CCB</sub>	0.5V to 6.5V
Input Voltage Range, V <sub>I</sub> (2)	0.5V to 6.5V
Output Voltage Range, V <sub>O</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	
Output in Active Mode, A or B Ports0.	5V to $V_{CCO}$ + 0.5V
Output in Power-Down Mode or 3-State M	<b>l</b> ode
A ports	0.5V to 4.6V
B ports	0.5V to 6.5V
Input Clamp Current, I <sub>IK</sub> (V <sub>I</sub> < 0)	50mA
Output Clamp Current, I <sub>OK</sub> (V <sub>O</sub> < 0)	50mA
Output Current, Io	
Output in High-State	
Output in Low-State	50mA
Supply Current, I <sub>CCA</sub> or I <sub>CCB</sub>	100mA
Ground Current, I <sub>GND</sub>	100mA
Junction Temperature (3)	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s)	+260°C
ESD Susceptibility	
HBM	6000V
CDM	1000V

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Supply Voltage Range, V <sub>CCA</sub>	1.65V to 3.6V
Supply Voltage Range, V <sub>CCB</sub>	2.3V to 5.5V
Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +125°C

#### **OVERSTRESS CAUTION**

- 1. Stresses beyond those listed in Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability. Functional operation of the device at any conditions beyond those indicated in the Recommended Operating Conditions section is not implied.
- 2. The minimum input voltage ratings and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
- 3. The performance capability of a high-performance integrated circuit in conjunction with its thermal environment can create junction temperatures which are detrimental to reliability.

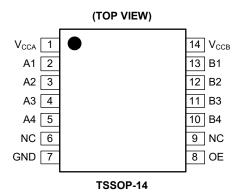
#### **ESD SENSITIVITY CAUTION**

This integrated circuit can be damaged if ESD protections are not considered carefully. SGMICRO recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage. ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because even small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet the published specifications.

#### **DISCLAIMER**

SG Micro Corp reserves the right to make any change in circuit design, or specifications without prior notice.

## **PIN CONFIGURATION**



## **PIN DESCRIPTION**

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION			
1	$V_{CCA}$	Supply Voltage A.			
2, 3, 4, 5	A1, A2, A3, A4	Data Inputs or Outputs (Track the V <sub>CCA</sub> supply).			
6, 9	NC	Not Connected.			
7	GND	Ground.			
8	OE	Output Enable Input (Track the V <sub>CCA</sub> supply Active high).			
10, 11, 12, 13	B4, B3, B2, B1	Data Inputs or Outputs (Track the V <sub>CCB</sub> supply).			
14	V <sub>CCB</sub>	Supply Voltage B.			

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

(Full = -40°C to +125°C. All typical values are measured at  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.) (1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL		CONDITIONS	TEMP	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
		At	$V_{CCA} = 1.65V \text{ to } 1.95V, V_{CCB} = 2.3$	V to 5.5V	Full	V <sub>CCA</sub> - 0.2		$V_{CCA}$	
High-Level Input	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	A ports	$V_{CCA} = 2.3V \text{ to } 3.6V, V_{CCB} = 2.3V$	to 5.5V	Full	V <sub>CCA</sub> - 0.4		$V_{CCA}$	V
Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	B ports	$V_{CCA} = 1.65V$ to 3.6V, $V_{CCB} = 2.3V$	V to 5.5V	Full	V <sub>CCB</sub> - 0.4		V <sub>CCB</sub>	· V
		OE input	$V_{CCA} = 1.65V$ to 3.6V, $V_{CCB} = 2.3$	3V to 5.5V	Full	0.7 × V <sub>CCA</sub>		$V_{CCA}$	•
Low-Level Input		A or B ports	$V_{CCA} = 1.65V$ to 3.6V, $V_{CCB} = 2.3V$	V to 5.5V	Full	0		0.15	V
Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	OE input	$V_{CCA} = 1.65V$ to 3.6V, $V_{CCB} = 2.3$	3V to 5.5V	Full	0		0.35 × V <sub>CCA</sub>	V
High-Level Output	V <sub>OH</sub>	A ports	$I_O = -20\mu A$ , $V_I \ge V_{CCB} - 0.4V$ , $V_{CCB} = 2.3V$ to 5.5V		Full	0.67 × V <sub>CCA</sub>			V
Voltage	VOH	B ports	$I_O = -20\mu A$ , $V_I \ge V_{CCA} - 0.2V$ , V to 3.6V, $V_{CCB} = 2.3V$ to 5.5V	<sub>CCA</sub> = 1.65V	Full	0.67 × V <sub>CCB</sub>			V
Low-Level Output Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	A or B ports	$I_O = 1$ mA, $V_I \le 0.15$ V, $V_{CCA} = 1.65$ V to 3.6V, $V_{CCB} = 2$	2.3V to 5.5V	Full			0.4	٧
Input Leakage Current	I <sub>I</sub>	OE input	$V_{CCA} = 1.65V$ to 3.6V, $V_{CCB} = 2.3V$		Full			±2	μΑ
Off-State Output Current (2)	l <sub>oz</sub>	A or B ports	OE = 0V, V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.65V to 3.6V 2.3V to 5.5V	OE = 0V, V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.65V to 3.6V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.3V to 5.5V				±2	μA
Power-Off		A ports	$V_{CCA} = 0V$ , $V_{CCB} = 0V$ to 5.5V		Full			±2	
Leakage Current	I <sub>OFF</sub>	B ports	$V_{CCB} = 0V$ , $V_{CCA} = 0V$ to 3.6V		Full			±2	μA
		OE = 0V or V	<sub>CCA</sub> , An, Bn open						
			$V_{CCA} = 1.65V$ to 3.6V, $V_{CCB} = 2.3V$	√ to 5.5V	Full			2	
		I <sub>CCA</sub>	$V_{CCA} = 3.6V$ , $V_{CCB} = 0V$		Full			2	
Supply Current	Surrent I		$V_{CCA} = 0V$ , $V_{CCB} = 5.5V$		Full	Full		-2	
Supply Current	I <sub>cc</sub>		$V_{CCA} = 1.65V$ to 3.6V, $V_{CCB} = 2.3V$	√ to 5.5V	Full			5	μΑ
		I <sub>CCB</sub>	$V_{CCA} = 3.6V$ , $V_{CCB} = 0V$		Full			-2	
			$V_{CCA} = 0V$ , $V_{CCB} = 5.5V$		Full			2	
		I <sub>CCA</sub> + I <sub>CCB</sub>	$V_{CCA}$ = 1.65V to 3.6V, $V_{CCB}$ = 2.3V to 5.5V		Full			7	
Input Capacitance	Cı	OE input	V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V		+25°C		3		pF
		A porto	$V_{CCA} = 3.3V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V$	Enabled	+25°C		8		
Input/Output	_	A ports	V <sub>CCA</sub> - 3.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> - 3.3V	Disabled	+25°C		5		"r
Capacitance	C <sub>I/O</sub> B ports	$V_{CCA} = 3.3V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V$	Enabled	+25°C		8		pF	
		ט ports	v CCA - 3.3v, v CCB - 3.3v	Disabled	+25°C		5		

- 1.  $V_{CCA} \le V_{CCB}$  and  $V_{CCA} \le 3.6V$ .
- 2. For transceivers, the parameter  $I_{\text{OZ}}$  includes the input leakage current.

# **DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

(Full = -40°C to +125°C. For test circuit see Figure 1. For waveforms see Figure 2 and Figure 3, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	TEMP	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
		A to B						
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full			7.5		
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full			9.5		
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			14		
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full			5		
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full			5.5	ns	
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			7.5		
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full			4.5		
High to Love Boom and an Bolov		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			5.5		
High to Low Propagation Delay	t <sub>PHL</sub>	B to A						
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full			7		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			7		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			7		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V	Full			5		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			6	ns -	
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			6.5		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			4.5		
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			5		
		A to B						
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full	IIL		13.5		
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full			11	1	
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			10		
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full			10		
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full			8.5	ns	
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			7		
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full			5.5		
Low to High Propagation Delay		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			6		
Low to High Fropagation Delay	t <sub>PLH</sub>	B to A						
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full			11		
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full			10		
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			10		
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full			6.5	ne	
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full			5.5	ns	
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			5.5		
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full			4.5		
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			4.5		

# **DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

(Full = -40°C to +125°C. For test circuit see Figure 1. For waveforms see Figure 2 and Figure 3, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	TEMP	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
		OE to A, B						
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V	Full			26		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			25		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			24		
Enable Time (1)	t <sub>EN</sub>	V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V	Full			13		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			16.5	ns	
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			15		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			9		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			11.5		
		OE to A					•	
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V	Full			260		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			260	- ns	
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			260		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V	Full			195		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			195		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			195		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			280		
Disable Time (1)		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			280		
Disable Time V	t <sub>DIS</sub>	OE to B						
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V	Full			190		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			285		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			200		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V	Full			185	1	
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			275	ns	
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			185		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			280		
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			185		

#### NOTE:

1.  $t_{EN}$  is the same as  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$ .  $t_{DIS}$  is the same as  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$ .

# **DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

(Full = -40°C to +125°C. For test circuit see Figure 1. For waveforms see Figure 2 and Figure 3, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	TEMP	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS		
		A ports							
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full	1.5		10			
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full	2		10.5	1		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full	1.5		11	1		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V	Full	1.5		8	]		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full	1		10	ns		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full	1		8			
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full	1.5		7			
Llighta Law Output Transition Time		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full	1		7			
High to Low Output Transition Time	t <sub>THL</sub>	B ports							
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full	3		13.5			
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full	3		17.5			
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full	4		26	] .		
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full	2		8	] ,,		
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full	2.5		9	ns		
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full	3		13.5			
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full	2.5		7			
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full	2		8			
		A ports							
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full	2.5		19.5			
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full	2.5		19.5			
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full	2.5		21			
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full	2.5		12.5	ne		
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full	2		10.5	ns		
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full	2		11.5			
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full	2		9.5			
Low to High Output Transition Time		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full	1.5		9.5			
Low to riigh Output Transition Time	t <sub>TLH</sub>	B ports							
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full	2		18			
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full	1.5		14.5			
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full	1.5		11			
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full	1.5		16	ns		
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full	1.5		13	113		
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full	1.5		11	]		
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full	1.5		11.5			
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full	1.5		10			

# **DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

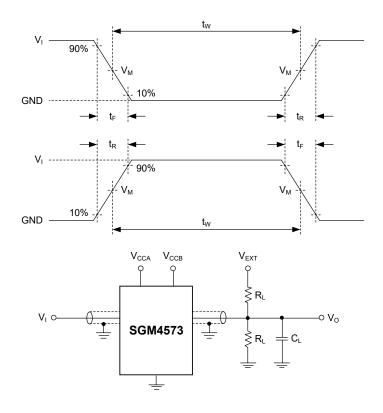
(Full = -40°C to +125°C. For test circuit see Figure 1. For waveforms see Figure 2 and Figure 3, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	TEMP	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
		Between channels				•		
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full			800		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			800		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8V ± 0.15V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full			800		
Channel-to-Channel Skew (2)	t <sub>sko</sub>	V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V	Full			800		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			800	ps	
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			800		
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			800		
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			800		
		Data inputs						
	t <sub>w</sub>	$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full	41			- ns	
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full	41				
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full	41				
Pulse Width		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full	41				
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full	41				
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full	41				
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full	41				
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5.0V ± 0.5V	Full	41			]	
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full			24		
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full			24		
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8V \pm 0.15V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			24		
Data Rate		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$	Full			24	Mbpa	
Dala Rale	f <sub>DATA</sub>	V <sub>CCA</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V	Full			24	Mbps	
		$V_{CCA} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			24	1	
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$	Full			24	1	
		$V_{CCA} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, V_{CCB} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$	Full			24		

#### NOTE:

2. Skew between any two outputs of the same package switches in the same direction. This parameter is guaranteed by design.

#### **TEST CIRCUIT**



Test conditions are given in Table 1.

Definitions for test circuit:

R<sub>L</sub>: Load resistance.

C<sub>L</sub>: Load capacitance (includes jig and probe).

V<sub>EXT</sub>: External voltage used to measure switching time.

Figure 1. Test Circuit for Measuring Switching Times

**Table 1. Test Conditions** 

SUPPLY	VOLTAGE	INF	TUT	LOAD		V <sub>EXT</sub>			
V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub>	V <sub>I</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Δt/ΔV	CL	R <sub>L</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub> t <sub>PLZ</sub> , t <sub>PZL</sub> (3)		t <sub>PHZ</sub> , t <sub>PZH</sub>	
1.65V to 3.6V	2.3V to 5.5V	V <sub>CCI</sub>	≤ 1ns	15pF	50kΩ, 1MΩ	Open	2 × V <sub>CCO</sub>	Open	

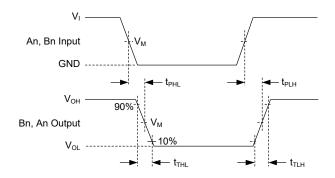
#### NOTES:

- 1. V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the input.
- 2.  $R_{L}$  =  $50k\Omega$  is used for enable time and disable time measurement.

 $R_L$  = 1M $\Omega$  is used for the measurement of pulse width, propagation delay, data rate and output rise and fall.

3.  $V_{\text{CCO}}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output.

#### **WAVEFORMS**



Test conditions are given in Table 1.

Measurement points are given in Table 2.

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

OE Input

GND

Output

Low-to-Off
Off-to-Low

Output

High-to-Off
Off-to-High

Figure 2. Input (An, Bn) to Output (Bn, An) Propagation Delays

Test conditions are given in Table 1.

Measurement points are given in Table 2.

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

 $\ensuremath{V_{\text{CCO}}}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output.

Figure 3. Enable and Disable Times

**Table 2. Measurement Points** 

SUPPLY VOLTAGE	INPUT (1)		OUTPUT (2)	
V <sub>cco</sub> (2)	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>Y</sub>
1.8V ± 0.15V	0.5 × V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CCO</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.15V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.15V
2.5V ± 0.2V	0.5 × V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CCO</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.15V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.15V
3.3V ± 0.3V	0.5 × V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CCO</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.3V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.3V
5.0V ± 0.5V	0.5 × V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CCO</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.3V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.3V

- 1. V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the input.
- 2. V<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output.



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### **Voltage Level-Translation Applications**

SGM4573 can be used between two devices with different power supply voltages.

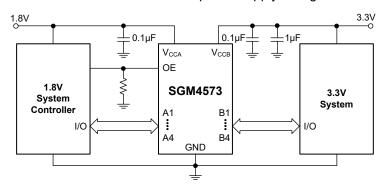


Figure 4. Recommended Application Circuit

#### **Internal Structure**

Figure 5 illustrates the internal structure of SGM4573. There is no control mechanism for the bidirectional transmission.

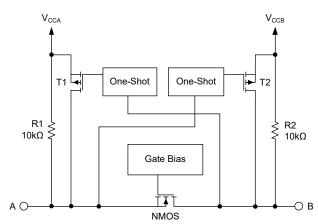


Figure 5. Internal Structure of SGM4573 (one channel)

SGM4573 can transmit the signal transparently with two enable mechanisms:

- 1. A P-Type transistor is placed between the two ports to turn on or off the transmission.
- 2. An accelerator is located at the output of SGM4573. Its function is to accelerate the rising edge of the signal.

There is a bias mechanism for the internal transistor and the bias voltage is around one threshold voltage higher than the lower supply voltage of SGM4573. For the application of low-to-high transition, the one-shot mechanism is significant as it can accelerate the transition of output. If the voltage level of the input signal reaches  $0.5V_{\rm CCI}$ , the one-shot mechanism will be triggered. After that, one-shot mechanism is disabled and the pull-up resistor will dominate. The output impedance is within the range of  $50\Omega$  and  $70\Omega$  when the device is accelerating. If the users want to transmit a signal from the other direction, please make sure to transmit the signal after the one-shot mechanism is turned off to minimize dynamic current and contention. The pull-up resistors are in the internal of SGM4573.

#### **Input Driver Requirements**

The shape of the input signal affects the output directly, because SGM4573 is a voltage translator with switching characteristics. The amount of sinking current is determined by the structure of driver (push-pull or open-drain). In addition, the output impedance and the edge-rate of the driver will determine the properties of propagation delay, max data rate and transition time of high-to-low output. The typical value shown in this datasheet is under the condition of  $50\Omega$  output impedance.

## **APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)**

#### **Output Load Considerations**

The application of heavy capacitive load would affect the ability of one-shot mechanism, which means that the output of the device may not reach the positive supply rail within the duration of one-shot pulse. To reduce this possibility, users need to use shorter traces in PCB and less capacitive connectors. In addition, another advantage of using short traces is to provide low-impedance, avoiding oscillation of the signal, allowing reflection of the signal within one-shot duration and avoiding retriggering of one-shot function.

#### Power-up

For the application of SGM4573, the  $V_{\text{CCA}}$  should be less than  $V_{\text{CCB}}$ . However, it does not matter if the power supply voltage is ramping, and the sequence of power-up for both  $V_{\text{CCA}}$  and  $V_{\text{CCB}}$  is not defined. If one of the two power supplies is switched off, the internal circuit can disable the operation of SGM4573.

#### **Enable and Disable**

The OE pin is used to disable the output of the device, which means that if this pin is low, all of the transmitting pins are in high-impedance mode. The disable time (t<sub>DIS</sub>) of this process is defined between the start of low position at OE pin and the start of output disables. For the definition of enable time  $(t_{EN})$ , it refers to the time between when OE pin is high and when the one-shot circuit is launched. In addition, if the users want to keep the device in off-state (high-impedance mode) when the power supply voltage is rising or falling, please connect OE pin to ground with a suitable resistor. And the value of the selected resistor is determined by the sinking-current capability of the driver.

#### Pull-up or Pull-down Resistors on I/O Lines

For both A and B sides, each transmission pin is pulled up to the power supply of A and B respectively. An external resistor that is parallel with the internal  $10k\Omega$ resistor can be added, which will affect the value of V<sub>OL</sub>. However, the internal pull-up resistor will be disabled if OE pin is low.

#### **REVISION HISTORY**

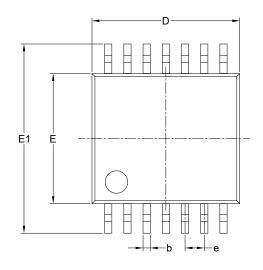
NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

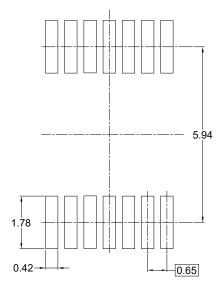
Changes from Original (APRIL 2022) to REV.A

Page

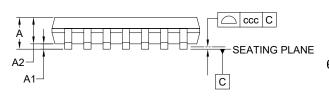


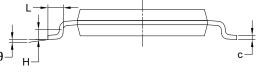
# PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS TSSOP-14





RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)





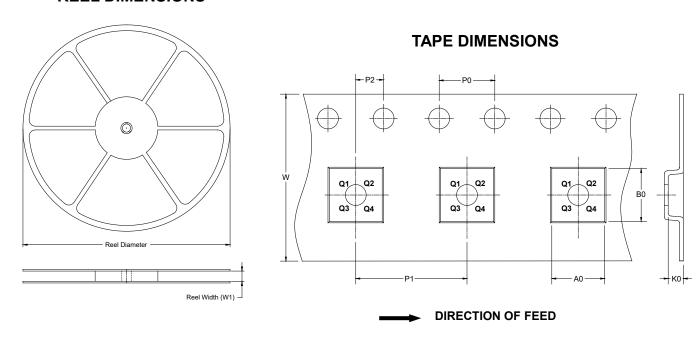
Compleal	Dimensions In Millimeters					
Symbol	MIN	MOD	MAX			
Α	-	-	1.200			
A1	0.050	-	0.150			
A2	0.800	-	1.050 0.300			
b	0.190	-				
С	0.090	-	0.200			
D	4.860	-	5.100			
E	4.300	-	4.500			
E1	6.200	-	6.600			
е	0.650 BSC					
L	0.450	-	0.750			
Н	0.250 TYP					
θ	0°	-	8°			
ccc	0.100					

- 1. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 2. The dimensions do not include mold flashes, protrusions or gate burrs.
- 3. Reference JEDEC MO-153.



## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

#### **REEL DIMENSIONS**

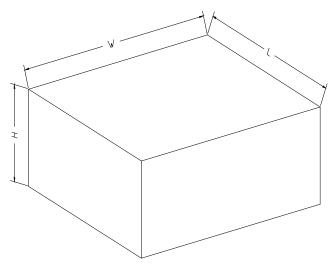


NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

#### **KEY PARAMETER LIST OF TAPE AND REEL**

Package Type	Reel Diameter	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	P2 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TSSOP-14	13"	12.4	6.95	5.60	1.20	4.0	8.0	2.0	12.0	Q1

#### **CARTON BOX DIMENSIONS**



NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

#### **KEY PARAMETER LIST OF CARTON BOX**

Reel Type Length (mm)		Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Pizza/Carton	
13"	386	280	370	5	200002