





**TXB0101** SCES639E - JANUARY 2007 - REVISED MARCH 2023

# TXB0101 1-Bit Bidirectional Level-Shifting and Voltage Translator With Auto Direction-Sensing and ±15-kV ESD Protection

#### 1 Features

- Available in the Texas Instruments NanoFree™ package
- 1.2 V to 3.6 V on A port and 1.65 V to 5.5 V on B port ( $V_{CCA} \le V_{CCB}$ )
- $V_{CC}$  isolation feature if either  $V_{CC}$  input is at GND, all outputs are in the high-impedance state
- OE input circuit referenced to V<sub>CCA</sub>
- Low power consumption, 5 µA maximum I<sub>CC</sub>
- I<sub>off</sub> supports partial-power-down mode operation
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, class II
- ESD protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - A port
    - 2000 V Human body model (A114-B)
    - 250 V Machine model (A115-A)
    - 1500 V Charged-device model (C101)
  - - 15 kV Human body model (A114-B)
    - 250 V Machine model (A115-A)
    - 1500 V Charged-device model (C101)

# 2 Applications

- Handsets
- **Smartphones**
- Tablets
- **Desktop PCs**

# 3 Description

This 1-bit noninverting translator uses two separate configurable power-supply rails. The A port is designed to track V<sub>CCA</sub>. V<sub>CCA</sub> accepts any supply voltage from 1.2 V to 3.6 V. The B port is designed to track V<sub>CCB</sub>. V<sub>CCB</sub> accepts any supply voltage from 1.65 V to 5.5 V. This allows for universal low-voltage bidirectional translation between any of the 1.2-V, 1.5-V, 1.8-V, 2.5-V, 3.3-V, and 5-V voltage nodes.  $V_{CCA}$ should not exceed V<sub>CCB</sub>.

When the output-enable (OE) input is low, all outputs are placed in the high-impedance state.

This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using Ioff. The Ioff circuitry disables the outputs, preventing damaging current backflow through the device when it is powered down.

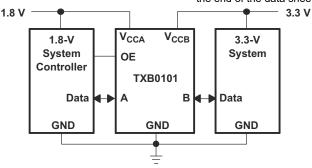
To ensure the high-impedance state during power up or power down, OE should be tied to GND through a pulldown resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sourcing capability of the driver.

NanoFree™ package technology is a major breakthrough in IC packaging concepts, using the die as the package.

#### **Package Information**

-	aonago miloiman	***			
PART NUMBER	PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	BODY SIZE (NOM)			
TXB0101	SOT-23 (DBV) (6)	2.90 mm × 1.60 mm			
	SC70 (DCK) (6)	2.00 mm × 1.25 mm			
	SOT (DRL) (6)	1.60 mm × 1.20 mm			
	DSBGA (YZP) (6)	0.90 mm × 1.40 mm			

For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.



**Typical Operating Circuit** 



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# **5 Pin Configuration and Functions**

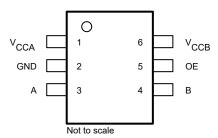


Figure 5-1. DBV Package, 6-Pin SOT-23 (Top View)

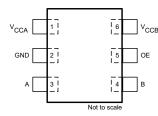


Figure 5-3. DRL Package, 6-Pin SOT (Top View)

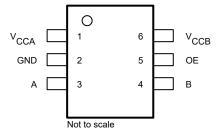


Figure 5-2. DCK Package, 6-Pin SC70 (Top View)

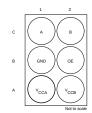


Figure 5-4. YZP Package, 6-Ball DSBGA (Bottom View)

- A. See mechanical drawings for dimensions.
- B. Pullup resistors are not required on both sides for Logic I/O.
- C. If pullup or pulldown resistors are needed, the resistor value must be over 50 k $\Omega$ .
- D. 50 k $\Omega$  is a safe recommended value, if the customer can accept higher  $V_{OL}$  or lower  $V_{OH}$ , smaller pullup or pulldown resistor is allowed, the draft estimation is  $V_{OL} = V_{CCOUT} \times 4.5 \text{ k}$  / (4.5 k + R<sub>PU</sub>) and  $V_{OH} = V_{CCOUT} \times R_{DW}$  / (4.5 k + R<sub>DW</sub>).
- E. If pull up resistors are needed, please refer to the TXS0101 or contact TI.
- F. For detailed information, please refer to application note SCEA043.

#### **Pin Functions**

	PIN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME	ITPE	DESCRIPTION
1	V <sub>CCA</sub>	_	A-port supply voltage. 1.2 V $\leq$ V <sub>CCA</sub> $\leq$ 3.6 V and V <sub>CCA</sub> $\leq$ V <sub>CCB</sub>
2	GND	_	Ground
3	Α	I/O	Input/output A. Referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub> .
4	В	I/O	Input/output B. Referenced to V <sub>CCB</sub> .
5	OE	I	3-state output enable. Pull OE low to place all outputs in 3-state mode. Referenced to V <sub>CCA</sub> .
6	V <sub>CCB</sub>	_	B-port supply voltage. 1.65 V ≤ V <sub>CCB</sub> ≤ 5.5 V

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# **6 Specification**

## **6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings**

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CCA}$	Supply voltage		-0.5	4.6	V
V <sub>CCB</sub>	Supply voltage		-0.5	6.5	V
V <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage <sup>(2)</sup>		-0.5	6.5	V
Vo	Voltage applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state	-0.5	6.5	V	
Vo	Voltage applied to any output in the high or low state <sup>(2) (3)</sup>	A port	-0.5	-0.5 V <sub>CCA</sub> + 0.5	
		B port	-0.5	V <sub>CCB</sub> + 0.5	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0		-50	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	Output clamp current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0		-50	mA
Io	Continuous output current	'		±50	mA
	Continuous current through V <sub>CCA</sub> , V <sub>CCB</sub> , or GND			±100	mA
T <sub>JMAX</sub>	Absolute maximum junction temperature				
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature		-65	150	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> Operation outside the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent device damage. *Absolute Maximum Ratings* do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. If used outside the *Recommended Operating Conditions* but within the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime

# 6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
TXB010	1 Port A			
		Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000	
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge Charged-de C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±1500	V
TXB010	1 Port B			
		Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±15	kV
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±1500	V

<sup>(1)</sup> JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500 V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

Product Folder Links: TXB0101

<sup>(2)</sup> The input and output negative Voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

<sup>(3)</sup> The value of  $V_{CCA}$  and  $V_{CCB}$  are provided in the recommended operating conditions table.

<sup>(2)</sup> JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250 V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.



# **6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions**

See (1) (2).

			V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub>	MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CCA}$	Supply voltage				1.2	3.6	V
V <sub>CCB</sub>	Supply voltage				1.65	5.5	\ \ \
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage	Data inputs	1.2 V to 3.6 V	1.65 V to 5.5 V	V <sub>CCI</sub> × 0.65 <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>CCI</sub>	V
VIH	riigii-ievei iriput voitage	OE	1.2 V to 3.6 V	1.65 V to 5.5 V	V <sub>CCA</sub> × 0.65	5.5	\ \ \
V	Low-level input voltage	Data inputs	1.2 V to 5.5 V	1.65 V to 5.5 V	0	V <sub>CCI</sub> × 0.35 <sup>(3)</sup>	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level illput voltage	OE	1.2 V to 3.6 V	1.65 V to 5.5 V	0	V <sub>CCA</sub> × 0.35	
		A-port inputs	1.2 V to 3.6 V	1.65 V to 5.5 V		40	
Δt/Δν	Input transition rise or fall rate	P port inputs	1.2 V to 3.6 V	1.65 V to 3.6 V		40	ns/V
	TIGO OF IGHT ICO	B-port inputs	1.2 V 10 3.6 V	4.5 V to 5.5 V		30	
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperat	ure			-40	85	°C

- The A and B sides of an unused data I/O pair must be held in the same state, i.e., both at  $V_{CCI}$  or both at GND.  $V_{CCA}$  must be less than or equal to  $V_{CCB}$  and must not exceed 3.6 V.  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the input port.

## **6.4 Thermal Information**

			TXB	0101		
THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		DBV (SOT-23)	DCK (SC70)	DRL (SOT)	YZP (DSBGA)	UNIT
		6 PINS	6 PINS	6 PINS	6 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	192.3	266.9	204.2	105.8	°C/W
R <sub>0JC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	164.8	80.4	76.4	1.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	38.6	99.1	38.7	10.8	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	43.7	1.5	3.4	3.1	°C/W
ΨЈВ	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	38.1	98.3	38.5	10.8	°C/W
R <sub>0JC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	°C/W

<sup>(1)</sup> For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.



### 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1) (2)

V <sub>OHA</sub>   I <sub>OH</sub> = -20 μA   I <sub>1.2</sub> V   I.4 V to 3.6 V   I.65 V to 5.5 V   V <sub>CCA</sub> - 0.4     I <sub>OH</sub> = -20 μA   I <sub>OH</sub> = -20 μA   I.65 V to 5.5 V   V <sub>CCB</sub> - 0.4     V <sub>OLB</sub>   I <sub>OH</sub> = -20 μA   I.65 V to 5.5 V   V <sub>CCB</sub> - 0.4     I <sub>OH</sub> = -20 μA   I.65 V to 5.5 V   V <sub>CCB</sub> - 0.4     I <sub>OH</sub>   OE   I.2 V to 3.6 V   I.65 V to 5.5 V   ±1   ±1   ±1     I <sub>OH</sub>   Aport   OV   OV to 5.5 V   ±1   ±1   ±1     I <sub>OT</sub>   Aport   OV   OV to 3.6 V   OV   ±1   ±1   ±1     I <sub>OZ</sub>   A or B port   OE = GND   I.2 V to 3.6 V   I.65 V to 5.5 V   ±1   ±1   ±1     I <sub>OZ</sub>   I <sub></sub>	LIMIT	85°C	-40°C to		= 25°C	TA	V	V	TEST	ADAMETED		
V <sub>OLA</sub>	UNIT	TYP MAX	MIN	MAX	TYP	MIN	V <sub>CCB</sub>	V <sub>CCA</sub>	CONDITIONS	ARAWETER	Ρ/	
$V_{OLA} - V_{OLB} - V_{O$	V				1.1			1.2 V	I - 20 IIA		\/	
VOLA         IOL = 20 μA         1.4 V to 3.6 V         0         0           VOLB         IOH = −20 μA         1.65 V to 5.5 V         VCCB − 0.4           VOLB         IOL = 20 μA         1.65 V to 5.5 V         0           I <sub>OF</sub> IOL = 20 μA         1.65 V to 5.5 V         ±1           I <sub>OF</sub> A port         0 V         0 V to 5.5 V         ±1           I <sub>OF</sub> B port         0 V to 3.6 V         0 V         ±1           I <sub>OZ</sub> A or B port         0 E GND         1.2 V to 3.6 V         0.06         1.65 V to 5.5 V         ±1           I <sub>OZ</sub> A or B port         0 E GND         1.2 V to 3.6 V         1.65 V to 5.5 V         0.06         1.4 V to 3.6 V         0.06           I <sub>OZ</sub> V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCI</sub> or GND, I <sub>O</sub> = 0         1.2 V to 3.6 V         0 V         0.06         1.2 V         1.65 V to 5.5 V         0.05         0.05         0.05         0.05         0.05         0.05         0.05         0.05         0.05         0.05         0.05         0.05         0.05	] V		V <sub>CCA</sub> - 0.4					1.4 V to 3.6 V	ΙΟΗ20 μΑ		VOHA	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	V				0.9			1.2 V	1 - 20		\/	
$ V_{OLB} = V_$		0.4						1.4 V to 3.6 V	Ι <sub>ΟL</sub> – 20 μΑ		VOLA	
$ \begin{array}{l lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	V		V <sub>CCB</sub> - 0.4				1.65 V to 5.5 V		I <sub>OH</sub> = -20 μA		V <sub>OHB</sub>	
	V	0.4					1.65 V to 5.5 V		I <sub>OL</sub> = 20 μA		$V_{OLB}$	
	PΑ	±2		±1			1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.2 V to 3.6 V		OE	I <sub>I</sub>	
B port   0 V to 3.6 V   0 V	μΑ	±2		±1			0 V to 5.5 V	0 V		A port		
$I_{CCA} = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 = V_{CCI} \text{ or } \\ GND, \\ I_0 = 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 3.6 \text{ V} & 0 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 3.6 \text{ V} & 0 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.$	μΑ.	±2		±1			0 V	0 V to 3.6 V		B port	off	
$\begin{split} I_{CCA} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	μA	±2		±1			1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.2 V to 3.6 V	OE = GND	A or B port	l <sub>OZ</sub>	
					0.06		1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.2 V				
$I_{CCB} = 0 \qquad \begin{array}{c} 3.6 \text{ V} & 0 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ V} & 5.5 \text{ V} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ 1.2 \text{ V} & 1.65 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \\ 3.4 \text{ V} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$		3					1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.4 V to 3.6 V			loov	
$I_{CCB} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & V & 5.5 & V & & & & & & \\ V_1 = V_{CCI} & or & & & & & \\ GND, & & & & & & & \\ I_0 = 0 & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ I_{CCA} + I_{CCB} & & & & & \\ V_1 = V_{CCI} & or & & & & \\ GND, & & & & & & \\ I_{O} = 0 & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & \\ I_{CCZA} & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & \\ I_{CCZA} & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ I_{CCZB} & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & &$	μA	2					0 V	3.6 V			ICCA	
$ \begin{array}{c} I_{CCB} \\ I_{CCB} \\ I_{CC} \\ I_{O} = 0 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} V_{1} = V_{CCI} \text{ or } \\ SND, \\ I_{O} = 0 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1.4 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZA} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZA} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ \hline 0 \text{ V} \\ 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline 0 \text{ CCZB} \\ \hline$		-2					5.5 V	0 V				
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					3.4		1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.2 V				
	,	5					1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.4 V to 3.6 V	GND,			
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	μA	-2					0 V	3.6 V			ICCB	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	.]	2					5.5 V	0 V				
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					3.5		1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.2 V				
	μΑ	8			·		1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.4 V to 3.6 V		ICCB	I <sub>CCA</sub> +	
					0.05		1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.2 V	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCI</sub> or			
I <sub>CCZB</sub> GND, I <sub>O</sub> = 0, OE = GND 1.4 V to 3.6 V 1.65 V to 5.5 V	μΑ	3					1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.4 V to 3.6 V	$I_{O} = 0$ ,		I <sub>CCZA</sub>	
I <sub>O</sub> = 0, OE = GND 1.4 V to 3.6 V 1.65 V to 5.5 V					3.3		1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.2 V				
C. OF 12 V to 3 6 V 165 V to 5 5 V 25	μA	5					1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.4 V to 3.6 V	$I_{O} = 0$ ,		I <sub>CCZB</sub>	
OL	pF	3			2.5		1.65 V to 5.5 V	1.2 V to 3.6 V		OE	Ci	
A port 1.2 V to 3.6 V 1.65 V to 5.5 V	pF	6			5		165 V to 5 5 V	1 2 V/ to 2 6 V/		A port	C.	
C <sub>io</sub> B port 1.2 V to 3.6 V 1.65 V to 5.5 V 11 11 1	, pr	13			11		1.05 V 10 5.5 V	1.2 V 10 3.0 V	]	B port	∪ <sub>io</sub>	

 <sup>(1)</sup> V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the input port.
 (2) V<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

# 6.6 Timing Requirements, $V_{CCA} = 1.2 \text{ V}$

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C, V_{CCA} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ 

			V <sub>CCB</sub> = 1.8 V	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5 V	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3 V	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5 V	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	ONT
	Data rate		20	20	20	20	Mbps
t <sub>w</sub>	Pulse duration	Data inputs	50	50	50	50	ns

# 6.7 Timing Requirements, $V_{CCA} = 1.5 V \pm 0.1 V$

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CCA}$  = 1.5 V ± 0.1 V (unless otherwise noted)

			V <sub>CCB</sub> = ± 0.1		V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5 V ± 0.5 V		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
	Data rate			40		40		40		40	Mbps
t <sub>w</sub>	Pulse duration	Data inputs	25		25		25		25		ns

# 6.8 Timing Requirements, $V_{CCA}$ = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CCA}$  = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V (unless otherwise noted)

			V <sub>CCB</sub> = ± 0.1		V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5 V ± 0.5 V		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
	Data rate			60		60		60		60	Mbps
t <sub>w</sub>	Pulse duration	Data inputs	17		17		17		17		ns

# 6.9 Timing Requirements, $V_{CCA} = 2.5 \text{ V} \pm 0.2 \text{ V}$

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CCA}$  = 2.5 V  $\pm$  0.2 V (unless otherwise noted)

			V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3 ± 0.3		V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5 V ± 0.5 V		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
	Data rate			100		100		100	Mbps
t <sub>w</sub>	Pulse duration	Data inputs	10		10		10		ns

# 6.10 Timing Requirements, $V_{CCA} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$

over recommended operating free-air temperature range, V<sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V (unless otherwise noted)

		1 0 7 00%	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5 V ± 0.5 V	UNIT
			MIN MAX	MIN MAX	
	Data rate		100	100	Mbps
t <sub>w</sub>	Pulse duration	Data inputs	10	10	ns

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# 6.11 Switching Characteristics, V<sub>CCA</sub> = 1.2 V

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C, V_{CCA} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ 

PARAMETER	FROM	то	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 1.8 V	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5 V	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3 V	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5 V	UNIT
PARAMETER	(INPUT)	(OUTPUT)	TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	UNIT
4	Α	В	6.9	5.7	5.3	5.5	
t <sub>pd</sub>	В	A	7.4	6.4	6	5.8	ns
•	OE	Α	1	1	1	1	
<sup>L</sup> en	OE	В	1	1	1	1	μs
•	OE	A	18	15	14	14	no
t <sub>dis</sub>	OE	В	20	17	16	16	ns
$t_{rA}, t_{fA}$	A-port rise a	nd fall times	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	ns
t <sub>rB</sub> , t <sub>fB</sub>	B-port rise a	ind fall times	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	ns
Max data rate			20	20	20	20	Mbps

# 6.12 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CCA}$ = 1.5 V ± 0.1 V

over recommended operating free-air temperature range, V<sub>CCA</sub> = 1.5 V ± 0.1 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	± 0.15 V ± 0.2 V ± 0				V <sub>CCB</sub> = ± 0.3		V <sub>CCB</sub> = ± 0.5		UNIT
	(INPUT)	(OUTPUT)	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
	Α	В	1.4	12.9	1.2	10.1	1.1	10	0.8	9.9	
t <sub>pd</sub>	В	A	0.9	14.2	0.7	12	0.4	11.7	0.3	13.7	ns
•	OE	Α		1		1		1		1	
t <sub>en</sub>	OL	В		1		1		1		1	μs
	OE	Α	5.9	31	5.7	25.9	5.6	23	5.7	22.4	
t <sub>dis</sub>	OE	В	5.4	30.3	4.9	22.8	4.8	20	4.9	19.5	ns
t <sub>rA</sub> , t <sub>fA</sub>	A-port rise a	nd fall times	1.4	5.1	1.4	5.1	1.4	5.1	1.4	5.1	ns
t <sub>rB</sub> , t <sub>fB</sub>	B-port rise a	ind fall times	0.9	4.5	0.6	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.4	2.7	ns
Max data rate			40		40		40		40		Mbps

# 6.13 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CCA}$ = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V

over recommended operating free-air temperature range, V<sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	FROM	TO (OUTPUT)		V <sub>CCB</sub> = 1.8 V ± 0.15 V		V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		3.3 V 3 V	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 5 V ± 0.5 V		UNIT
	(INPUT)	(OUTPUT)	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
4	Α	В	1.6	11	1.4	7.7	1.3	6.8	1.2	6.5	
$t_{pd}$	В	Α	1.5	12	1.3	8.4	1	7.6	0.9	7.1	ns
+	OE	A		1		1		1		1	
t <sub>en</sub>	OE	В		1		1		1		1	μs
	OE	Α	5.9	31	5.1	21.3	5	19.3	5	17.4	
t <sub>dis</sub>	OE	В	5.4	30.3	4.4	20.8	4.2	17.9	4.3	16.3	ns
t <sub>rA</sub> , t <sub>fA</sub>	A-port rise a	and fall times	1	4.2	1.1	4.1	1.1	4.1	1.1	4.1	ns
t <sub>rB</sub> , t <sub>fB</sub>	B-port rise a	and fall times	0.9	4.5	0.6	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.4	2.7	ns
Max data rate			60		60		60		60		Mbps

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# 6.14 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CCA}$ = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CCA}$  = 2.5 V  $\pm$  0.2 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 2 ± 0.2		V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		V <sub>CCB</sub> = ± 0.5		UNIT
	(INFOT)	(OUTFUT)	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
+	A	В	1.1	6.3	1	5.2	0.9	4.7	ns
t <sub>pd</sub>	В	A	1.2	6.6	1.1	5.1	0.9	4.4	115
4	OE	A		1		1		1	
t <sub>en</sub>	OE	В		1		1		1	μs
	OE	A	5.1	21.3	4.6	15.2	4.6	13.2	
t <sub>dis</sub>	OE	В	4.4	20.8	3.8	16	3.9	13.9	ns
t <sub>rA</sub> , t <sub>fA</sub>	A-port rise a	nd fall times	0.8	3	0.8	3	0.8	3	ns
t <sub>rB</sub> , t <sub>fB</sub>	B-port rise a	nd fall times	0.7	3	0.5	2.8	0.4	2.7	ns
Max data rate			100		100		100		Mbps

# 6.15 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CCA}$ = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V

over recommended operating free-air temperature range, V<sub>CCA</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V (unless otherwise noted)

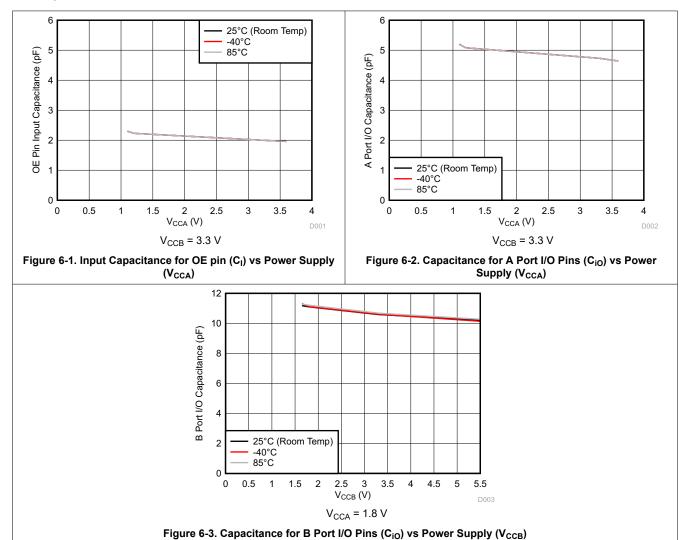
PARAMETER	FROM	TO (OUTPUT)	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3 ± 0.3		V <sub>CCB</sub> = 9 ± 0.5		UNIT
	(INPUT)	(001P01)	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
4	A	В	0.9	4.7	0.8	4	
t <sub>pd</sub>	В	Α	1	4.9	0.9	4.5	ns
	05	Α		1		1	
t <sub>en</sub>	OE	В		1		1	μs
4	OF	Α	4.6	15.2	4.3	12.1	
t <sub>dis</sub>	OE	В	3.8	16	3.4	13.2	ns
t <sub>rA</sub> , t <sub>fA</sub>	A-port rise a	and fall times	0.7	2.5	0.7	2.5	ns
$t_{rB}, t_{fB}$	B-port rise a	and fall times	0.5	2.3	0.4	2.7	ns
Max data rate			100		100		Mbps

# **6.16 Operating Characteristics**

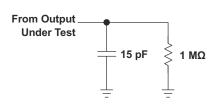
 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 

1A - 2	0										
						V <sub>CCA</sub>					
			1.2 V	1.2 V	1.5 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	2.5 V	3.3 V		
			V <sub>CCB</sub>								
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	5 V	1.8 V	1.8 V	1.8 V	2.5 V	5 V	3.3 V to 5 V	UNIT	
			TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP	TYP		
C	A-port input, B-port output	C <sub>L</sub> = 0, f = 10 MHz,	7.8	8	8	7	7	8	8		
C <sub>pdA</sub>	B-port input, A-port output	t <sub>r</sub> = t <sub>f</sub> = 1 ns,	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	pF	
C	A-port input, B-port output	OE = V <sub>CCA</sub> (outputs enabled)	38.1	28	29	29	29	29	30	ρı	
C <sub>pdB</sub>	B-port input, A-port output	(outputs enabled)	25.4	18	17	17	18	20	21		
$C_{pdA}$	A-port input, B-port output	$C_1 = 0, f = 10 \text{ MHz},$	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		
PdA	B-port input, A-port output	$t_r = t_f = 1 \text{ ns},$	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		
C	A-port input, B-port output	OE = GND	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	pF	
C <sub>pdB</sub>	B-port input, A-port output	(outputs disabled)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03		

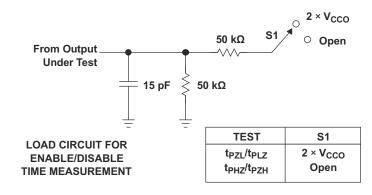
# **6.17 Typical Characteristics**

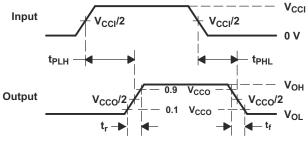


# **Parameter Measurement Information**

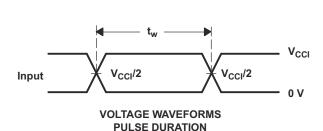


LOAD CIRCUIT FOR MAX DATA RATE, PULSE DURATION PROPAGATION DELAY OUTPUT RISE AND FALL TIME MEASUREMENT









- A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.
- B. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR 10 MHz, Z<sub>O</sub> = 50 W, dv/dt ≥ 1 V/ns.
- C. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.
- D.  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$  are the same as  $t_{pd}$ .
- E.  $V_{CCI}$  is the  $V_{CC}$  associated with the input port.
- F.  $V_{CCO}$  is the  $V_{CC}$  associated with the output port.
- G. All parameters and waveforms are not applicable to all devices.

Figure 7-1. Load Circuits and Voltage Waveforms

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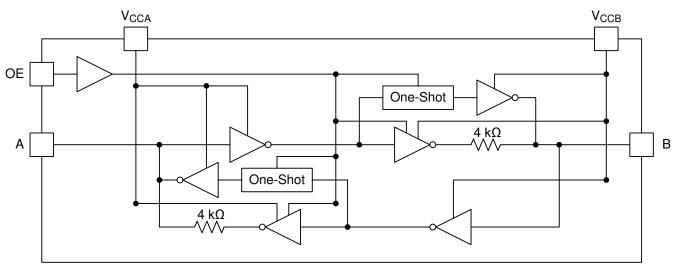


# 7 Detailed Description

## 7.1 Overview

The TXB0101 device is a 1-bit directionless level-shifting and voltage translator specifically designed for translating logic voltage levels. The A port accepts I/O voltages ranging from 1.2 V to 3.6 V, while the B port is able to accept I/O voltages from 1.65 V to 5.5 V. The device is a buffered architecture with edge rate accelerators (one-shots) to improve the overall data rate. This device can only translate push-pull CMOS logic outputs. If for open-drain signal translation, see TI TXS010X products.

### 7.2 Functional Block Diagram



### 7.3 Feature Description

#### 7.3.1 Architecture

The TXB0101 architecture (see Figure 7-1) does not require a direction-control signal to control the direction of data flow from A to B or from B to A. In a DC state, the output drivers of the TXB0101 can maintain a high or low, but are designed to be weak, so that they can be overdriven by an external driver when data on the bus starts flowing the opposite direction.

The output one-shots detect rising or falling edges on the A or B ports. During a rising edge, the one-shot turns on the PMOS transistors (T1, T3) for a short duration, which speeds up the low-to-high transition. Similarly, during a falling edge, the one-shot turns on the NMOS transistors (T2, T4) for a short duration, which speeds up the high-to-low transition. The typical output impedance during output transition is 70  $\Omega$  at  $V_{CCO}$  = 1.2 V to 1.8 V, 50  $\Omega$  at  $V_{CCO}$  = 1.8 V to 3.3 V, and 40  $\Omega$  at  $V_{CCO}$  = 3.3 V to 5 V.

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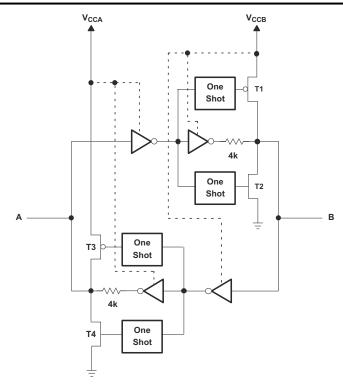


Figure 7-1. Architecture of TXB0101 I/O Cell

### 7.3.2 Power Up

During operation, make sure that  $V_{CCA} \le V_{CCB}$  at all times. During power up sequencing,  $V_{CCA} \ge V_{CCB}$  does not damage the device, so any power supply can be ramped up first. The TXB0101 has circuitry that disables all output ports when either  $V_{CC}$  is switched off ( $V_{CCA/B} = 0$  V) and are placed in high-impedance state.

#### 7.3.3 Enable and Disable

The TXB0101 has an OE input that is used to disable the device by setting OE = low, which places all I/Os in the high-impedance (Hi-Z) state. The disable time  $(t_{dis})$  indicates the delay between when OE goes low and when the outputs are actually disabled (Hi-Z). The enable time  $(t_{en})$  indicates the amount of time the user must allow for the one-shot circuitry to become operational after OE is taken high.

### 7.3.4 Pullup or Pulldown Resistors on I/O Lines

The TXB0101 is designed to drive capacitive loads of up to 70 pF. The output drivers of the TXB0101 have low-DC drive strength. If pullup or pulldown resistors are connected externally to the data I/Os, their values must be kept higher than 50 k $\Omega$  to make sure they do not contend with the output drivers of the TXB0101.

For the same reason, the TXB0101 should not be used in applications such as  $I^2C$  or 1-Wire where an open-drain driver is connected on the bidirectional data I/O. For these applications, use a device from the TI TXS010X series of level translators.

#### 7.4 Device Functional Modes

The TXB0101 device has two functional modes, enabled and disabled. To disable the device set the OE input low, which places all I/Os in a high-impedance state. Setting the OE input high enables the device.

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# 8 Application and Implementation

#### Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 8.1 Application Information

The TXB0101 can be used in level-translation applications for interfacing devices or systems operating at different interface voltages with one another. It can only translate push-pull CMOS logic outputs. If for open-drain signal translation, see TI TXS010X products. Any external pulldown or pullup resistors are recommended larger than 50 k $\Omega$ .

### 8.2 Typical Application

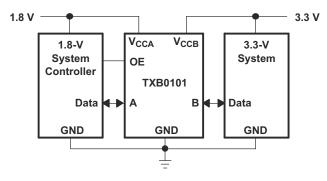


Figure 8-1. Typical Application Circuit

#### 8.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the parameters listed in Table 8-1. And make sure that  $V_{CCA} \le V_{CCB}$ .

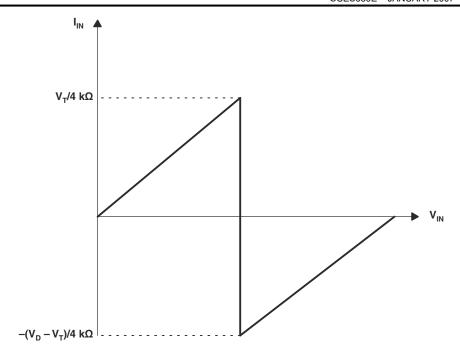
Table 8-1. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
Input voltage range	1.2 V to 3.6 V
Output voltage range	1.65 V to 5.5 V

### 8.2.1.1 Input Driver Requirements

Typical I<sub>IN</sub> vs V<sub>IN</sub> characteristics of the TXB0101 are shown in Figure 8-2. For proper operation, the device driving the data I/Os of the TXB0101 must have drive strength of at least ±2 mA.

Product Folder Links: TXB0101



- A.  $V_T$  is the input threshold voltage of the TXB0101 (typically  $V_{CCI}/2$ .
- B. V<sub>D</sub> is the supply voltage of the external driver.

Figure 8-2. Typical I<sub>IN</sub> vs V<sub>IN</sub> Curve

### 8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

To begin the design process, determine the following:

- · Input voltage range
  - Use the supply voltage of the device that is driving the TXB0101 device to determine the input voltage range. For a valid logic HIGH the value must exceed the V<sub>IH</sub> of the input port. For a valid logic LOW the value must be less than the V<sub>IL</sub> of the input port.
- Output voltage range
  - Use the supply voltage of the device that the TXB0101 device is driving to determine the output voltage range.
  - External pullup or pulldown resistors are not recommended. If mandatory, TI recommends the value should be larger than 50 k $\Omega$ .
- An external pulldown or pullup resistor decreases the output V<sub>OH</sub> and V<sub>OL</sub>. Use Equation 1 and Equation 2 to
  draft estimate the V<sub>OH</sub> and V<sub>OL</sub> as a result of an external pulldown and pullup resistor.

$$V_{OH} = V_{CCX} \times R_{PD} / (R_{PD} + 4.5 \text{ k}\Omega) \tag{1}$$

$$V_{OL} = V_{CCX} \times 4.5 \text{ k}\Omega / (R_{PU} + 4.5 \text{ k}\Omega)$$
 (2)

#### where

- V<sub>CCx</sub> is the output port supply voltage on either V<sub>CCA</sub> or V<sub>CCB</sub>
- R<sub>PD</sub> is the value of the external pulldown resistor
- R<sub>PU</sub> is the value of the external pullup resistor
- $-4.5 \text{ k}\Omega$  is the counting the variation of the serial resistor 4 k $\Omega$  in the I/O line.

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### 8.2.3 Application Curve

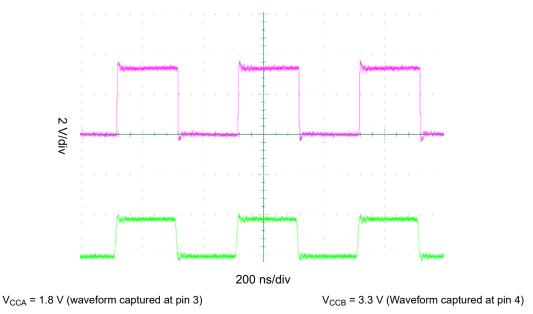


Figure 8-3. Level-Translation of a 2.5-MHz Signal

## 8.3 Power Supply Recommendations

During operation, ensure that  $V_{CCA} \le V_{CCB}$  at all times. During power up sequencing,  $V_{CCA} \ge V_{CCB}$  does not damage the device, so any power supply can be ramped up first. The TXB0101 has circuitry that disables all output ports when either  $V_{CC}$  is switched off ( $V_{CCA/B} = 0$  V). The output-enable (OE) input circuit is designed so that it is supplied by  $V_{CCA}$  and when the (OE) input is low, all outputs are placed in the high-impedance state. To ensure the high-impedance state of the outputs during power up or power down, the OE input pin must be tied to GND through a pulldown resistor and must not be enabled until  $V_{CCA}$  and  $V_{CCB}$  are fully ramped and stable. The minimum value of the pulldown resistor to ground is determined by the current-sourcing capability of the driver

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## 8.4 Layout

### 8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

For device reliability, the following common printed-circuit board layout guidelines are recommended.

- Bypass capacitors should be used on power supplies, and should be placed as close as possible to the V<sub>CCA</sub>,
   V<sub>CCB</sub> pin and GND pin.
- · Short trace lengths should be used to avoid excessive loading.
- PCB signal trace-lengths must be kept short enough so that the round-trip delay of any reflection is less than
  the one shot duration, approximately 10 ns, making sure that any reflection encounters low impedance at the
  source driver.

### 8.4.2 Layout Example



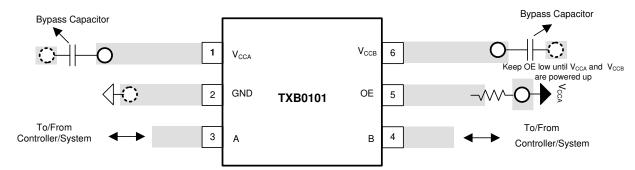


Figure 8-4. Layout Example Recommendation

# 9 Device and Documentation Support

# 9.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

### 9.2 Support Resources

TI E2E<sup>™</sup> support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

#### 9.3 Trademarks

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#### 9.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments 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 very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

## 9.5 Glossary

TI Glossary

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

### 10 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

Product Folder Links: TXB0101

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17-Jun-2025

### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable part number	Status	Material type	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL rating/ Peak reflow	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
TXB0101DBVR	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	(4) NIPDAU	(5) Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(NFCF, NFCR)
TXB0101DBVR.A			· / / /	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	, ,
	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6						(NFCF, NFCR)
TXB0101DBVR.B	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(NFCF, NFCR)
TXB0101DBVRG4	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NFCR
TXB0101DBVRG4.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NFCR
TXB0101DBVRG4.B	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NFCR
TXB0101DBVT	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(NFCF, NFCR)
TXB0101DBVT.B	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(NFCF, NFCR)
TXB0101DBVTG4	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(NFCF, NFCR)
TXB0101DCKR	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	270
TXB0101DCKR.A	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	270
TXB0101DCKR.B	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	270
TXB0101DCKRG4	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	270
TXB0101DCKT	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   6	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-	270
TXB0101DCKT.B	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   6	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	270
TXB0101DCKTG4	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   6	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	270
TXB0101DRLR	Active	Production	SOT-5X3 (DRL)   6	4000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	27R
TXB0101DRLR.A	Active	Production	SOT-5X3 (DRL)   6	4000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	27R
TXB0101DRLR.B	Active	Production	SOT-5X3 (DRL)   6	4000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	27R
TXB0101DRLT	Active	Production	SOT-5X3 (DRL)   6	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	27R
TXB0101DRLT.B	Active	Production	SOT-5X3 (DRL)   6	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	27R
TXB0101YZPR	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZP)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	27N
TXB0101YZPR.B	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZP)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	27N

<sup>(1)</sup> Status: For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

<sup>(2)</sup> Material type: When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.



# PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

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- (3) RoHS values: Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.
- (4) Lead finish/Ball material: Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.
- (5) MSL rating/Peak reflow: The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.
- (6) Part marking: There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

Important Information and Disclaimer: The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

**PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION** 

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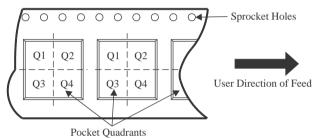
## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



## 

A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TXB0101DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
TXB0101DBVRG4	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
TXB0101DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	180.0	8.4	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
TXB0101DCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TXB0101DCKT	SC70	DCK	6	250	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TXB0101DRLR	SOT-5X3	DRL	6	4000	180.0	8.4	1.98	1.78	0.69	4.0	8.0	Q3
TXB0101DRLT	SOT-5X3	DRL	6	250	180.0	8.4	1.98	1.78	0.69	4.0	8.0	Q3
TXB0101YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	6	3000	178.0	9.2	1.02	1.52	0.63	4.0	8.0	Q1



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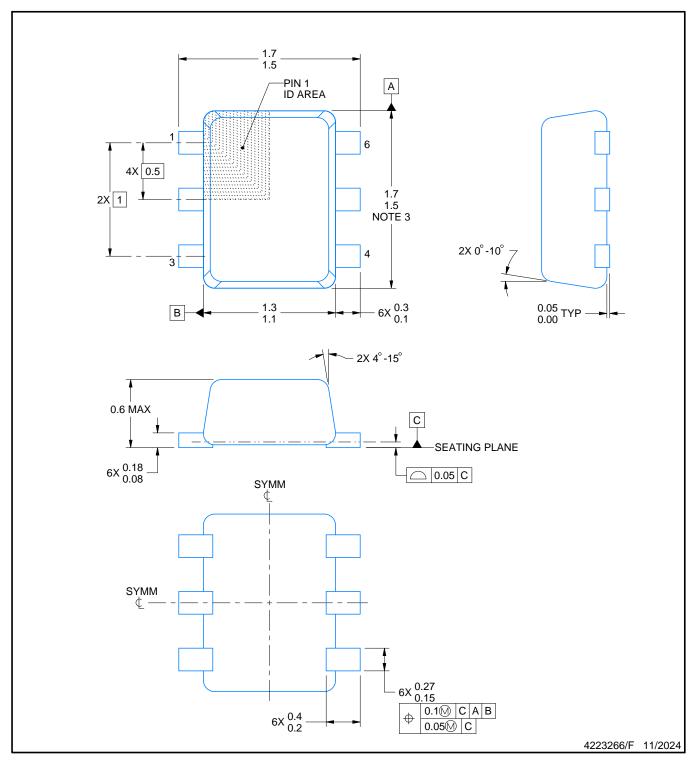


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TXB0101DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
TXB0101DBVRG4	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
TXB0101DBVT	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	202.0	201.0	28.0
TXB0101DCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TXB0101DCKT	SC70	DCK	6	250	203.0	203.0	35.0
TXB0101DRLR	SOT-5X3	DRL	6	4000	202.0	201.0	28.0
TXB0101DRLT	SOT-5X3	DRL	6	250	202.0	201.0	28.0
TXB0101YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	6	3000	220.0	220.0	35.0



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



#### NOTES:

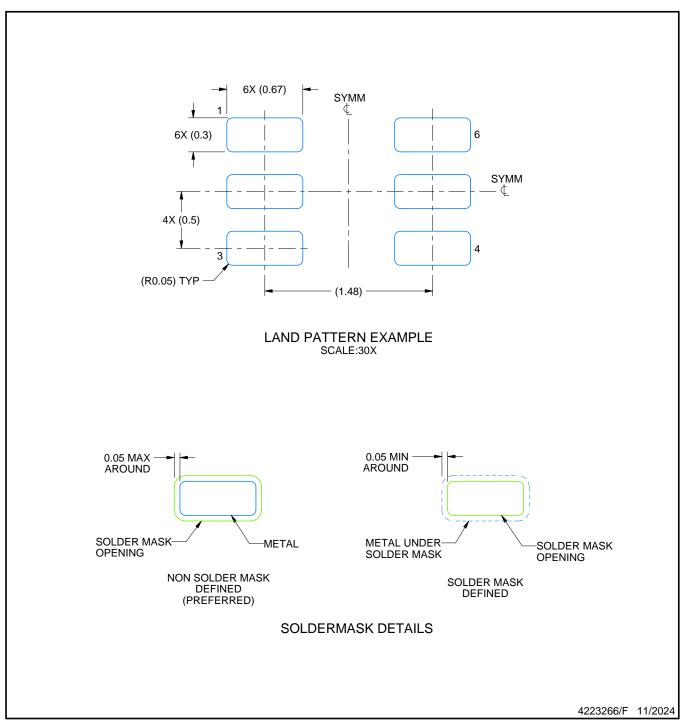
- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
  4. Reference JEDEC registration MO-293 Variation UAAD



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

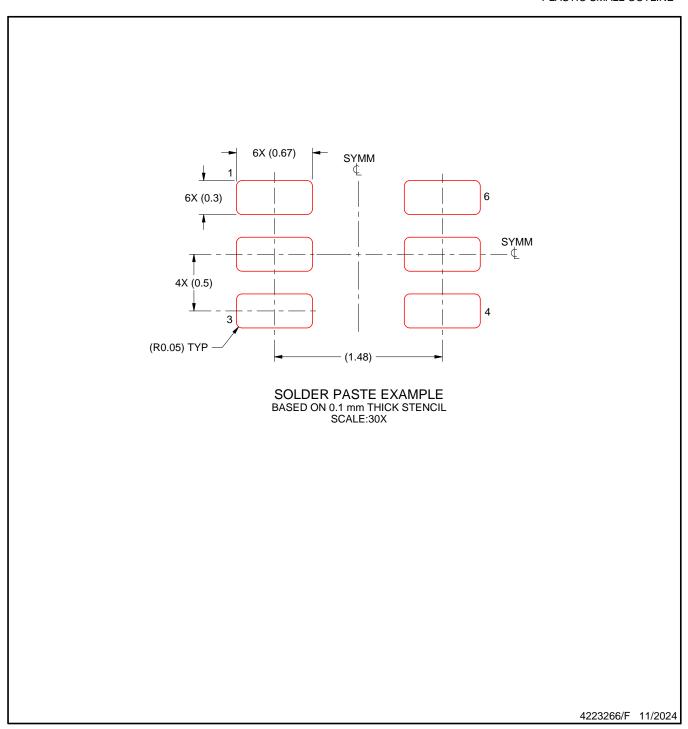


NOTES: (continued)

- 5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.7. Land pattern design aligns to IPC-610, Bottom Termination Component (BTC) solder joint inspection criteria.



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

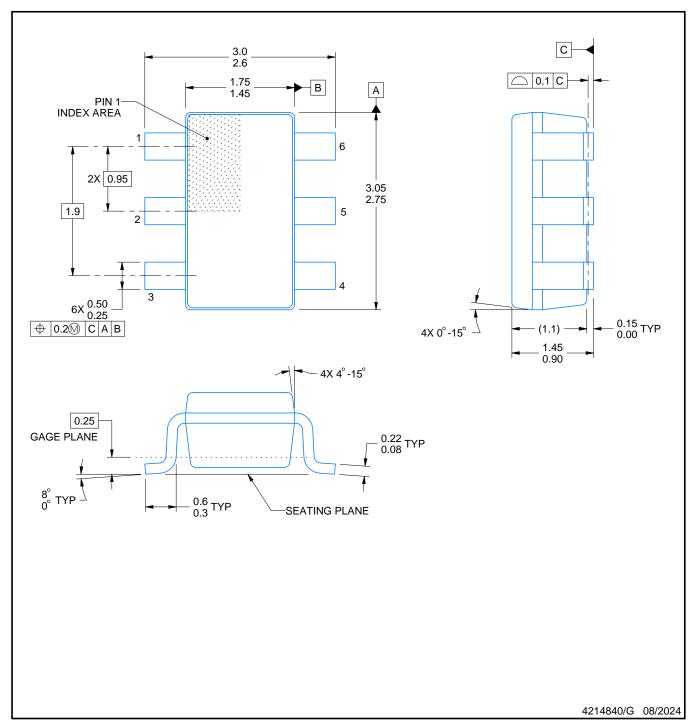


NOTES: (continued)

- 8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.







#### NOTES:

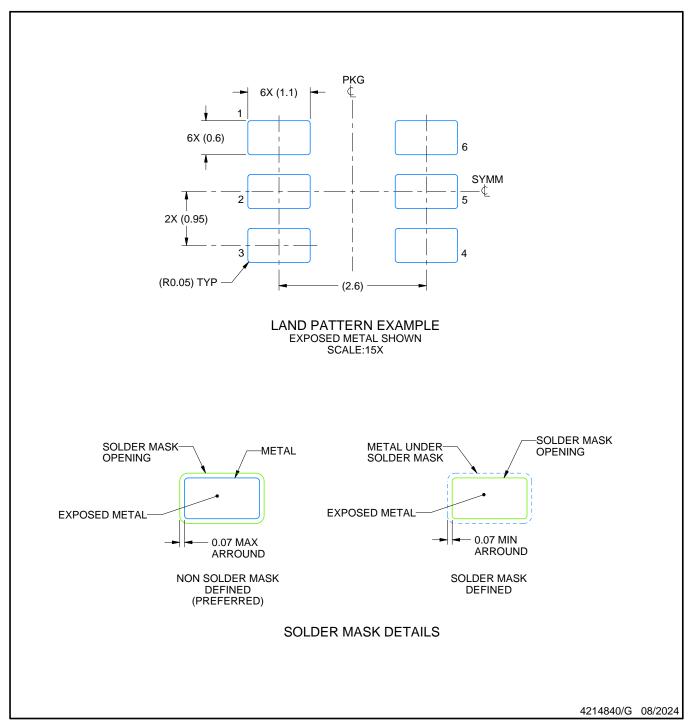
- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.25 per side.

- 4. Leads 1,2,3 may be wider than leads 4,5,6 for package orientation.
- 5. Refernce JEDEC MO-178.



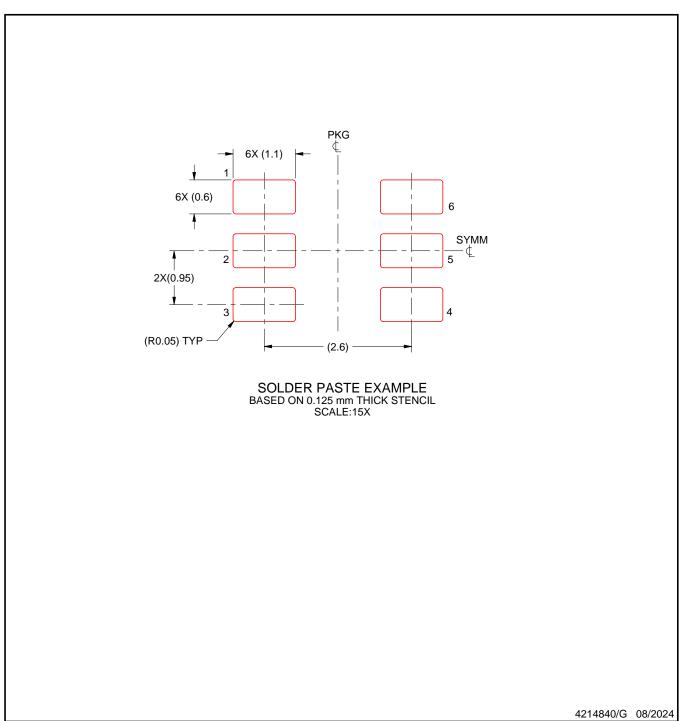


NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.





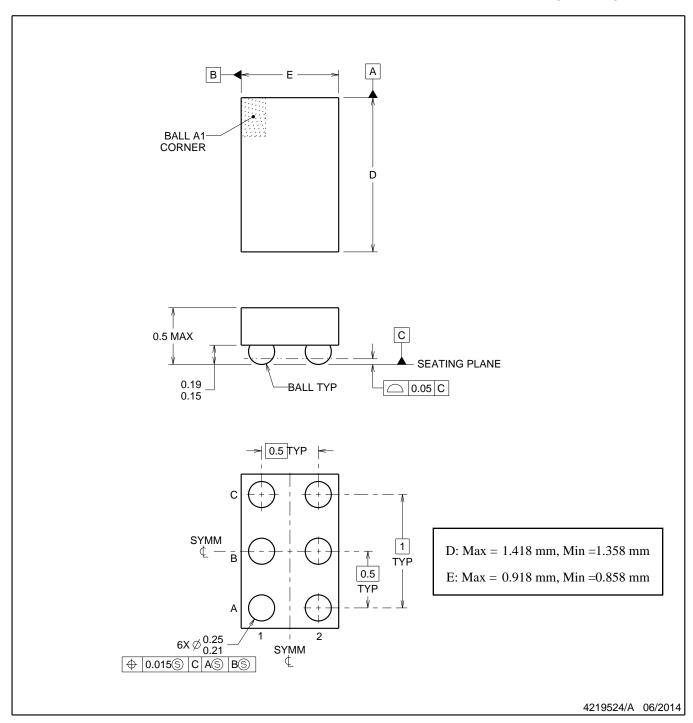
NOTES: (continued)

- 8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.





DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



#### NOTES:

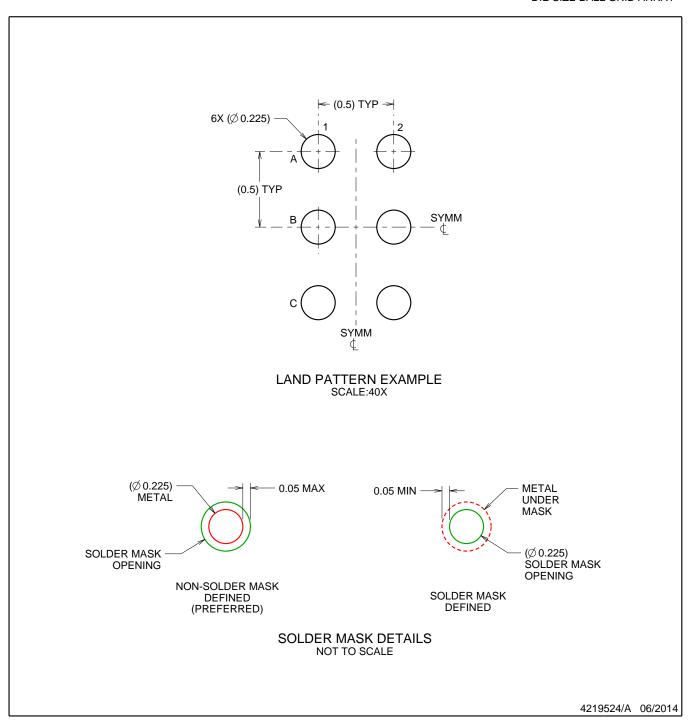
NanoFree Is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 3. NanoFree<sup>™</sup> package configuration.



DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY

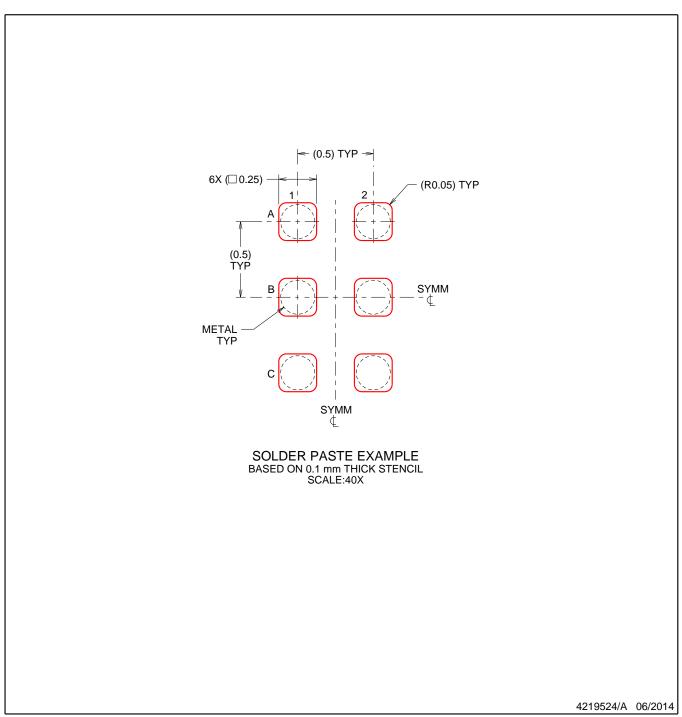


NOTES: (continued)

Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints.
 For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SBVA017 (www.ti.com/lit/sbva017).



DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY

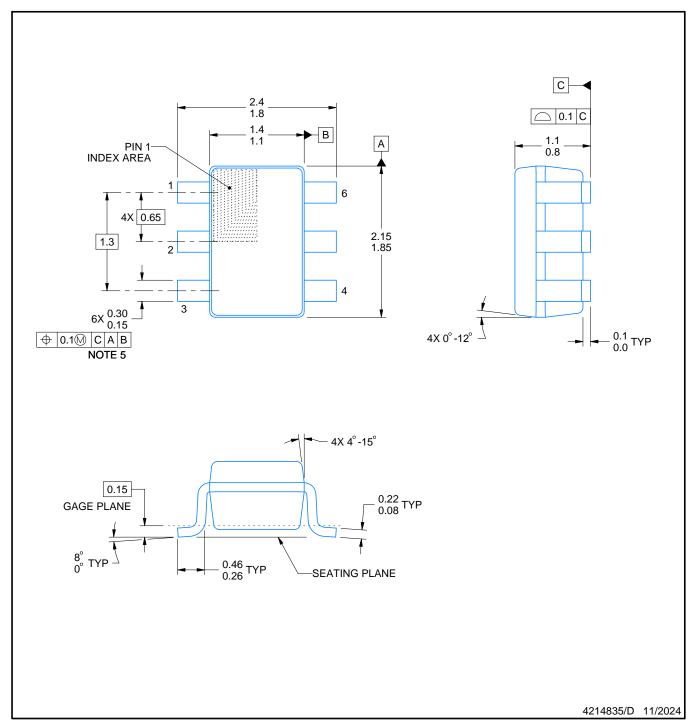


NOTES: (continued)

5. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.







#### NOTES:

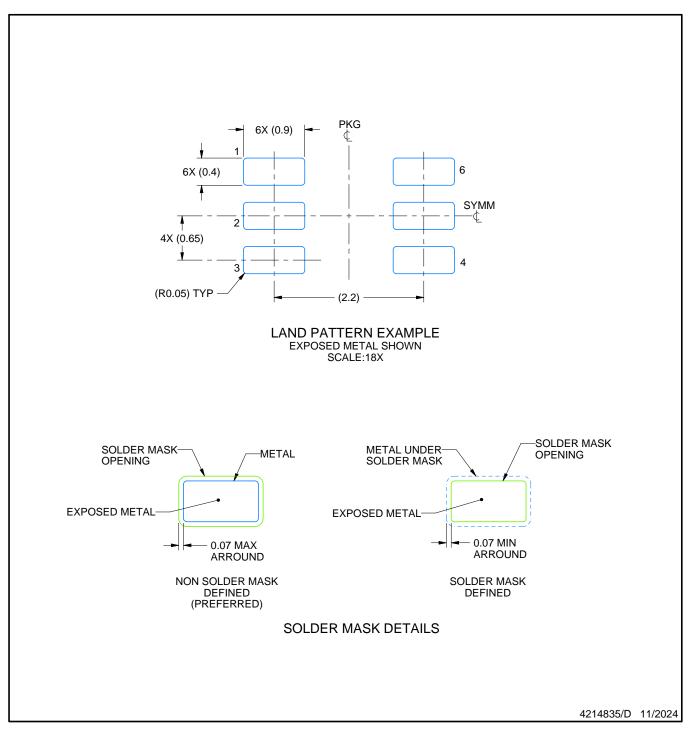
- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.

  4. Falls within JEDEC MO-203 variation AB.



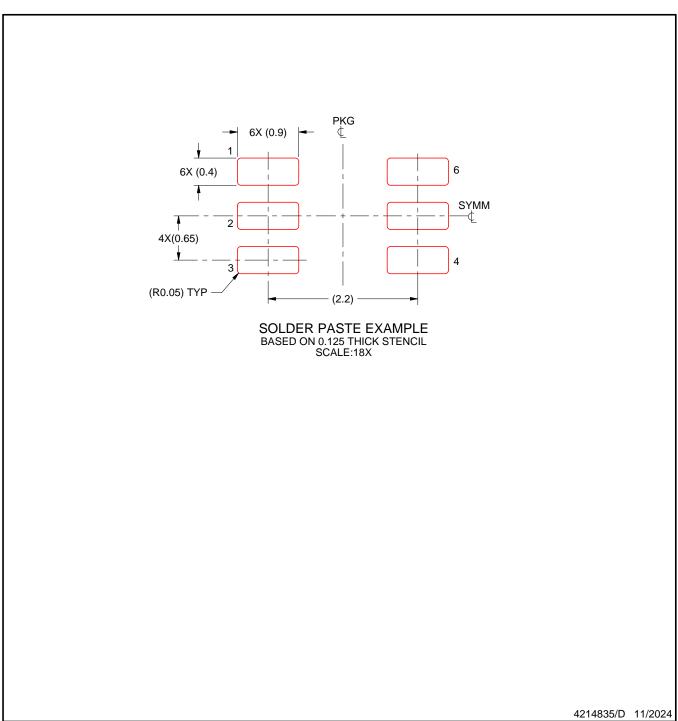


NOTES: (continued)

5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.





NOTES: (continued)

- 7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



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