

NTB0104-Q100

Dual supply translating transceiver; auto direction sensing;
3-state

Rev. 2 — 18 April 2013

Product data sheet

1. General description

The NTB0104-Q100 is a 4-bit, dual supply translating transceiver with auto direction sensing, that enables bidirectional voltage level translation. It features two 4-bit input-output ports (An and Bn), one output enable input (OE) and two supply pins ($V_{CC(A)}$ and $V_{CC(B)}$). $V_{CC(A)}$ can be supplied with any voltage between 1.2 V and 3.6 V. $V_{CC(B)}$ can be supplied with any voltage between 1.65 V and 5.5 V. The range of supply voltages makes the device suitable for translating between any of the low voltage nodes (1.2 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V and 5.0 V).

Pins An and OE are referenced to $V_{CC(A)}$ and pins Bn are referenced to $V_{CC(B)}$. A LOW level at pin OE causes the outputs to assume a high-impedance OFF-state. This device is fully specified for partial power-down applications using I_{OFF} . The I_{OFF} circuitry disables the output, preventing the damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down.

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 $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Wide supply voltage range:
 - ◆ $V_{CC(A)}$: 1.2 V to 3.6 V and $V_{CC(B)}$: 1.65 V to 5.5 V
- I_{OFF} circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- Inputs accept voltages up to 5.5 V
- ESD protection:
 - ◆ MIL-STD-883, method 3015 Class 2 exceeds 2500 V for A port
 - ◆ MIL-STD-883, method 3015 Class 3B exceeds 15000 V for B port
 - ◆ HBM JESD22-A114E Class 2 exceeds 2500 V for A port
 - ◆ HBM JESD22-A114E Class 3B exceeds 15000 V for B port
 - ◆ MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V ($C = 200\text{ pf}$, $R = 0\text{ }\Omega$)
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78B Class II
- Multiple package options



3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package | | | Version |
|----------------|-------------------|----------|--|----------------|
| | Temperature range | Name | Description | |
| NTB0104BQ-Q100 | -40 °C to +125 °C | DHVQFN14 | plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 14 terminals; body 2.5 × 3 × 0.85 mm | SOT762-1 |
| NTB0104UK-Q100 | -40 °C to +125 °C | WLCSP12 | wafer level chip-size package, 12 bumps; body 1.20 × 1.60 × 0.56 mm. (Backside Coating included) | NTB0104UK-Q100 |

4. Marking

Table 2. Marking

| Type number | Marking code |
|----------------|--------------|
| NTB0104BQ-Q100 | B0104 |
| NTB0104UK-Q100 | t04 |

5. Functional diagram

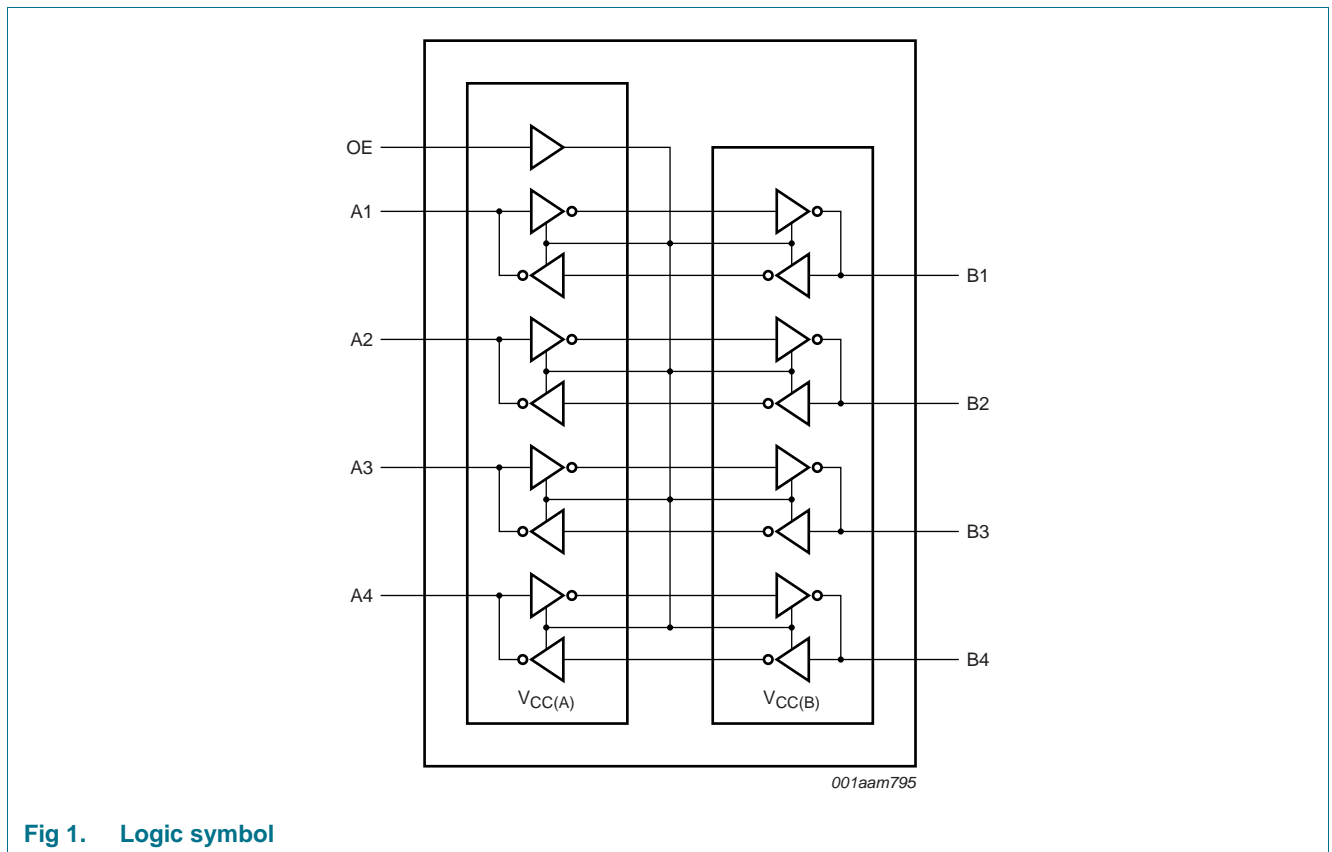
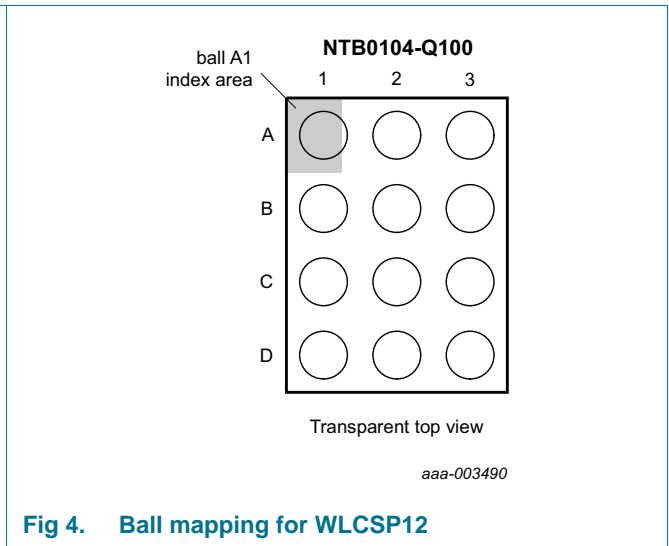
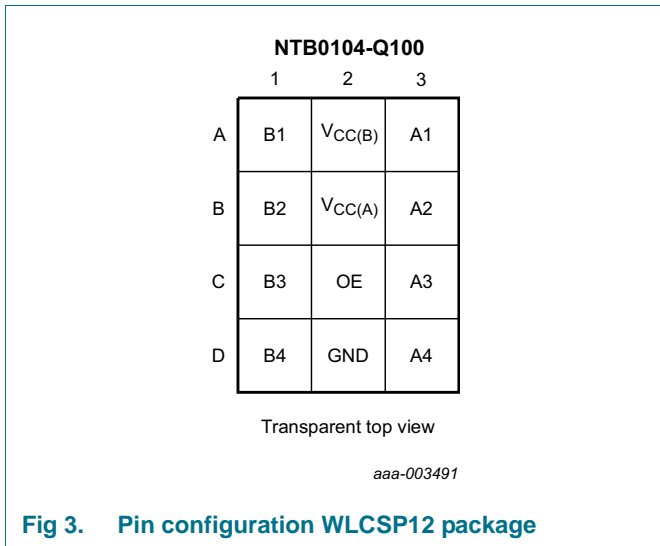
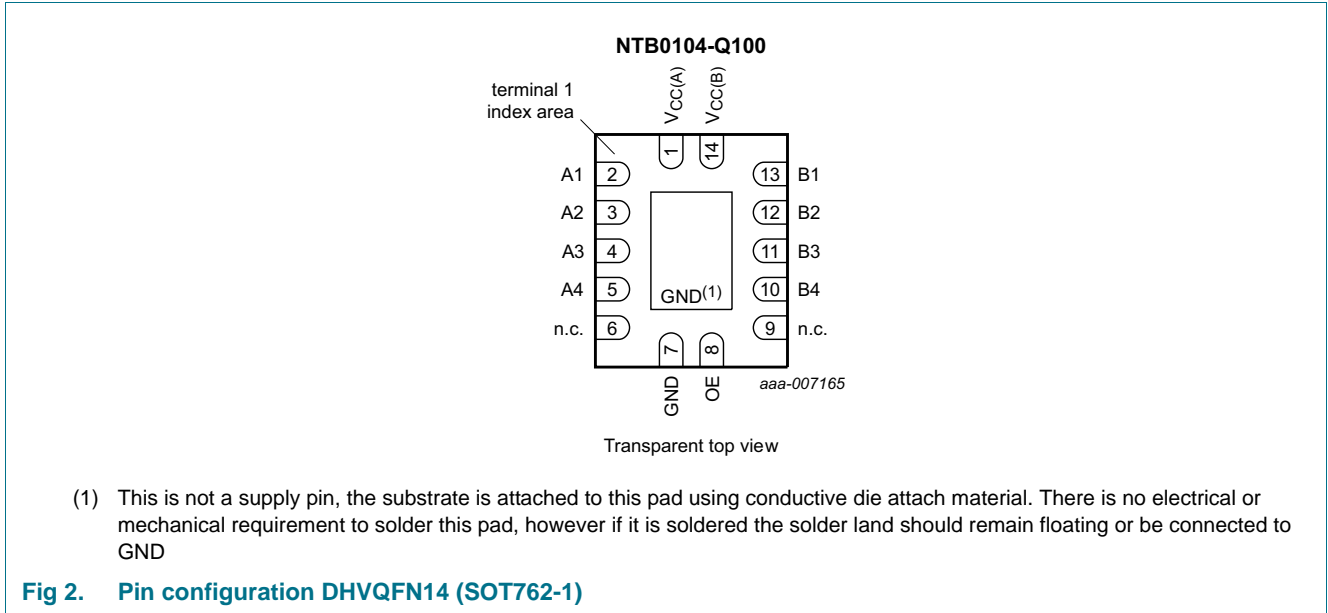


Fig 1. Logic symbol

6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning



6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

| Symbol | Pin | Ball | Description |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|--|
| | SOT762-1 | WLCSP12 | |
| V _{CC(A)} | 1 | B2 | supply voltage A |
| A1, A2, A3, A4 | 2, 3, 4, 5 | A3, B3, C3, D3 | data input or output (referenced to V _{CC(A)}) |
| n.c. | 6, 9 | - | not connected |

Table 3. Pin description ...continued

| Symbol | Pin | Ball | Description |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | SOT762-1 | WLCSP12 | |
| GND | 7 | D2 | ground (0 V) |
| OE | 8 | C2 | output enable input (active HIGH; referenced to $V_{CC(A)}$) |
| B4, B3, B2, B1 | 10, 11, 12, 13 | D1, C1, B1, A1 | data input or output (referenced to $V_{CC(B)}$) |
| $V_{CC(B)}$ | 14 | A2 | supply voltage B |

7. Functional description

Table 4. Function table^[1]

| Supply voltage | | Input | Input/output | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| $V_{CC(A)}$ | $V_{CC(B)}$ | OE | An | Bn |
| 1.2 V to $V_{CC(B)}$ | 1.65 V to 5.5 V | L | Z | Z |
| 1.2 V to $V_{CC(B)}$ | 1.65 V to 5.5 V | H | input or output | output or input |
| GND ^[2] | GND ^[2] | X | Z | Z |

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

[2] When either $V_{CC(A)}$ or $V_{CC(B)}$ is at GND level, the device goes into power-down mode.

8. Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values

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

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

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

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

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

[4] For DHVQFN14 packages: above 60 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 4.5 mW/K.

9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions^{[1][2]}

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------|------|------|
| $V_{CC(A)}$ | supply voltage A | | 1.2 | 3.6 | V |
| $V_{CC(B)}$ | supply voltage B | | 1.65 | 5.5 | V |
| V_I | input voltage | | 0 | 5.5 | V |
| V_O | output voltage | Power-down or 3-state mode; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | | | |
| | | A port | 0 | 3.6 | V |
| | | B port | 0 | 5.5 | V |
| T_{amb} | ambient temperature | | -40 | +125 | °C |
| $\Delta t/\Delta V$ | input transition rise and fall rate | $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | 40 | ns/V |

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

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

10. Static characteristics

Table 7. Typical static characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------|---------------------------|--|-----|------|---------|---------------|
| V_{OH} | HIGH-level output voltage | A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V}; I_O = -20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | - | 1.1 | - | V |
| V_{OL} | LOW-level output voltage | A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V}; I_O = 20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | - | 0.09 | - | V |
| I_I | input leakage current | OE input; $V_I = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | - | ± 1 | μA |
| I_{OZ} | OFF-state output current | A or B port; $V_O = 0\text{ V to }V_{CCO}; V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | [1] | - | ± 1 | μA |
| I_{OFF} | power-off leakage current | A port; V_I or $V_O = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | - | ± 1 | μA |
| | | B port; V_I or $V_O = 0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ | - | - | ± 1 | μA |
| I_{CC} | supply current | $V_I = 0\text{ V or }V_{CCI}; I_O = 0\text{ A}$ | [2] | | | |
| | | $I_{CC(A)}; V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | 0.05 | - | μA |
| | | $I_{CC(B)}; V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | 3.3 | - | μA |
| | | $I_{CC(A)} + I_{CC(B)}; V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | 3.5 | - | μA |
| C_I | input capacitance | OE input; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | 2.8 | - | pF |
| $C_{I/O}$ | input/output capacitance | A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | 4.0 | - | pF |
| | | B port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | 7.5 | - | pF |

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

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

Table 8. Typical supply current

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

| $V_{CC(A)}$ | $V_{CC(B)}$ | | | | | | | | Unit |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| | 1.8 V | | 2.5 V | | 3.3 V | | 5.0 V | | |
| | $I_{CC(A)}$ | $I_{CC(B)}$ | $I_{CC(A)}$ | $I_{CC(B)}$ | $I_{CC(A)}$ | $I_{CC(B)}$ | $I_{CC(A)}$ | $I_{CC(B)}$ | |
| 1.2 V | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 1050 | nA |
| 1.5 V | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 650 | nA |
| 1.8 V | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 350 | nA |
| 2.5 V | - | - | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 40 | nA |
| 3.3 V | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | nA |

Table 9. Static characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | -40 °C to +85 °C | | -40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|-----------|---------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| V_{IH} | HIGH-level input voltage | A or B port and OE input [1] | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | 0.65 V_{CCI} | - | 0.65 V_{CCI} | - | V |
| V_{IL} | LOW-level input voltage | A or B port and OE input [1] | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | 0.35 V_{CCI} | - | 0.35 V_{CCI} | V |
| V_{OH} | HIGH-level output voltage | A or B port; $I_O = -20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ [2] | | | | | |
| | | A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.4\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ | $V_{CCO} - 0.4$ | - | $V_{CCO} - 0.4$ | - | V |
| | | B port; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | $V_{CCO} - 0.4$ | - | $V_{CCO} - 0.4$ | - | V |
| V_{OL} | LOW-level output voltage | A or B port; $I_O = 20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ [2] | | | | | |
| | | A port; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.4\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ | - | 0.4 | - | 0.4 | V |
| | | B port; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | 0.4 | - | 0.4 | V |
| I_I | input leakage current | OE input; $V_I = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | ± 2 | - | ± 5 | μA |
| I_{OZ} | OFF-state output current | A or B port; $V_O = 0\text{ V or }V_{CCO};$ [2] $V_{CC(A)} = 1.2\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | ± 2 | - | ± 10 | μA |
| I_{OFF} | power-off leakage current | A port; V_I or $V_O = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V}; V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | - | ± 2 | - | ± 10 | μA |
| | | B port; V_I or $V_O = 0\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V}; V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ | - | ± 2 | - | ± 10 | μA |

Table 9. Static characteristics ...continued

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | -40 °C to +85 °C | | -40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|-----------------|----------------|--|------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------|
| | | | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| I _{CC} | supply current | V _I = 0 V or V _{CCI} ; I _O = 0 A [1] | | | | | |
| | | I _{CC(A)} | | | | | |
| | | OE = LOW; V _{CC(A)} = 1.4 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 1.65 V to 5.5 V | - | 5 | - | 15 | μA |
| | | OE = HIGH; V _{CC(A)} = 1.4 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 1.65 V to 5.5 V | - | 5 | - | 20 | μA |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 0 V | - | 2 | - | 15 | μA |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 0 V; V _{CC(B)} = 5.5 V | - | -2 | - | -15 | μA |
| | | I _{CC(B)} | | | | | |
| | | OE = LOW; V _{CC(A)} = 1.4 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 1.65 V to 5.5 V | - | 5 | - | 15 | μA |
| | | OE = HIGH; V _{CC(A)} = 1.4 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 1.65 V to 5.5 V | - | 5 | - | 20 | μA |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 0 V | - | -2 | - | -15 | μA |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 0 V; V _{CC(B)} = 5.5 V | - | 2 | - | 15 | μA |
| | | I _{CC(A)} + I _{CC(B)} | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC(A)} = 1.4 V to 3.6 V; V _{CC(B)} = 1.65 V to 5.5 V | - | 10 | - | 40 | μA |

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

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

11. Dynamic characteristics

Table 10. Typical dynamic characteristics for temperature 25 °C[1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#); for waveforms see [Figure 5](#) and [Figure 6](#).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | V _{CC(B)} | | | | Unit |
|--|-------------------|---|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | 1.8 V | 2.5 V | 3.3 V | 5.0 V | |
| V _{CC(A)} = 1.2 V; T _{amb} = 25 °C | | | | | | | |
| t _{pd} | propagation delay | A to B | 5.9 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 | ns |
| | | B to A | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | ns |
| t _{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | μs |
| t _{dis} | disable time | OE to A; no external load [2] | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | ns |
| | | OE to B; no external load [2] | 10.4 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.8 | ns |
| | | OE to A | 81 | 69 | 83 | 68 | ns |
| | | OE to B | 81 | 69 | 83 | 68 | ns |
| t _t | transition time | A port | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | ns |
| | | B port | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | ns |

Table 10. Typical dynamic characteristics for temperature 25 °C^[1] ...continued

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#); for waveforms see [Figure 5](#) and [Figure 6](#).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | V _{CC(B)} | | | | Unit |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | 1.8 V | 2.5 V | 3.3 V | 5.0 V | |
| t _{sk(o)} | output skew time | between channels ^[3] | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | ns |
| t _W | pulse width | data inputs | 15 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ns |
| f _{data} | data rate | | 70 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Mbps |

- [1] t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL}.
t_{en} is the same as t_{PZL} and t_{PZH}.
t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ}.
t_t is the same as t_{THL} and t_{TLH}.

[2] Delay between OE going LOW and when the outputs are actually disabled.

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

Table 11. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range -40 °C to +85 °C^[1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#); for wave forms see [Figure 5](#) and [Figure 6](#).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | V _{CC(B)} | | | | | | | | Unit |
|--------|-----------|------------|--------------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|------|
| | | | 1.8 V ± 0.15 V | | 2.5 V ± 0.2 V | | 3.3 V ± 0.3 V | | 5.0 V ± 0.5 V | | |
| | | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | |

V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 V ± 0.1 V

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|
| t _{pd} | propagation delay | A to B | 1.4 | 12.9 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 1.1 | 10.0 | 0.8 | 9.9 | ns |
| | | B to A | 0.9 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 0.4 | 11.7 | 0.3 | 13.7 | ns |
| t _{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | µs |
| t _{dis} | disable time | OE to A; no external load ^[2] | 1.0 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 12.9 | ns |
| | | OE to B; no external load ^[2] | 1.0 | 18.7 | 1.0 | 15.8 | 1.0 | 15.1 | 1.0 | 14.4 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | 320 | - | 260 | - | 260 | - | 280 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | 200 | - | 200 | - | 200 | - | 200 | ns |
| t _t | transition time | A port | 0.9 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 5.1 | ns |
| | | B port | 0.9 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 2.7 | ns |
| t _{sk(o)} | output skew time | between channels ^[3] | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | ns |
| t _W | pulse width | data inputs | 25 | - | 25 | - | 25 | - | 25 | - | ns |
| f _{data} | data rate | | - | 40 | - | 40 | - | 40 | - | 40 | Mbps |

V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|----|
| t _{pd} | propagation delay | A to B | 1.6 | 11.0 | 1.4 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 6.5 | ns |
| | | B to A | 1.5 | 12.0 | 1.3 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 7.1 | ns |
| t _{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | µs |
| t _{dis} | disable time | OE to A; no external load ^[2] | 1.0 | 11.7 | 1.0 | 11.7 | 1.0 | 11.7 | 1.0 | 11.7 | ns |
| | | OE to B; no external load ^[2] | 1.0 | 16.9 | 1.0 | 14.5 | 1.0 | 13.7 | 1.0 | 12.7 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | 260 | - | 230 | - | 230 | - | 230 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | 200 | - | 200 | - | 200 | - | 200 | ns |
| t _t | transition time | A port | 0.8 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 4.1 | ns |
| | | B port | 0.9 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 2.7 | ns |

Table 11. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range –40 °C to +85 °C^[1] ...continued
 Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#); for wave forms see [Figure 5](#) and [Figure 6](#).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | V _{CC(B)} | | | | | | | | Unit |
|--|-------------------|--|--------------------|-----|---------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|------|------|
| | | | 1.8 V ± 0.15 V | | 2.5 V ± 0.2 V | | 3.3 V ± 0.3 V | | 5.0 V ± 0.5 V | | |
| | | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| t _{sk(o)} | output skew time | between channels ^[3] | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | ns |
| t _W | pulse width | data inputs | 20 | - | 17 | - | 17 | - | 17 | - | ns |
| f _{data} | data rate | | - | 49 | - | 60 | - | 60 | - | 60 | Mbps |
| V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V | | | | | | | | | | | |
| t _{pd} | propagation delay | A to B | - | - | 1.1 | 6.3 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 4.7 | ns |
| | | B to A | - | - | 1.2 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 4.4 | ns |
| t _{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | µs |
| t _{dis} | disable time | OE to A; no external load ^[2] | - | - | 1.0 | 9.7 | 1.0 | 9.7 | 1.0 | 9.7 | ns |
| | | OE to B; no external load ^[2] | - | - | 1.0 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 11.0 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | - | - | 200 | - | 200 | - | 200 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | - | - | 200 | - | 200 | - | 200 | ns |
| t _t | transition time | A port | - | - | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 3.0 | ns |
| | | B port | - | - | 0.7 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 2.7 | ns |
| t _{sk(o)} | output skew time | between channels ^[3] | - | - | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | ns |
| t _W | pulse width | data inputs | - | - | 12 | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | ns |
| f _{data} | data rate | | - | - | - | 85 | - | 100 | - | 100 | Mbps |
| V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V | | | | | | | | | | | |
| t _{pd} | propagation delay | A to B | - | - | - | - | 0.9 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 4.0 | ns |
| | | B to A | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 3.8 | ns |
| t _{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | µs |
| t _{dis} | disable time | OE to A; no external load ^[2] | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 9.4 | 1.0 | 9.4 | ns |
| | | OE to B; no external load ^[2] | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 11.3 | 1.0 | 10.4 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | - | - | - | - | 260 | - | 260 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | - | 200 | ns |
| t _t | transition time | A port | - | - | - | - | 0.7 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 2.5 | ns |
| | | B port | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 2.7 | ns |
| t _{sk(o)} | output skew time | between channels ^[3] | - | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | ns |
| t _W | pulse width | data inputs | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | ns |
| f _{data} | data rate | | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | 100 | Mbps |

[1] t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL}.
 t_{en} is the same as t_{PZL} and t_{PZH}.
 t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ}.
 t_t is the same as t_{THL} and t_{TLH}

[2] Delay between OE going LOW and when the outputs are disabled.

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

Table 12. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range –40 °C to +125 °C^[1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#); for wave forms see [Figure 5](#) and [Figure 6](#).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | V _{CC(B)} | | | | | | | | Unit |
|---|-------------------|---|--------------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|------|------|
| | | | 1.8 V ± 0.15 V | | 2.5 V ± 0.2 V | | 3.3 V ± 0.3 V | | 5.0 V ± 0.5 V | | |
| | | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| V_{CC(A)} = 1.5 V ± 0.1 V | | | | | | | | | | | |
| t _{pd} | propagation delay | A to B | 1.4 | 15.9 | 1.2 | 13.1 | 1.1 | 13.0 | 0.8 | 12.9 | ns |
| | | B to A | 0.9 | 17.2 | 0.7 | 15.0 | 0.4 | 14.7 | 0.3 | 16.7 | ns |
| t _{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | µs |
| t _{dis} | disable time | OE to A; no external load [2] | 1.0 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 13.5 | ns |
| | | OE to B; no external load [2] | 1.0 | 19.9 | 1.0 | 16.8 | 1.0 | 16.1 | 1.0 | 15.2 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | 340 | - | 280 | - | 280 | - | 300 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | 220 | - | 220 | - | 220 | - | 220 | ns |
| t _t | transition time | A port | 0.9 | 7.1 | 0.9 | 7.1 | 0.9 | 7.1 | 0.9 | 7.1 | ns |
| | | B port | 0.9 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 4.7 | ns |
| t _{sk(o)} | output skew time | between channels [3] | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | ns |
| t _W | pulse width | data inputs | 25 | - | 25 | - | 25 | - | 25 | - | ns |
| f _{data} | data rate | | - | 40 | - | 40 | - | 40 | - | 40 | Mbps |
| V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V | | | | | | | | | | | |
| t _{pd} | propagation delay | A to B | 1.6 | 14.0 | 1.4 | 10.7 | 1.3 | 9.8 | 1.2 | 9.5 | ns |
| | | B to A | 1.5 | 15.0 | 1.3 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 10.6 | 0.9 | 10.1 | ns |
| t _{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | µs |
| t _{dis} | disable time | OE to A; no external load [2] | 1.0 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 12.3 | ns |
| | | OE to B; no external load [2] | 1.0 | 18.1 | 1.0 | 15.3 | 1.0 | 14.5 | 1.0 | 13.5 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | 280 | - | 250 | - | 250 | - | 250 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | 220 | - | 220 | - | 220 | - | 220 | ns |
| t _t | transition time | A port | 0.8 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 6.1 | ns |
| | | B port | 0.9 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 4.7 | ns |
| t _{sk(o)} | output skew time | between channels [3] | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | ns |
| t _W | pulse width | data inputs | 22 | - | 19 | - | 19 | - | 19 | - | ns |
| f _{data} | data rate | | - | 45 | - | 55 | - | 55 | - | 55 | Mbps |
| V_{CC(A)} = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V | | | | | | | | | | | |
| t _{pd} | propagation delay | A to B | - | - | 1.1 | 9.3 | 1.0 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 7.7 | ns |
| | | B to A | - | - | 1.2 | 9.6 | 1.1 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 7.4 | ns |
| t _{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | µs |
| t _{dis} | disable time | OE to A; no external load [2] | - | - | 1.0 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 10.1 | ns |
| | | OE to B; no external load [2] | - | - | 1.0 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 12.7 | 1.0 | 11.7 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | - | - | 220 | - | 220 | - | 220 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | - | - | 220 | - | 220 | - | 220 | ns |
| t _t | transition time | A port | - | - | 0.7 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 5.0 | ns |
| | | B port | - | - | 0.7 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 4.7 | ns |

Table 12. Dynamic characteristics for temperature range –40 °C to +125 °C^[1]

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#); for wave forms see [Figure 5](#) and [Figure 6](#).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | V _{CC(B)} | | | | | | | | Unit |
|--|-------------------|--|--------------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|------|---------------|------|------|
| | | | 1.8 V ± 0.15 V | | 2.5 V ± 0.2 V | | 3.3 V ± 0.3 V | | 5.0 V ± 0.5 V | | |
| | | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| t _{sk(o)} | output skew time | between channels ^[3] | - | - | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | ns |
| t _W | pulse width | data inputs; | - | - | 14 | - | 13 | - | 10 | - | ns |
| f _{data} | data rate | | - | - | - | 75 | - | 80 | - | 100 | Mbps |
| V_{CC(A)} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V | | | | | | | | | | | |
| t _{pd} | propagation delay | A to B | - | - | - | - | 0.9 | 7.7 | 0.8 | 7.0 | ns |
| | | B to A | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 7.9 | 0.9 | 6.8 | ns |
| t _{en} | enable time | OE to A, B | - | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | μs |
| t _{dis} | disable time | OE to A; no external load ^[2] | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 9.9 | 1.0 | 9.9 | ns |
| | | OE to B; no external load ^[2] | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 12.1 | 1.0 | 10.9 | ns |
| | | OE to A | - | - | - | - | - | 280 | - | 280 | ns |
| | | OE to B | - | - | - | - | - | 220 | - | 220 | ns |
| t _t | transition time | A port | - | - | - | - | 0.7 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 4.5 | ns |
| | | B port | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 4.7 | ns |
| t _{sk(o)} | output skew time | between channels ^[3] | - | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | ns |
| t _W | pulse width | data inputs | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | ns |
| f _{data} | data rate | | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | 100 | Mbps |

[1] t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL}.
t_{en} is the same as t_{PZL} and t_{PZH}.
t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ}.
t_t is the same as t_{THL} and t_{TLH}.

[2] Delay between OE going LOW and when the outputs are disabled.

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

Table 13. Typical power dissipation capacitance
 Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V). [1][2]

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | V _{CC(A)} | | | | | | Unit | |
|--------|-----------|------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | | 1.2 V | 1.2 V | 1.5 V | 1.8 V | 2.5 V | 2.5 V | | 3.3 V |
| | | | V _{CC(B)} | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1.8 V | 5.0 V | 1.8 V | 1.8 V | 2.5 V | 5.0 V | 3.3 V to 5.0 V | |

T_{amb} = 25 °C

| C _{PD} | power dissipation capacitance | outputs enabled; OE = V _{CC(A)} | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| | | A port: (direction A to B) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | pF | |
| | | A port: (direction B to A) | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | pF | |
| | | B port: (direction A to B) | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | pF | |
| | | B port: (direction B to A) | 13 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | pF | |
| | | outputs disabled; OE = GND | | | | | | | | |
| | | A port: (direction A to B) | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | pF |
| | | A port: (direction B to A) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | pF |
| | | B port: (direction A to B) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | pF |
| | | B port: (direction B to A) | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.09 | pF |

[1] C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in μW).

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

f_i = input frequency in MHz;

f_o = output frequency in MHz;

C_L = load capacitance in pF;

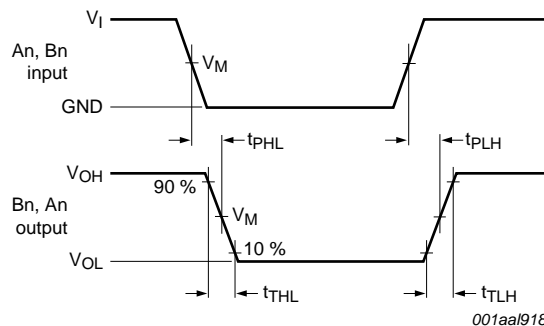
V_{CC} = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

Σ(C_L × V_{CC}² × f_o) = sum of the outputs.

[2] f_i = 10 MHz; V_i = GND to V_{CC}; t_r = t_f = 1 ns; C_L = 0 pF; R_L = ∞ Ω.

12. Waveforms



Measurement points are given in [Table 14](#).

V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

Fig 5. The data input (An, Bn) to data output (Bn, An) propagation delay times

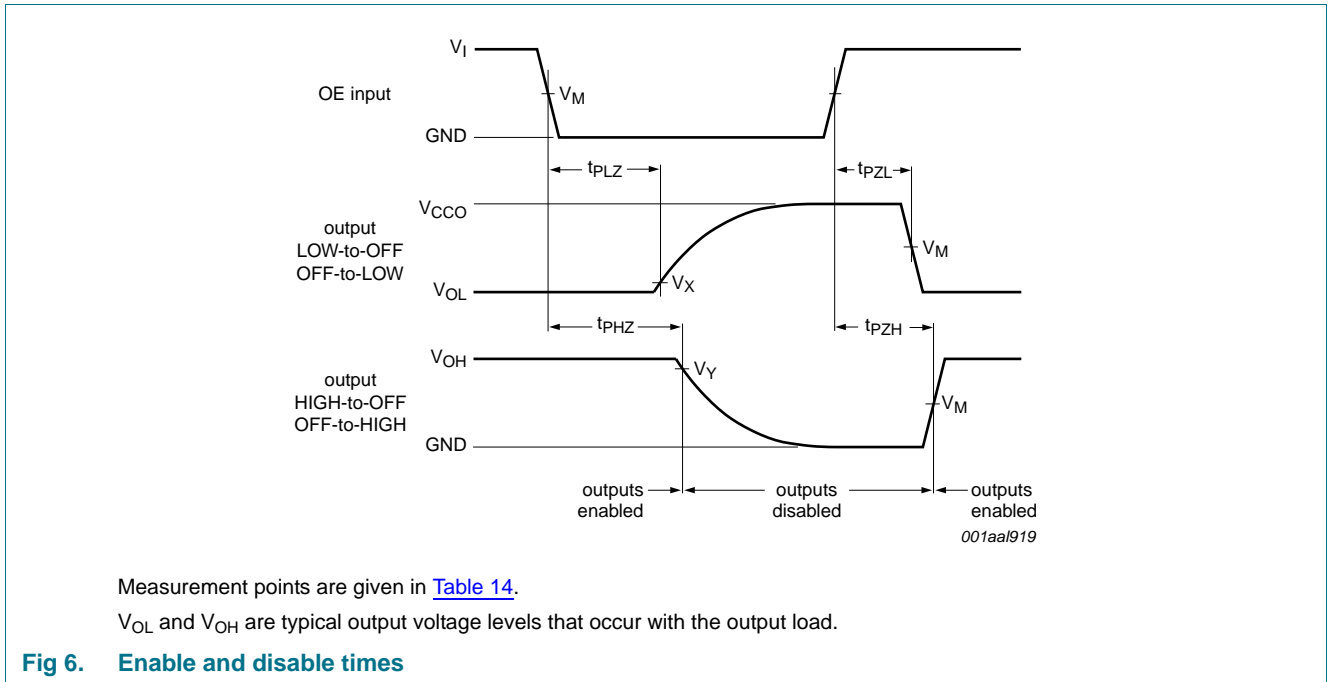
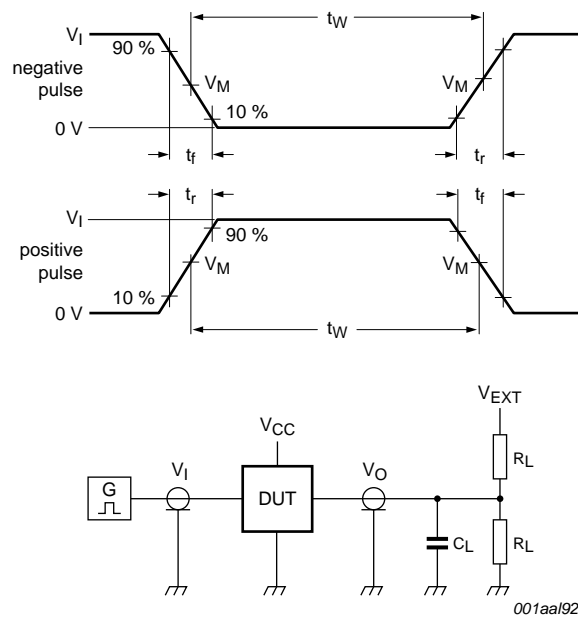


Table 14. Measurement points^[1]

| Supply voltage | Input | Output | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| V_{CCO} | V_M | V_M | V_X | V_Y |
| 1.2 V | $0.5V_{CCI}$ | $0.5V_{CCO}$ | $V_{OL} + 0.1 V$ | $V_{OH} - 0.1 V$ |
| $1.5 V \pm 0.1 V$ | $0.5V_{CCI}$ | $0.5V_{CCO}$ | $V_{OL} + 0.1 V$ | $V_{OH} - 0.1 V$ |
| $1.8 V \pm 0.15 V$ | $0.5V_{CCI}$ | $0.5V_{CCO}$ | $V_{OL} + 0.15 V$ | $V_{OH} - 0.15 V$ |
| $2.5 V \pm 0.2 V$ | $0.5V_{CCI}$ | $0.5V_{CCO}$ | $V_{OL} + 0.15 V$ | $V_{OH} - 0.15 V$ |
| $3.3 V \pm 0.3 V$ | $0.5V_{CCI}$ | $0.5V_{CCO}$ | $V_{OL} + 0.3 V$ | $V_{OH} - 0.3 V$ |
| $5.0 V \pm 0.5 V$ | $0.5V_{CCI}$ | $0.5V_{CCO}$ | $V_{OL} + 0.3 V$ | $V_{OH} - 0.3 V$ |

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



Test data is given in [Table 15](#).

All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 10 MHz; Z_O = 50 Ω; dV/dt ≥ 1.0 V/ns.

R_L = Load resistance.

C_L = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

V_{EXT} = External voltage for measuring switching times.

Fig 7. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 15. Test data

| Supply voltage | | Input | | Load | | V _{EXT} | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| V _{CC(A)} | V _{CC(B)} | V _I ^[1] | Δt/ΔV | C _L | R _L ^[2] | t _{PLH} , t _{PHL} | t _{PZH} , t _{PHZ} | t _{PZL} , t _{PLZ} ^[3] |
| 1.2 V to 3.6 V | 1.65 V to 5.5 V | V _{CCI} | ≤ 1.0 ns/V | 15 pF | 50 kΩ, 1 MΩ | open | open | 2V _{CCO} |

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

[2] For measuring data rate, pulse width, propagation delay and output rise and fall measurements, R_L = 1 MΩ. For measuring enable and disable times, R_L = 50 kΩ.

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

13. Application information

13.1 Applications

Voltage level-translation applications. The NTB0104-Q100 can be used to interface between devices or systems operating at different supply voltages. See [Figure 8](#) for a typical operating circuit using the NTB0104-Q100.

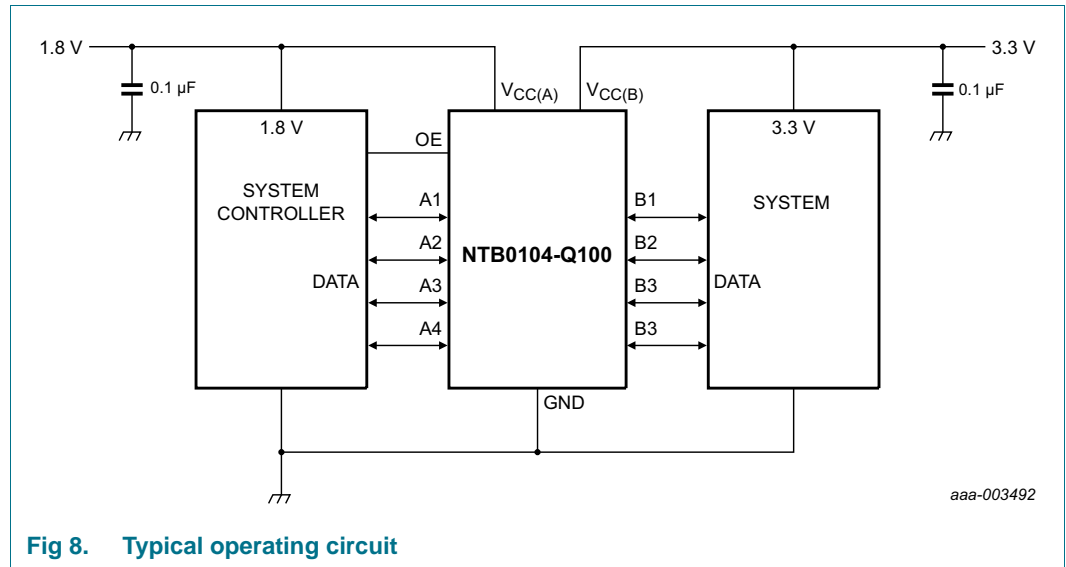


Fig 8. Typical operating circuit

13.2 Architecture

The architecture of the NTB0104-Q100 is shown in Figure 9. The device does not require an extra input signal to control the direction of data flow from A to B or from B to A. In a static state, the output drivers of the NTB0104-Q100 can maintain a defined output level. However, the output architecture has been designed so that when data on the bus starts flowing in the opposite direction, an external driver can overdrive the output drivers. The output one shots detect rising or falling edges on the A or B ports. During a rising edge, the one-shots turn on the PMOS transistors (T1, T3) for a short duration, accelerating the low-to-high transition. Similarly, during a falling edge, the one-shots turn on the NMOS transistors (T2, T4) for a short duration, accelerating the high-to-low transition. During output transitions, the typical output impedance is 70 Ω at V_{CC0} = 1.2 V to 1.8 V, 50 Ω at V_{CC0} = 1.8 V to 3.3 V and 40 Ω at V_{CC0} = 3.3 V to 5.0 V.

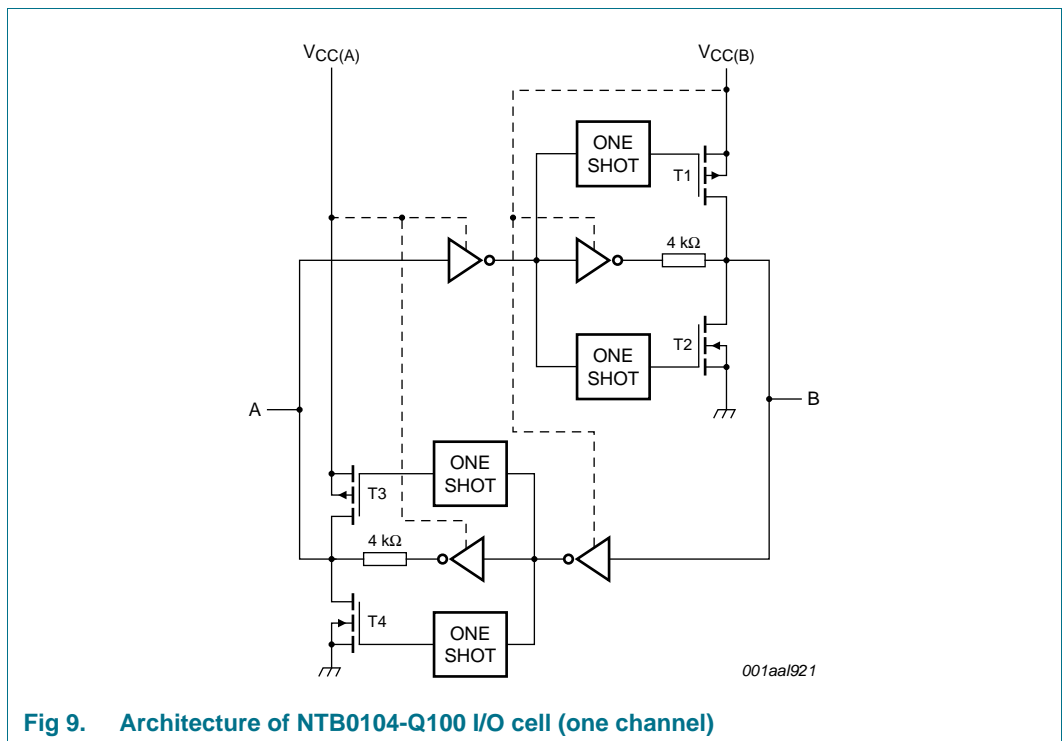
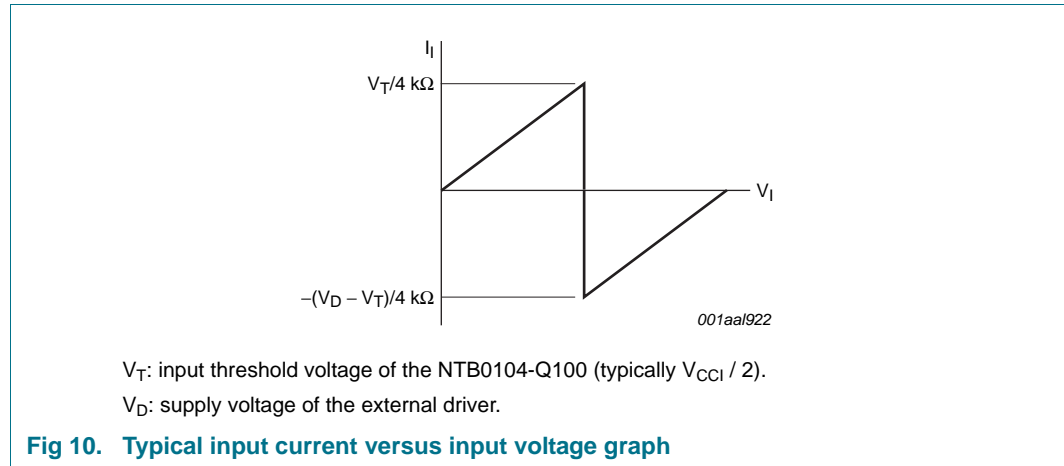


Fig 9. Architecture of NTB0104-Q100 I/O cell (one channel)

13.3 Input driver requirements

For correct operation, the device driving the data I/Os of the NTB0104-Q100 must have a minimum drive capability of ± 2 mA. See [Figure 10](#) for a plot of typical input current versus input voltage.



13.4 Power-up

During operation, $V_{CC(A)}$ must never be higher than $V_{CC(B)}$. However, during power-up, $V_{CC(A)} \geq V_{CC(B)}$ does not damage the device. This means that either power supply can be ramped up first. There is no special power-up sequencing required. The NTB0104-Q100 includes circuitry that disables all output ports when either $V_{CC(A)}$ or $V_{CC(B)}$ is switched off.

13.5 Enable and disable

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

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

As mentioned previously, the NTB0104-Q100 is designed with low static drive strength to drive capacitive loads of up to 70 pF. To avoid output contention issues, any pull-up or pull-down resistor used, must be higher than 50 k Ω . Consequently, the NTB0104-Q100 is not recommended for use in open-drain driver applications such as 1-Wire or I²C. For these applications, the NTS0104-Q100 level translator is recommended.

14. Package outline

DHVQFN14: plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 14 terminals; body 2.5 x 3 x 0.85 mm

SOT762-1

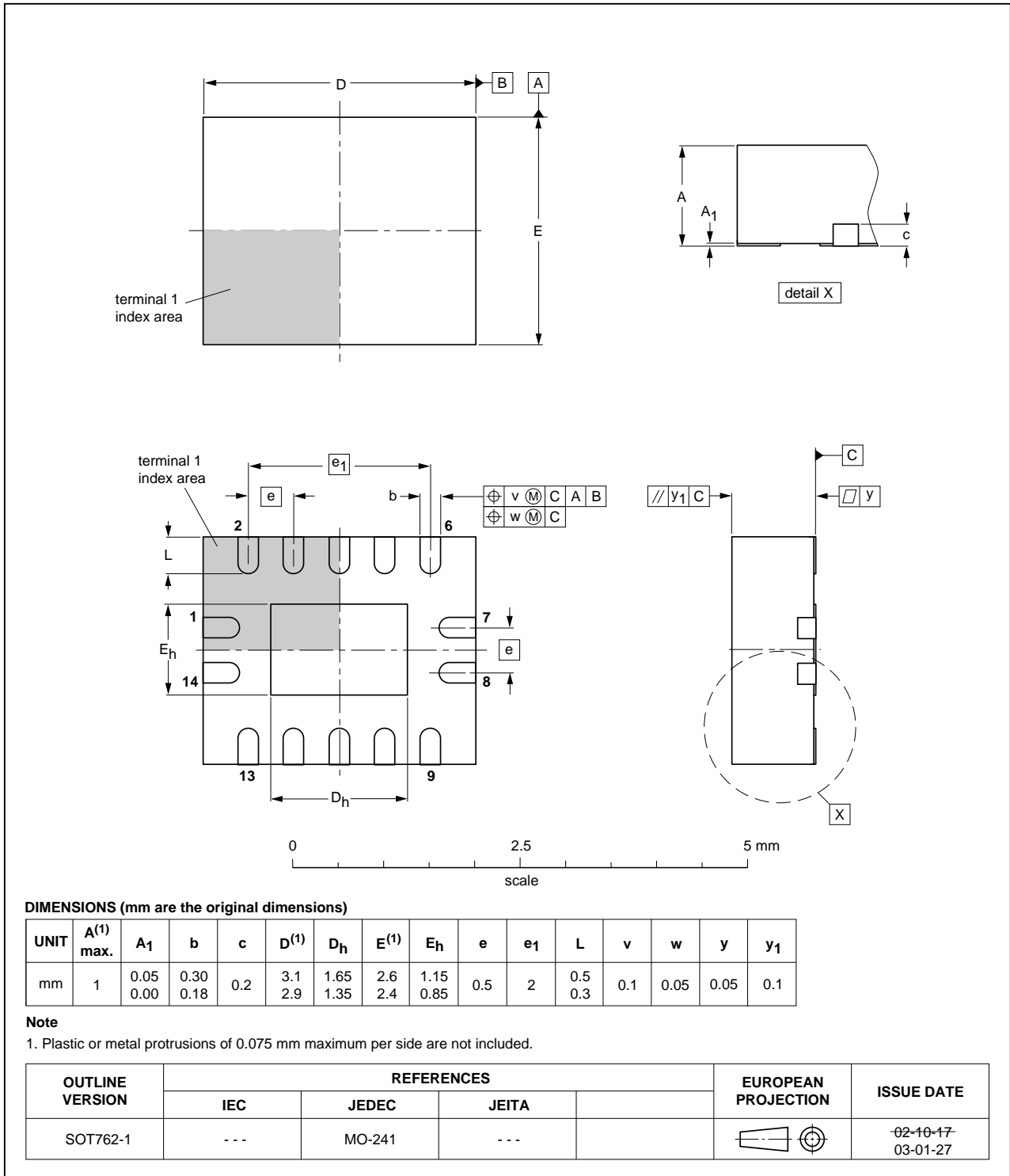


Fig 11. Package outline SOT762-1 (DHVQFN14)

WLCSP12: wafer level chip-size package,
12 bumps; body 1.20 x 1.60 x 0.56 mm. (Backside Coating included)

NTB0104UK-Q100

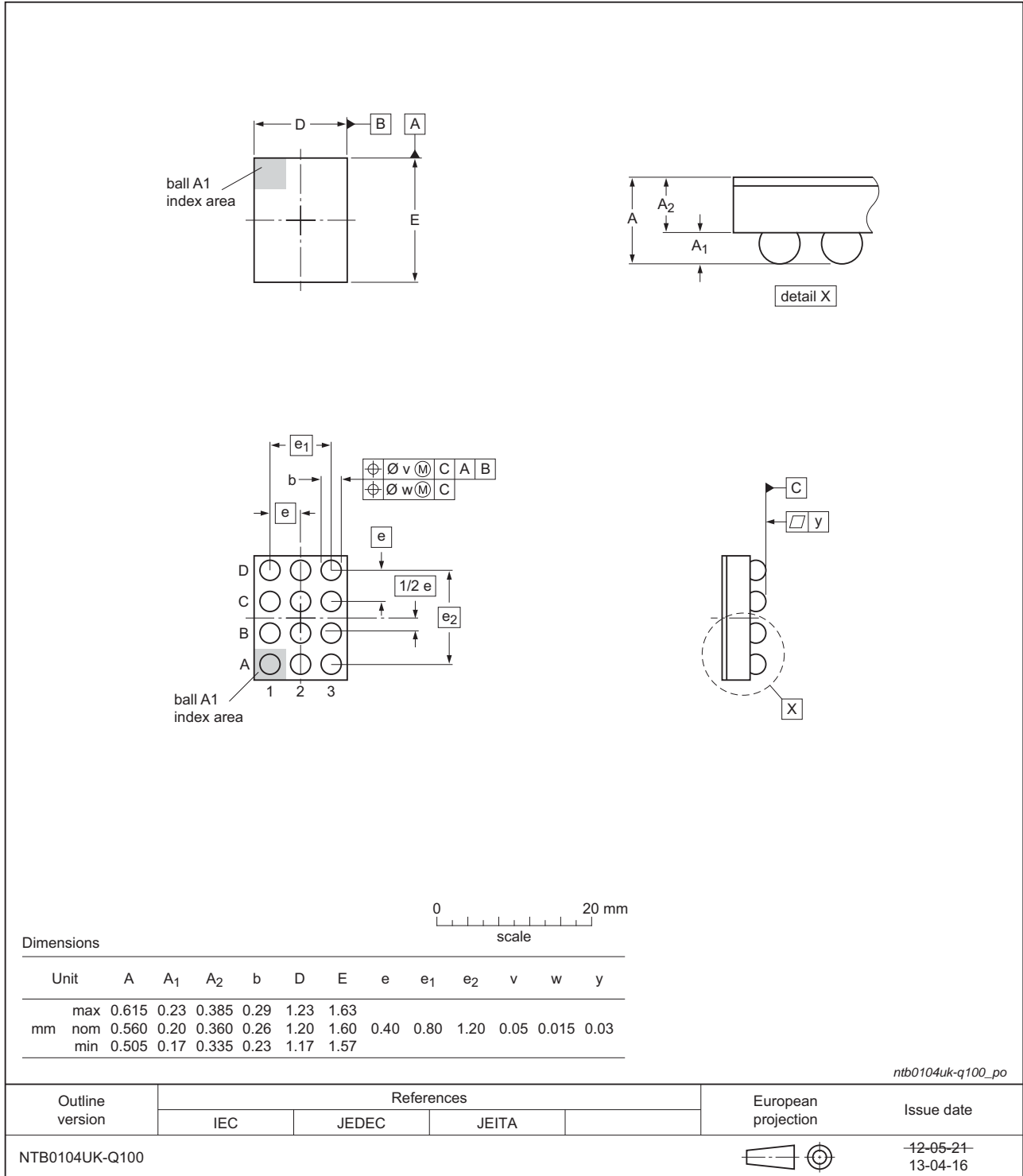


Fig 12. Package outline WLCSP12 package

15. Abbreviations

Table 16. Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
|---------|---|
| CDM | Charged Device Model |
| CMOS | Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor |
| DUT | Device Under Test |
| ESD | ElectroStatic Discharge |
| HBM | Human Body Model |
| MIL | Military |
| MM | Machine Model |

16. Revision history

Table 17. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
|------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| NTB0104_Q100 v.2 | 20130418 | Product data sheet | - | NTB0104_Q100 v.1 |
| Modifications: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">added type number NTB0104BQ-Q100. | | | |
| NTB0104_Q100 v.1 | 20120807 | Product data sheet | - | - |

17. Legal information

17.1 Data sheet status

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

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.nxp.com>.

17.2 Definitions

Draft — The document is a draft version only. The content is still under internal review and subject to formal approval, which may result in modifications or additions. NXP Semiconductors does not give any representations or warranties as to the accuracy or completeness of information included herein and shall have no liability for the consequences of use of such information.

Short data sheet — A short data sheet is an extract from a full data sheet with the same product type number(s) and title. A short data sheet is intended for quick reference only and should not be relied upon to contain detailed and full information. For detailed and full information see the relevant full data sheet, which is available on request via the local NXP Semiconductors sales office. In case of any inconsistency or conflict with the short data sheet, the full data sheet shall prevail.

Product specification — The information and data provided in a Product data sheet shall define the specification of the product as agreed between NXP Semiconductors and its customer, unless NXP Semiconductors and customer have explicitly agreed otherwise in writing. In no event however, shall an agreement be valid in which the NXP Semiconductors product is deemed to offer functions and qualities beyond those described in the Product data sheet.

17.3 Disclaimers

Limited warranty and liability — Information in this document is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, NXP Semiconductors does not give any representations or warranties, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of such information and shall have no liability for the consequences of use of such information. NXP Semiconductors takes no responsibility for the content in this document if provided by an information source outside of NXP Semiconductors.

In no event shall NXP Semiconductors be liable for any indirect, incidental, punitive, special or consequential damages (including - without limitation - lost profits, lost savings, business interruption, costs related to the removal or replacement of any products or rework charges) whether or not such damages are based on tort (including negligence), warranty, breach of contract or any other legal theory.

Notwithstanding any damages that customer might incur for any reason whatsoever, NXP Semiconductors' aggregate and cumulative liability towards customer for the products described herein shall be limited in accordance with the *Terms and conditions of commercial sale* of NXP Semiconductors.

Right to make changes — NXP Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes to information published in this document, including without limitation specifications and product descriptions, at any time and without notice. This document supersedes and replaces all information supplied prior to the publication hereof.

Suitability for use in automotive applications — This NXP Semiconductors product has been qualified for use in automotive applications. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the product is not designed, authorized or warranted to be suitable for use in life support, life-critical or safety-critical systems or equipment, nor in applications where failure or malfunction of an NXP Semiconductors product can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury, death or severe property or environmental damage. NXP Semiconductors and its suppliers accept no liability for inclusion and/or use of NXP Semiconductors products in such equipment or applications and therefore such inclusion and/or use is at the customer's own risk.

Applications — Applications that are described herein for any of these products are for illustrative purposes only. NXP Semiconductors makes no representation or warranty that such applications will be suitable for the specified use without further testing or modification.

Customers are responsible for the design and operation of their applications and products using NXP Semiconductors products, and NXP Semiconductors accepts no liability for any assistance with applications or customer product design. It is customer's sole responsibility to determine whether the NXP Semiconductors product is suitable and fit for the customer's applications and products planned, as well as for the planned application and use of customer's third party customer(s). Customers should provide appropriate design and operating safeguards to minimize the risks associated with their applications and products.

NXP Semiconductors does not accept any liability related to any default, damage, costs or problem which is based on any weakness or default in the customer's applications or products, or the application or use by customer's third party customer(s). Customer is responsible for doing all necessary testing for the customer's applications and products using NXP Semiconductors products in order to avoid a default of the applications and the products or of the application or use by customer's third party customer(s). NXP does not accept any liability in this respect.

Limiting values — Stress above one or more limiting values (as defined in the Absolute Maximum Ratings System of IEC 60134) will cause permanent damage to the device. Limiting values are stress ratings only and (proper) operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those given in the Recommended operating conditions section (if present) or the Characteristics sections of this document is not warranted. Constant or repeated exposure to limiting values will permanently and irreversibly affect the quality and reliability of the device.

Terms and conditions of commercial sale — NXP Semiconductors products are sold subject to the general terms and conditions of commercial sale, as published at <http://www.nxp.com/profile/terms>, unless otherwise agreed in a valid written individual agreement. In case an individual agreement is concluded only the terms and conditions of the respective agreement shall apply. NXP Semiconductors hereby expressly objects to applying the customer's general terms and conditions with regard to the purchase of NXP Semiconductors products by customer.

No offer to sell or license — Nothing in this document may be interpreted or construed as an offer to sell products that is open for acceptance or the grant, conveyance or implication of any license under any copyrights, patents or other industrial or intellectual property rights.

Export control — This document as well as the item(s) described herein may be subject to export control regulations. Export might require a prior authorization from competent authorities.

Translations — A non-English (translated) version of a document is for reference only. The English version shall prevail in case of any discrepancy between the translated and English versions.

17.4 Trademarks

Notice: All referenced brands, product names, service names and trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

18. Contact information

For more information, please visit: <http://www.nxp.com>

For sales office addresses, please send an email to: salesaddresses@nxp.com

19. Contents

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | General description | 1 |
| 2 | Features and benefits | 1 |
| 3 | Ordering information | 2 |
| 4 | Marking | 2 |
| 5 | Functional diagram | 2 |
| 6 | Pinning information | 3 |
| 6.1 | Pinning | 3 |
| 6.2 | Pin description | 3 |
| 7 | Functional description | 4 |
| 8 | Limiting values | 4 |
| 9 | Recommended operating conditions | 5 |
| 10 | Static characteristics | 5 |
| 11 | Dynamic characteristics | 7 |
| 12 | Waveforms | 12 |
| 13 | Application information | 15 |
| 13.1 | Applications | 15 |
| 13.2 | Architecture | 16 |
| 13.3 | Input driver requirements | 17 |
| 13.4 | Power-up | 17 |
| 13.5 | Enable and disable | 17 |
| 13.6 | Pull-up or pull-down resistors on I/O lines ... | 17 |
| 14 | Package outline | 18 |
| 15 | Abbreviations | 20 |
| 16 | Revision history | 20 |
| 17 | Legal information | 21 |
| 17.1 | Data sheet status | 21 |
| 17.2 | Definitions | 21 |
| 17.3 | Disclaimers | 21 |
| 17.4 | Trademarks | 22 |
| 18 | Contact information | 22 |
| 19 | Contents | 23 |

Please be aware that important notices concerning this document and the product(s) described herein, have been included in section 'Legal information'.

© NXP B.V. 2013.

All rights reserved.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.nxp.com>

For sales office addresses, please send an email to: salesaddresses@nxp.com

Date of release: 18 April 2013

Document identifier: NTB0104_Q100

Mouser Electronics

Authorized Distributor

Click to View Pricing, Inventory, Delivery & Lifecycle Information:

[NXP:](#)

[NTB0104BQ,115](#) [NTB0104GU12,115](#) [NTB0104UK,023](#) [NTB0104UK,012](#)