onsemi

Dual-Supply, 8-Bit Signal Translator with Configurable Voltage Supplies and Signals Levels, 3-State Outputs and Auto Direction Sensing

FXMA108

Description

The FXMA108 is a configurable dual–voltage supply translator designed for both uni–directional and bidirectional voltage translation between two logic levels. The device allows translation between voltages as high as 5.5 V to as low as 1.65 V. The A port tracks the V_{CCA} level and the B port tracks the V_{CCB} level. This allows for bi–directional voltage translation over a variety of voltage levels: 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V, and 5.0 V.

The device remains in 3-state until both V_{CC} s reach active levels, allowing either V_{CC} to be powered-up first. Internal power-down control circuits place the device in 3-state if either V_{CC} is removed.

The /OE input, when high, disables both the A and B Side by placing them in a 3-state condition. The /OE input is supplied by V_{CCA} .

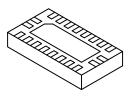
The FXMA108 supports bi-directional translation without the need for a direction control pin. The two sides of the device have auto-direction-sense capability. Either port may sense an input signal and transfer it as an output signal to the other port.

Features

- Bi-Directional Interface between Two Levels from 1.65 V to 5.5 V
- Fully Configurable: Inputs and Outputs Track V_{CC}
- Non-Preferential Power-Up; Either V_{CC} May Be Powered-Up First
- Outputs Remain in 3-State Until Active V_{CC} Level is Reached
- Outputs Switch to 3-State if Either V_{CC} is at GND
- Power–Off Protection
- Bus Hold On Data Inputs Eliminates the Need for Pull-Up Resistors
- Control Input (/OE) is Referenced to V_{CCA} Voltage
- Packaged in 20-Terminal WQFN
- Direction Control Not Needed
- 80 Mbps Throughput when Translating between 2.5 V and 5.0 V
- ESD Protection Exceeds:
 - 8 kV Human Body Model (B Port I/O to GND) (JESD22-A114 & Mil Std 883e 3015.7)
 - 5 kV Human Body Model (A Port I/O to GND) (JESD22–A114 & Mil Std 883e 3015.7)
 - 2 kV Charged Device Model (ESD STM 5.3) (JESD22-C101)

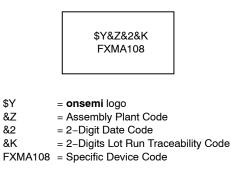
Applications

• Cell Phones, PDA, Digital Camera, Portable GPS, and Storage



WQFN-20 CASE 510CD

MARKING DIAGRAM



ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 14 of this data sheet.

FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM

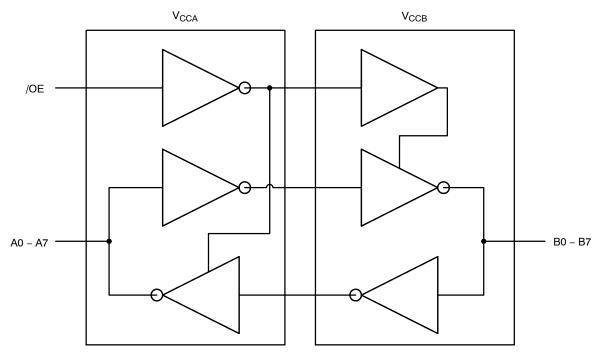


Figure 1. Block Diagram

FUNCTIONAL TABLE

Control	
/OE	Outputs
LOW Logic Level	Normal Operation
HIGH Logic Levl	3-State

PIN CONFIGURATION

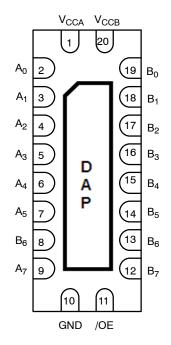


Figure 2. Pin Configuration (Top Through View)

PIN DEFINITIONS

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	V _{CCA}	A-Side Power Supply
2	A0	A-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
3	A1	A-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
4	A2	A-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
5	A3	A-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
6	A4	A-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
7	A5	A-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
8	A6	A-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
9	A7	A-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
10	GND	Ground
11	/OE	Output Enable Input
12	B7	B-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
13	B6	B-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
14	B5	B-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
15	B4	B-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
16	B3	B-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
17	B2	B-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
18	B1	B-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
19	B0	B-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
20	V _{CCB}	B-Side Power Supply
DAP	NC	No Connect

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol		Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
V _{CC}	Supply Voltage		V _{CCA}	-0.5	7.0	V
			V _{CCB}	-0.5	7.0	
V _{IN}	DC Input Voltage		I/O Side A and B	-0.5	7.0	V
			Control Input (/OE) -0.5 7			
Vo	Output Voltage		Output 3-State	-0.5	7.0	V
			Output Active (A _n) (Note 1)	-0.5	V _{CCA} + 0.5	
			Output Active (B _n) (Note 1)	-0.5	V _{CCB} + 0.5	
I _{IK}	DC Input Diode Curre	ent	V _{IN} < 0 V		-50	mA
I _{OK}	DC Output Diode Cur	rrent	V _O < 0 V		-50	mA
			V _O > V _{CC}		+50	
I _{OH} /I _{OL}	DC Output Source/Si	nk Current		-50	+50	mA
I _{CC}	DC V _{CC} or Ground C	urrent (Per Supply Pin)			±100	mA
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature	Range		-65	+150	°C
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge	Human Body Model, JESD22– A114, and Mil Std 883e 3015.7	B Port I/O to GND		8000	V
	Capability	Human Body Model, JESD22- A114 and Mil Std 883e 3015.7	A Port I/O to GND		5000	
		Charged Device Model, JESD22-	C101 per ESD STM 5.3		2000	

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected. 1. I_O absolute maximum ratings must be observed.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{CC}	Power Supply	Operating V_{CCA} or V_{CCB}	1.65	5.50	V
V _{IN}	Input Voltage	Side A and B	0	5.5	V
		Control Input (/OE)	0	V _{CCA}	V
T _A	Operating Temperature, Free Air		-40	+85	°C
dt/dV	Input Edge Rate	$V_{CCA/B} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		10	ns/V

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.
All unused inputs and input/outputs must be held at V_{CCI} or GND. V_{CCI} is the V_{CC} associated with the input side.

Power-Up/Power-Down Sequence

onsemi translators offer an advantage in that either V_{CC} may be powered up first. This benefit derives from the chip design. When either V_{CC} is at 0 V, outputs are in a high-impedance state. The control input (/OE) is designed to track the V_{CCA} supply. A pull-up resistor tying /OE to V_{CCA} should be used to ensure that bus contention, excessive currents, or oscillations do not occur during power-up or power-down. The size of the pull-up resistor is based upon the current-sinking capability of the device driving the /OE pin.

The recommended power-up sequence is:

- 1. Apply power to the first V_{CC} .
- 2. Apply power to the second V_{CC} .
- 3. Drive the /OE input LOW to enable the device.

The recommended power-down sequence is:

- 1. Drive /OE input HIGH to disable the device.
- 2. Remove power from either V_{CC} .
- 3. Remove power from the other V_{CC} .

Pull-Up/Pull-Down Resistors

Do not use pull-up or pull-down resistors. This device has bus-hold circuits: pull-up or pull-down resistors are not recommended because they interfere with the output state. The current through these resistors may exceed the hold drive, $I_{I(HOLD)}$ and/or $I_{I(OD)}$ bus-hold currents. The bus-hold feature eliminates the need for extra resistors.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V _{CCA} (V)	V _{CCB} (V)	Min	Max	Unit	
V _{IHA}	High Level Input Voltage	Data Inputs An Control Pin /OE	1.65 – 5.50	1.65–5.50	0.65 x V _{CCA}		V	
V _{IHB}		Data Inputs Bn	1.65 – 5.50	1.65–5.50	0.65 x V _{CCA}			
V _{ILA}	Low Level Input Voltage	Data Inputs An Control Pin /OE	1.65 – 5.50	1.65–5.50		0.35 x V _{CCA}	V	
V _{ILB}		Data Inputs Bn	1.65 – 5.50	1.65-5.50		$0.35 \times V_{CCA}$		
V _{OHA}	High Level Output	I _{OH} = 20 μA	1.65 – 5.50	1.65-5.50	V _{CCA} – 0.4		V	
V _{OHB}	Voltage (Note 3)	I _{OH} = 20 μA	1.65 – 5.50	1.65-5.50	V _{CCB} – 0.4			
V _{OLA}	Low Level Output	I _{OL} = 20 μA	1.65 – 5.50	1.65-5.50		0.4	V	
V _{OLB}	Voltage (Note 3)	I _{OL} = 20 μA	1.65 – 5.50	1.65-5.50		0.4		
I _{I(HOLD)}	Bushold Input Minimum	V _{IN} = 1.60 V	4.5	4.5	140		μA	
	Drive Current	V _{IN} = 2.90 V	4.5	4.5	-140			
		V _{IN} = 1.05 V	3.0	3.0	75			
		V _{IN} = 1.95 V	3.0	3.0	-75			
		V _{IN} = 0.80 V	2.3	2.3	45			
		V _{IN} = 1.50 V	2.3	2.3	-45			
		V _{IN} = 0.57 V	1.65	1.65	25			
		V _{IN} = 1.07 V	1.65	1.65	-25			
I _{I(ODH)}	Bushold Input Overdrive	Data Inputs An, Bn	5.5	5.5	750		μA	
ŀ	High Current (Note 4)		3.6	3.6	450			
			2.7	2.7	300			
			1.95	1.95	200			
I _{I(ODL)}	Bushold Input Overdrive	Data Inputs An, Bn	5.5	5.5	-750		μA	
	Low Current (Note 5)		3.6	3.6	-450			
			2.7	2.7	-300			
			1.95	1.95	-200			
I	Input Leakage Current	Control Inputs /OE $V_{IN} = V_{CCA}$ or GND	1.65 – 5.50	5.5		±1	μA	
I _{OFF}	Power Off Leakage	An, V _O = 0 V to 5.5 V	0	5.5		±2	μA	
	Current	Bn, V _O = 0 V to 5.5 V	5.5	0		±2		
I _{OZ}	3-State Output Leakage	An, Bn V _O = 0 V or 5.5 V, /OE V _{IH}	5.5	5.5		±5	μA	
		An, $V_0 = 0$ V or 5.5 V, /OE = GND	5.5	0		±5		
		Bn, V _O = 0 V or 5.5 V, /OE = GND	0	5.5		±5		
I _{CCA/B}	Quiescent Supply Current (Notes 6, 7)	$V_{IN} = V_{CCI}$ or GND, $I_O = 0$ /OE = GND	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50		10	μA	
I _{CCZ}		$V_{IN} = V_{CCI}$ or GND, $I_O = 0$ /OE = V_{IH}	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50		10		
I _{CCA}	Quiescent Supply Current (Notes 6, 7)	V _{IN} = V _{CCB} or GND, I _O = 0 B-to-A Direction /OE = GND	0	1.65 – 5.50		-10	μA	
		$V_{IN} = V_{CCA}$ or GND, $I_0 = 0$ A-to-B	1.65 – 5.50	0		10		

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = -40° C to $+85^{\circ}$ C)

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V _{CCA} (V)	V _{CCB} (V)	Min	Max	Unit
I _{CCB}	Quiescent Supply Current	V _{IN} = V _{CCA} or GND, I _O = 0 A–to–B Direction /OE = GND	1.65 – 5.50	0		-10	μΑ
		$V_{IN} = V_{CCB}$ or GND, $I_0 = 0$ B-to-A	0	1.65 – 5.50		10	

3. This is the output voltage for static conditions.

4. An external driver must source at least the specified current to switch LOW-to-HIGH.

5. An external driver must source at least the specified current to switch HIGH-to-LOW.

DYNAMIC OUTPUT ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

A PORT (An) (Output Load: $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$, $R_L \ge 1 \text{ M}\Omega$.) (Note 8)

			T _A = -40°	°C to +85°C		
		V _{CCA} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	V _{CCA} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	V_{CCA} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	V _{CCA} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	
Symbol	Parameter	Мах	Мах	Max	Max	Unit
t _{rise}	Output Rise Time A Side (Note 9)	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	ns
t _{fall}	Output Fall Time A Side (Note 10)	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	ns

DYNAMIC OUTPUT ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

B PORT (Bn) (Output Load: $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$, $R_L \ge 1 \text{ M}\Omega$.) (Note 8)

		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$							
		V _{CCB} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	V _{CCB} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	V _{CCB} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	V _{CCB} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V				
Symbol	Parameter	Max	Мах	Мах	Мах	Unit			
t _{rise}	Output Rise Time B Side (Note 9)	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	ns			
t _{fall}	Output Fall Time B Side (Note 10)	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	ns			

8. Dynamic output characteristics are guaranteed, but not tested in production.

9. See Figure 8. 10.See Figure 9.

			$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$								
		V _{CCB} = 4.5	V to 5.5 V	V _{CCB} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		V _{CCB} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		V _{CCB} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V			
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit	
t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	A-to-B Side	1.5	5.0	1.75	6.0	2.0	6.5	2.6	10.5	ns	
	B-to-A Side	1.5	5.0	1.75	6.0	2.0	6.5	2.6	10.5		
t _{PZL} , t _{PZH}	/OE-to-A, /OE-to-B		1.7		1.7		1.7		1.7	μs	
t _{skew}	A Port, B Side (Note 11)		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5	ns	

AC CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CCA} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V, Output Load) (See Table 2)

11. Skew is the variation of propagation delay between output signals and applies only to output signals on the same Side (An or Bn) and switching with the same polarity (LOW-to-HIGH or HIGH-to-LOW). Skew is guaranteed, but not tested in production (see Figure 11).

			T _A = −40°C to +85°C							
		V _{CCB} = 4.5	V to 5.5 V	V _{CCB} = 3.0	V to 3.6 V	V V _{CCB} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		V _{CCB} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	A-to-B Side	2.0	5.5	2.2	6.5	2.4	7.5	2.6	11.0	ns
	B-to-A Side	2.0	5.5	2.2	6.5	2.4	7.5	2.6	11.0	
t _{PZL} , t _{PZH}	/OE-to-A, /OE-to-B		1.7		1.7		1.7		1.7	μs
t _{skew}	A Port, B Side (Note 12)		0.7		0.7		0.7		0.7	ns

12. Skew is the variation of propagation delay between output signals and applies only to output signals on the same Side (An or Bn) and switching with the same polarity (LOW-to-HIGH or HIGH-to-LOW). Skew is guaranteed, but not tested in production (see Figure 11).

AC CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CCA} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V, Output Load) (See Table 2)

			$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$							
		V _{CCB} = 4.5	.5 V to 5.5 V V _{CCB} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V V		V _{CCB} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		V _{CCB} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V			
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	A-to-B Side	2.0	6.5	2.2	7.7	2.4	8.5	2.6	11.0	ns
	B-to-A Side	2.0	7.0	2.2	7.5	2.4	8.5	2.6	12.0	
t _{PZL} , t _{PZH}	/OE-to-A, /OE-to-B		1.7		1.7		1.7		1.7	μs
t _{skew}	A Port, B Side (Note 13)		0.7		0.7		0.7		0.7	ns

13. Skew is the variation of propagation delay between output signals and applies only to output signals on the same Side (An or Bn) and switching with the same polarity (LOW-to-HIGH or HIGH-to-LOW). Skew is guaranteed but not tested in production (see Figure 11).

		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$								
		V _{CCB} = 4.5	5 V to 5.5 V	V _{CCB} = 3.0) V to 3.6 V	V _{CCB} = 2.3	3 V to 2.7 V	V _{CCB} = 1.65	5 V to 1.95 V	
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	A-to-B Side	2.0	10.0	2.2	11.0	2.4	12.0	2.6	14.0	ns
	B-to-A Side	2.0	10.0	2.2	10.5	2.4	11.0	2.6	14.0	
t _{PZL} , t _{PZH}	/OE-to-A, /OE-to-B		1.7		1.7		1.7		1.7	μs
t _{skew}	A Port, B Side (Note 14)		1.2		1.2		1.2		1.2	ns

AC CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CCA} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V, Output Load) (See Table 2)

14. Skew is the variation of propagation delay between output signals and applies only to output signals on the same Side (An or Bn) and switching with the same polarity (LOW-to-HIGH or HIGH-to-LOW). Skew is guaranteed, but not tested in production (see Figure 11).

		T _A = −40°C to +85°C				
		V _{CCB} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	V _{CCB} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	V _{CCB} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	V _{CCB} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	
V _{CCA}	Direction	Min	Min	Min	Min	Unit
V_{CCA} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	A-to-B	100	100	80	60	Mbps
	B-to-A	100	100	80	80	
V_{CCA} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	A-to-B	100	100	80	60	
	B-to-A	100	100	80	80	
V_{CCA} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	A-to-B	80	80	60	40	
	B-to-A	80	80	60	60	
V_{CCA} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	A-to-B	80	80	60	40	
	B-to-A	80	80	40	40	

MAXIMUM DATA RATE (For output load, see Table 2.) (Notes 15, 16)

Maximum data rate is guaranteed, but not tested in production.
 Maximum data rate is specified in megabits per second with all outputs switching, *(see Figure 10)*. It is equivalent to two times the F-toggle frequency, specified in megahertz. For example, 100 Mbps is equivalent to 50 MHz.

CAPACITANCE ($T_A = \pm 25^{\circ}C$)

Symbol	Parameter		Conditions	Typical	Unit
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance, Control Pin /(OE)	$V_{CCA} = V_{CCB} = GND$	3	pF
C _{I/O}	Input / Output Capacitance	An	$V_{CCA} = V_{CCB} = 5.0 \text{ V},$	4	pF
		Bn	$/OE = V_{CCA}$	5	
C _{PD}	Power Dissipation Capacitance		$\label{eq:VCCA} \begin{array}{l} V_{CCA} = V_{CCB} = 5.0 \text{ V}, \\ V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CC}, \text{ f} = 10 \text{ MHz} \end{array}$	28	pF

I/O ARCHITECTURE BENEFIT

The FXMA108 I/O architecture benefits the end user, beyond level translation, in the following three ways:

Auto Direction without an external direction pin.

Drive Capacitive Loads. Automatically shifts to a higher current drive mode only during "Dynamic Mode" or HL / LH transitions.

Lower Power Consumption. Automatically shifts to low-power mode during "Static Mode" (no transitions), lowering power consumption.

The FXMA108 does not require a direction pin. Instead, the I/O architecture detects input transitions on both side and automatically transfers the data to the corresponding output. For example, for a given channel, if both A and B side are at a static LOW, the direction has been established as $A \rightarrow B$, and a LH transition occurs on the B port; the FXMA108 internal I/O architecture automatically changes direction from $A \rightarrow B$ to $B \rightarrow A$.

During HL / LH transitions, or "Dynamic Mode," a strong (typically 30 mA) output driver drives the output channel in parallel with a weak (typically 100 μ A) output driver. After a typical delay of approximately 10 ns – 50 ns, the strong driver is turned off, leaving the weak driver enabled for holding the logic state of the channel. This weak driver is called the "bus hold." "Static Mode" is when only the bus hold drives the channel. The bus hold can be over ridden (typically 500 μ A) in the event of a direction change. The strong driver allows the FXMA108 to quickly charge and discharge capacitive transmission lines during dynamic mode. Static mode conserves power, where I_{CC} is typically < 5 μ A.

Bus Hold Minimum Drive Current

Specifies the minimum amount of current the bus hold driver can source/sink. The bus hold minimum drive current (I_{HOLD}) is V_{CC} dependent and guaranteed in the DC Electrical tables. The intent is to maintain a valid output state in a static mode, but that can be overridden when an input data transition occurs.

Bus Hold Input Overdrive Drive Current

Specifies the minimum amount of current required (by an external device) to overdrive the bus hold in the event of a direction change. The bus hold overdrive (I_{ODH} , I_{ODL}) is V_{CC} dependent and guaranteed in the DC Electrical tables.

Dynamic Output Current

The strength of the output driver during LH / HL transitions is captured in Figure 3 (I_{OLH} , I_{OHD}). The plot depicts the FXMA108 typical dynamic output current with a lumped capacitance of 4 pF.

Because the strong output driver is turned on only during LH / HL transitions, the actual drive current is difficult to measure directly. Approximate the drive current with the following formula:

$${\rm I}_{\rm OHD} \approx \left({\rm C}_{\rm I/O} \right) \times \frac{\Delta {\rm V}_{\rm OUT}}{\Delta t} = \left({\rm C}_{\rm I/O} \right) \times \frac{0.6 \times {\rm V}_{\rm CCO}}{t_{\rm RISE}} \ \, \mbox{(eq. 1)} \label{eq:IOHD}$$

where $C_{I/O}$ = the typical lumped capacitance and V_{CCO} is the supply voltage of the output driver.

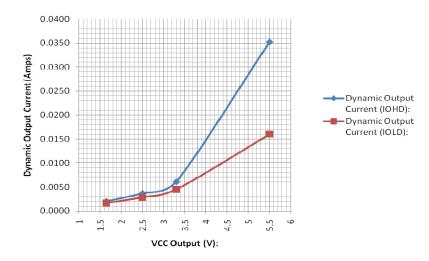


Figure 3. Typical Dynamic Output Current

AC TESTS AND WAVEFORMS

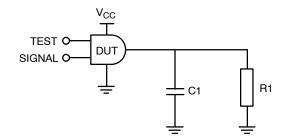


Figure 4. AC Test Circuit

Table 1. TEST CIRCUIT PARAMETERS

Test	Input Signal	Output Enable Control
t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	Data Pulses	0 V
t _{PZL}	0 V	HIGH-to-LOW Switch
t _{PZH}	V _{CCI}	HIGH-to-LOW Switch

Table 2. AC LOAD TABLE

V _{cco}	C1	R1
1.8 V ± 0.15 V	15 pF	1 MΩ
$2.5~V\pm0.2~V$	15 pF	1 MΩ
3.3 V ± 0.3 V	15 pF	1 MΩ
$5.0 \text{ V} \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$	15 pF	1 MΩ

AC TESTS AND WAVEFORMS (continued)

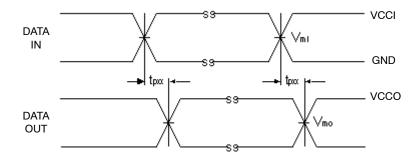


Figure 5. Waveform for Inverting and Non-Inverting Functions

NOTES: 17. Input $t_{\text{R}} = t_{\text{F}} = 2.0$ ns, 10% to 90%. 18. Input $t_{\text{R}} = t_{\text{F}} = 2.5$ ns, 10% to 90%, at V_{IN} = 3.0 V to 5.5 V only.

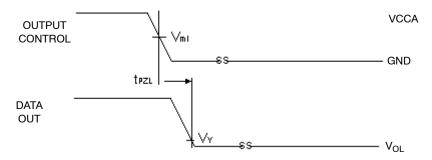
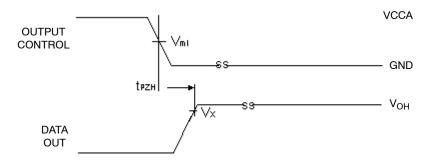
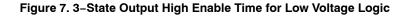


Figure 6. 3-State Output Low Enable Time for Low Voltage Logic

NOTES:

19. Input $t_R = t_F = 2.0$ ns, 10% to 90%. 20. Input $t_R = t_F = 2.5$ ns, 10% to 90%, at $V_{IN} = 3.0$ V to 5.5 V only.





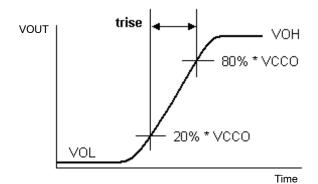
NOTES:

21. Input $t_R = t_F = 2.0$ ns, 10% to 90%. 22. Input $t_R = t_F = 2.5$ ns, 10% to 90%, at $V_{IN} = 3.0$ V to 5.5 V only.

AC TESTS AND WAVEFORMS (continued)

Symbol	V _{cc}
V _{MI} (Note 23)	V _{CCI} /2
V _{MO}	V _{CCO} /2
V _X	0.9 x V _{CCO}
V _Y	0.1 x V _{CCO}

23. V_{CCI} = V_{CCA} for control pin /OE or V_{MI} = (V_{CCA} /2).



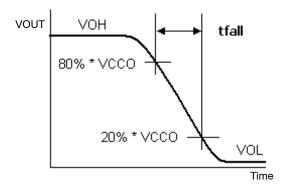
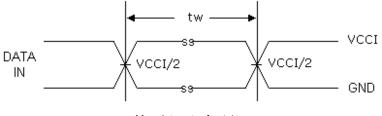


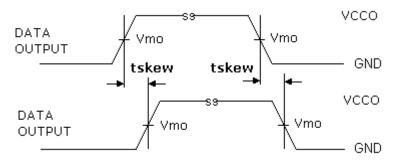
Figure 8. Active Output Rise Time

Figure 9. Active Output Fall Time



Max data rate, f = 1 / tw





tskew = (tpHLmax - tpHLmin) or (tpLHmax - tpLHmin)

Figure 11. Output Skew Time

ORDERING INFORMATION

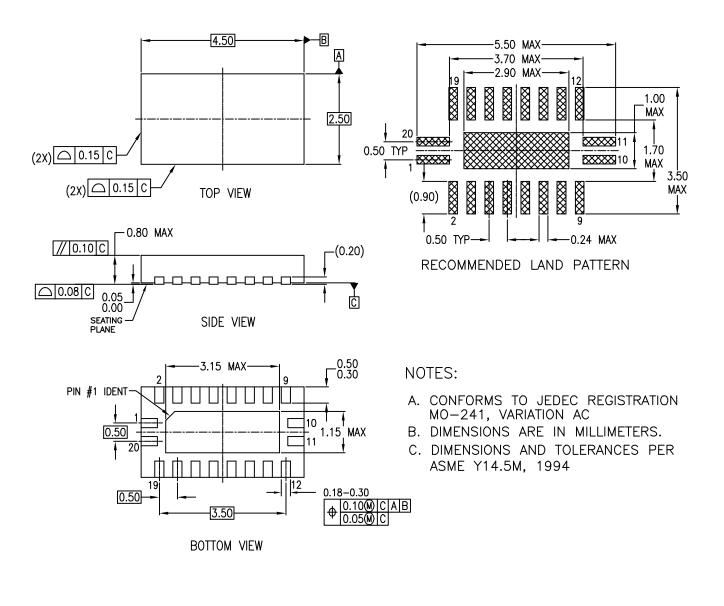
Part Number	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Shipping [†]
FXMA108BQX	–40 to 85°C	WQFN20 4.5 x 2.5, 0.5P (Pb–Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel

†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.



WQFN20 4.5x2.5, 0.5P CASE 510CD ISSUE O

DATE 31 AUG 2016



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