onsemi

Low-Voltage Dual-Supply 4-Bit Voltage Translator with Configurable Voltage Supplies and Signal Levels, 3-State Outputs, and Auto Direction Sensing

FXLA0104

Description

The FXLA0104 is a configurable dual–voltage supply translator for both uni–directional and bi–directional voltage translation between two logic levels. The device allows translation between voltages as high as 3.6 V to as low as 1.1 V. The A port tracks the V_{CCA} level and the B port tracks the V_{CCB} level. This allows for bi–directional voltage translation over a variety of voltage levels: 1.2 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, and 3.3 V.

The device remains in three–state as long as either $V_{CC} = 0$ V, allowing either V_{CC} to be powered up first. Internal power–down control circuits place the device in 3–state if either V_{CC} is removed.

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

The FXLA0104 supports bi-directional translation without the need for a direction control pin. The two ports of the device have auto-direction sense capability. Either port may sense an input signal and transfer it as an output signal to the other port.

Features

- Bi-Directional Interface between Two Levels: from 1.1 V to 3.6 V
- Fully Configurable: Inputs and Outputs Track V_{CC}
- Non-Preferential Power-Up; Either V_{CC} May Be Powered Up First
- Outputs Switch to 3–State if Either V_{CC} is at GND
- Power–Off Protection
- Bus-Hold on Data Inputs Eliminates the Need for Pull-Up Resistors; Do Not Use Pull-Up Resistors on A or B Ports
- Control Input (OE) Referenced to V_{CCA} Voltage
- Available in the 12–Lead, 1.7 mm x 2.0 mm UMLP Package
- Direction Control Not Necessary
- 100 Mbps Throughput when Translating Between 1.8 V and 2.5 V
- ESD Protection Exceeds:
 - 6 kV HBM (per JESD22–A114 & Mil Std 883e 3015.7)
 - 2 kV CDM (per ESD STM 5.3)

Applications

• Cell Phone, PDA, Digital Camera, Portable GPS

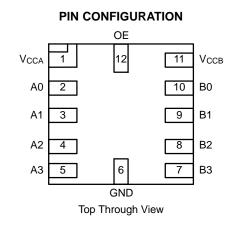


UQFN12 1.7x2.0, 0.4P CASE 523AE

MARKING DIAGRAM



- XU = Specific Device Code
- &Z = Assembly Plant Code
- &2 = 2–Digit Plant Code
- &K = 2–Digits Lot Run Traceability Code



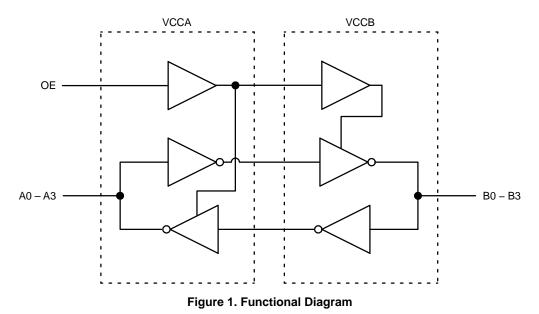
ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 12 of this data sheet.

PIN DEFINITIONS

Pin #	Name	Description
1	V _{CCA}	A-Side Power Supply
2	A0	A-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
3	A1	A-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
4	A2	A-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
5	A3	A-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
6	GND	Ground
7	B3	B-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
8	B2	B-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
9	B1	B-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
10	B0	B-Side Inputs or 3-State Outputs
11	V _{CCB}	B-Side Power Supply
12	OE	Output Enable Input

FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



FUNCTION TABLE

Control	
OE	Outputs
LOW Logic Level	3–State
High Logic Level	Normal Operation

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
V _{CC}	Supply Voltage	V _{CCA}	-0.5	4.6	V
		V _{CCB}	-0.5	4.6	
VI	DC Input Voltage	I/O Ports A and B	-0.5	4.6	V
		Control Input (OE)	-0.5	4.6	
Vo	Output Voltage (Note 2)	Output 3-State	-0.5	4.6	V
		Output Active (A _n)	-0.5	V _{CCA} + 0.5	
		Output Active (B _n)	-0.5	V _{CCB} + 0.5	
I _{IK}	DC Input Diode Current	V _{IN} < 0 V	_	-50	mA
Ι _{ΟΚ}	DC Output Diode Current	$V_{\rm O} < 0 \ V, \ V_{\rm O} > V_{\rm CC}$	_	±50	mA
I _{OH} /I _{OL}	DC Output Source/Sink Current		_	±50	mA
I _{CC}	DC V_{CC} or Ground Current (per Supply	/ Pin)	_	±100	mA
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		-65	+150	°C
PD	Power Dissipation		-	17	mW
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge Capability	Human Body Model (per JESD22–A114 & Mil Std 883e 3015.7)	_	6	kV
		Charged Device Model (per ESD STM 5.3)	_	2	

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

1. I_O absolute maximum ratings must be observed.

2. All unused inputs and input/outputs must be held at V_{CCi} or GND.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
V _{CC}	Power Supply	Operating V_{CCA} or V_{CCB}	1.1	3.6	V
V _{IN}	Input Voltage	Ports A and B	0	V _{CCA}	V
		Control Input (OE)	0	3.6	V
T _A	Operating Temperature, Free Air		-40	+85	°C
dt/dV	Minimum Input Edge Rate	$V_{CCA/B} = 1.1$ to 3.6 V	-	10	ns/V
Θ_{JA}	Thermal Resistance: Junction-to-Ambient		-	300	°C/W
Θ_{JC}	Thermal Resistance: Junction-to-Case		-	165	°C/W

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

POWER-UP/POWER-DOWN SEQUENCE

FXL translators offer an advantage in that either V_{CC} may be powered up first. This benefit derives from the chip design. When either V_{CC} is at 0 V, outputs are in a high–impedance state. The control input (OE) is designed to track the V_{CCA} supply.

The recommended power-up sequence is:

1. Apply power to the first V_{CC} .

2. Apply power to the second V_{CC} .

3. Drive the OE input HIGH to enable the device.

The recommended power-down sequence is:

1. Drive OE input LOW to disable the device.

- 2. Remove power from either V_{CC} .
- 3. Remove power from other V_{CC} .

PULL-UP/PULL-DOWN RESISTORS

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

DC CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = -40 to 85° C)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	V _{CCA} (V)	V _{CCB} (V)	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{IHA}	High-Level Input	Data Inputs A _n Control Pin OE	2.70 to 3.60	1.10 to 3.60	2.00	-	-	V
	Voltage	Control PIN DE	2.30 to 2.70		1.60	-	-	
			1.65 to 2.30		.65 x V_{CCA}	Ι	-	
			1.40 to 1.65		.65 x V _{CCA}	Ι	-	
			1.10 to 1.40		.90 x V _{CCA}	-	-	
V _{IHB}		Data Inputs B _n	1.10 to 3.60	2.70 to 3.60	2.00	-	-	V
				2.30 to 2.70	1.60	-	-	
				1.65 to 2.30	.65 x V _{CCB}	-	-	
				1.40 to 1.65	.65 x V _{CCB}	-	-	
				1.10 to 1.40	.90 x V _{CCB}	_	_	
V _{ILA}	Low-Level Input	Data Inputs A _n	2.70 to 3.60	1.10 to 3.60	-	_	.80	V
	Voltage	Control Pin OE	2.30 to 2.70		-	_	.70	
			1.65 to 2.30		_	-	.35 x V _{CCA}	
			1.40 to 1.65		-	-	.35 x V _{CCA}	
			1.10 to 1.40		-	_	.10 x V _{CCA}	
V _{ILB}	-	Data Inputs B _n	1.10 to 3.60	2.70 to 3.60	-	_	.80	V
				2.30 to 2.70	-	_	.70	
				1.65 to 2.30	-	_	.35 x V _{CCB}	
				1.40 to 1.65	_	_	.35 x V _{CCB}	
				1.10 to 1.40	_	_	.10 x V _{CCB}	
V _{OHA}	High–Level Output	I _{OH} = -4 μA	1.10 to 3.60	1.10 to 3.60	V _{CCA} – .4	_	-	V
V _{OHB}	Voltage (Note 3)	I _{OH} = -4 μA	1.10 to 3.60	1.10 to 3.60	V _{CCB} – .4	-	-	
V _{OLA}	Low-Level Output	I _{OL} = 4 μA	1.10 to 3.60	1.10 to 3.60	-	_	.4	V
V _{OLB}	Voltage (Note 3)	I _{OL} = 4 μA	1.10 to 3.60	1.10 to 3.60	-	_	.4	
I _{I(HOLD)}	Bus-Hold Input	V _{IN} = 0.8 V	3.00	3.00	75.0	-	_	μA
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Minimum Drive Current	V _{IN} = 2.0 V	3.00	3.00	-75.0	_	_	
		V _{IN} = 0.7 V	2.30	2.30	45.0	_	-	
		V _{IN} = 1.6 V	2.30	2.30	-45.0	_	-	
		V _{IN} = 0.57 V	1.65	1.65	25.0	-	_	
		V _{IN} = 1.07 V	1.65	1.65	-25.0	-	_	
		V _{IN} = 0.49 V	1.40	1.40	11.0	-	_	
		V _{IN} = .91 V	1.40	1.40	-11.0	-	_	
		V _{IN} = 0.11 V	1.10	1.10	_	4.0	_	
		V _{IN} = 0.99 V	1.10	1.10	_	-4.0	_	
I _{I(ODH)}	Bus–Hold Input	Data Inputs A _n , B _n	3.60	3.60	450.0	_	_	μA
	Overdrive High Current (Note 4)	а та ну н	2.70	2.70	300.0	_	_	ę
			1.95	1.95	200.0	_	_	
			1.60	1.60	120.0		_	
			1.40	1.40	80.0		_	

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	V _{CCA} (V)	V _{CCB} (V)	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I _{I(ODL)}	Bus-Hold Input	Data Inputs A _n , B _n	3.60	3.60	-450.0	-	-	μΑ
	Overdrive Low Current (Note 5)		2.70	2.70	-300.0	-	-	
			1.95	1.95	-200.0	-	-	
			1.60	1.60	-120.0	-	-	
			1.40	1.40	-80.0	-	-	
lı	Input Leakage Current	Control Inputs OE, $V_I = V_{CCA}$ or GND	1.10 to 3.60	3.60	-	-	±1.0	μΑ
I _{OFF}	Power–Off Leakage	$A_n V_0 = 0 V \text{ to } 3.6 V$	0	3.60	-	-	±2.0	μΑ
	Current	$B_n V_0 = 0 V \text{ to } 3.6 V$	3.60	0	-	-	±2.0	
I _{OZ}	3–State Output Leakage		3.60	3.60	-	-	±5.0	μΑ
			3.60	0	-	-	±5.0	
		B _n V _O = 0 V or 3.6 V, OE = 3.6 V	0	3.60	-	-	±5.0	
I _{CCA/B}	Quiescent Supply Current (Note 6, 7)		1.10 to 3.60	1.10 to 3.60	-	-	10.0	μΑ
I _{CCZ}		$V_I = V_{CCI} \text{ or } GND; I_O = 0,$ OE = GND	1.10 to 3.60	1.10 to 3.60	-	-	10.0	μΑ
I _{CCA}	Quiescent Supply Current		0	1.10 to 3.60	-	-	-10.0	μΑ
		$V_I = V_{CCA}$ or GND; $I_O = 0$, A-to-B Direction	1.10 to 3.60	0	-	-	10.0	
I _{CCB}		$V_{I} = V_{CCA}$ or GND; $I_{O} = 0$, A-to-B Direction, OE = V_{IH}	1.10 to 3.60	0	-	-	-10.0	μΑ
		$V_I = V_{CCB}$ or GND; $I_O = 0$, B-to-A Direction	0	1.10 to 3.60	-	_	10.0	

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

This is the output voltage for static conditions. Dynamic drive specifications are given in the Dynamic Output Electrical Characteristics table.
An external drive must source at least the specified current to switch LOW-to-HIGH.
An external drive must source at least the specified current to switch HIGH-to-LOW.
V_{CCI} is the V_{CC} associated with the input side.
Reflects current per supply, V_{CCA} or V_{CCB}.

DYNAMIC OUTPUT ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC

		V _{CCB} = to 3		V _{CCB} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		V _{CCB} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		V _{CCB} = 1.4 V to 1.6 V		V _{CCB} = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	
Symbol	Parameter	Тур	Max	Тур	Max	Тур	Max	Тур	Max	Тур	Unit

A PORT (A_n) OUTPUT LOAD: C_L = 15 pF, R_L \ge 1 M Ω (C_{I/O} = 4 pF), T_A = -40 to 85°C

t _{rise}	Output Rise Time A Port (Note 9)	_	3.0	_	3.5	-	4.0	-	5.0	7.5	ns
t _{fall}	Output Fall Time A Port (Note 10)	-	3.0	-	3.5	-	4.0	-	5.0	7.5	ns
I _{OHD}	Dynamic Output Current High (Note 9)	-11.4	_	-7.5	-	-4.7	_	-3.2	_	-1.7	mA
I _{OLD}	Dynamic Output Current Low (Note 10)	+11.4	_	+7.5	_	+4.7	_	+3.2	_	+1.7	mA

B PORT (B_n) OUTPUT LOAD: C_L = 15 pF, R_L \ge 1 M Ω (C_{I/O} = 5 pF), T_A = -40 to 85°C

t _{rise}	Output Rise Time B Port (Note 9)	-	3.0	-	3.5	_	4.0	-	5.0	7.5	ns
t _{fall}	Output Fall Time B Port (Note 10)	-	3.0	-	3.5	-	4.0	-	5.0	7.5	ns
I _{OHD}	Dynamic Output Current High (Note 9)	-12.0	-	-7.9	_	-5.0	_	-3.4	_	-1.8	mA
I _{OLD}	Dynamic Output Current Port (Note 10)	+12.0	-	+7.9	-	+5.0	_	+3.4	_	+1.8	mA

Bynamic output characteristics are guaranteed, but not tested.
See Figure 6.
See Figure 7.

AC CHARACTERISTICS

A Port, B Port (Note 11)

tSKEW

			= 3.0 V .6 V		= 2.3 V .7 V	V _{CCB} = to 1.			= 1.4 V .6 V	V _{CCB} = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	
Symbol	Parameter	Тур	Max	Тур	Max	Тур	Max	Тур	Max	Тур	Unit
V _{CCA} = 3.0) V to 3.6 V, T _A = −40 to 85°C										
t _{PLH} ,t _{PHL}	A to B	0.2	4.0	0.3	4.2	0.5	5.4	0.6	6.8	6.9	ns
	B to A	0.2	4.0	0.2	4.1	0.3	5.0	0.5	6.0	4.5	ns
t _{PZL} ,t _{PZH}	OE to A, OE to B	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7	1.7	μs
t _{SKEW}	A Port, B Port (Note 11)	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	1.0	1.0	ns
V _{CCA} = 2.3	³ V to 2.7 V, T _A = −40 to 85°C	-		-		-	-				-
t _{PLH} ,t _{PHL}	A to B	0.2	4.1	0.4	4.5	0.5	5.6	0.8	6.9	7.0	ns
	B to A	0.3	4.2	0.4	4.5	0.5	5.5	0.5	6.5	4.8	ns
t _{PZL} ,t _{PZH}	OE to A, OE to B	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7	1.7	μs
t _{SKEW}	A Port, B Port (Note 11)	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	1.0	1.0	ns
V _{CCA} = 1.6	65 V to 1.95 V, T _A = −40 to 85°C										
t _{PLH} ,t _{PHL}	A to B	0.3	5.0	0.5	5.5	0.8	6.7	0.9	7.5	7.5	ns
	B to A	0.5	5.4	0.5	5.6	0.8	6.7	1.0	7.0	5.4	ns
t _{PZL} ,t _{PZH}	OE to A, OE to B	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7	1.7	μS
t _{SKEW}	A Port, B Port (Note 11)	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	1.0	1.0	ns
V _{CCA} = 1.4	↓ V to 1.6 V, T _A = -40 to 85°C										
t _{PLH} ,t _{PHL}	A to B	0.5	6.0	0.5	6.5	1.0	7.0	1.0	8.5	7.9	ns
	B to A	0.6	6.8	0.8	6.9	0.9	7.5	1.0	8.5	6.1	ns
t _{PZL} ,t _{PZH}	OE to A, OE to B	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7	1.7	μs
t _{SKEW}	A Port, B Port (Note 11)	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	ns
		Ту	/p	Ту	/p	Ту	/p	Ту	ур	Тур	
V _{CCA} = 1.1	I V to 1.3 V, T _A = −40 to 85°C	-		-		-		-		-	-
t _{PLH} ,t _{PHL}	A to B	4	.6	4	.8	5	.4	6	.2	9.2	ns
	B to A	6	.8	7	.0	7.	.4	7	.8	9.1	ns
t _{PZL} ,t _{PZH}	OE to A, OE to B	1	.7	1	.7	1	.7	1	.7	1.7	μs

1.0 Skew is the variation of propagation delay between output signals and applies only to output signals on the same port (A_n or B_n) and switching with the same polarity (LOW-to-HIGH or HIGH-to-LOW) (see Figure 9). Skew is guaranteed, but not tested.

1.0

1.0

1.0

ns

1.0

MAXIMUM DATA RATE ($T_A = -40$ to $85^{\circ}C$) (Note 12, 13)

	V _{CCB} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	V _{CCB} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	V _{CCB} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	V _{CCB} = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	V _{CCB} = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	
V _{CCA}	Min	Min	Min	Min	Тур	Unit
V _{CCA} = 3.00 to 3.60 V	140	120	100	80	40	Mbps
V _{CCA} = 2.30 to 2.70 V	120	120	100	80	40	Mbps
V _{CCA} = 1.65 to 1.95 V	100	100	80	60	40	Mbps
V _{CCA} = 1.40 to 1.60 V	80	80	60	60	40	Mbps
	Тур	Тур	Тур	Тур	Тур	
V _{CCA} = 1.10 to 1.30 V	40	40	40	40	40	Mbps

12. Maximum data rate is guaranteed, but not tested.

13. Maximum data rate is specified in megabits per second (see Figure 8). It is equivalent to two times the F-toggle frequency, specified in megahertz. For example, 100 Mbps is equivalent to 50 MHz.

CAPACITANCE

Symbol	Parameter		Conditions	T _A = +25°C Typical	Unit
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance Control Pin	(OE)	$V_{CCA} = V_{CCB} = GND$	3	pF
C _{I/O}	Input/Output Capacitance	A _n	$V_{CCA} = V_{CCB} = 3.3 \text{ V}, \text{ OE} = \text{GND}$	4	pF
		B _n		5	
C _{pd}	Power Dissipation Capacitance	9	V_{CCA} = V_{CCB} = 3.3 V, V_{I} = 0 V or V_{CC},f = 10 MHz	25	pF

I/O Architecture Benefit

The FXLA0104 I/O architecture benefits the end user, beyond level translation, in the following three ways:

Auto Direction without an external direction pin.

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

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

The FXLA0104 does not require a direction pin. Instead, the I/O architecture detects input transitions on both side and automatically transfers the data to the corresponding output. For example, for a given channel, if both A and B side are at a static LOW, the direction has been established as $A \rightarrow B$, and a LH transition occurs on the B port; the FXLA0104 internal I/O architecture automatically changes direction from $A \rightarrow B$ to $B \rightarrow A$.

During HL / LH transitions, or "Dynamic Mode," a strong output driver drives the output channel in parallel with a weak output driver. After a typical delay of approximately 10 ns - 50 ns, the strong driver is turned off, leaving the weak driver enabled for holding the logic state of the channel. This weak driver is called the "bus hold." "Static Mode" is when

only the bus hold drives the channel. The bus hold can be over ridden in the event of a direction change. The strong driver allows the FXLA0104 to quickly charge and discharge capacitive transmission lines during dynamic mode. Static mode conserves power, where I_{CC} is typically <5 μ A.

Bus Hold Minimum Drive Current

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

Bus Hold Input Overdrive Drive Current

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

Dynamic Output Current

The strength of the output driver during LH / HL transitions is referenced on page 6, *Dynamic Output Electrical Characteristics, I_{OHD}, and I_{OLD}.*

Test Diagrams

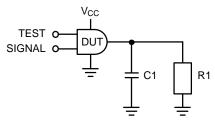


Figure 2. Test Circuit

Table 1. AC TEST CONDITIONS

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

Table 2. AC LOAD

V _{CCo}	C1	R1
1.2 V ±0.1 V	15 pF	1 MΩ
1.5 V ±0.1 V	15 pF	1 MΩ
1.8 V ±0.15 V	15 pF	1 MΩ
2.5 V ±0.2 V	15 pF	1 MΩ
3.3 V ±0.3 V	15 pF	1 MΩ

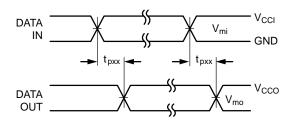
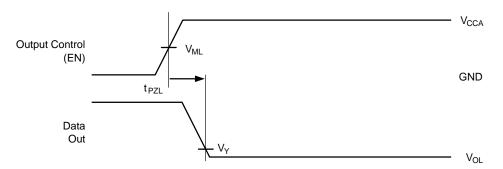
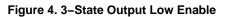


Figure 3. Waveform for Inverting and Non–Inverting Functions

NOTES:

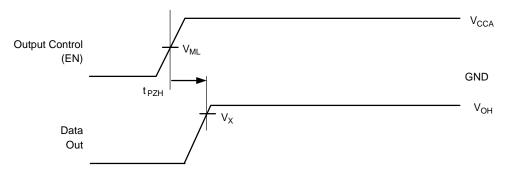
14. Input $t_R = t_F = 2.0$ ns, 10% to 90%. 15. Input $t_R = t_F = 2.5$ ns, 10% to 90%, at $V_I = 3.0$ V to 3.6 V only.

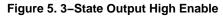




NOTES:

16. Input t_R = t_F = 2.0 ns, 10% to 90%. 17. Input t_R = t_F = 2.5 ns, 10% to 90%, at V_I = 3.0 V to 3.6 V only.





NOTES:

18. Input t_R = t_F = 2.0 ns, 10% to 90%. 19. Input t_R = t_F = 2.5 ns, 10% to 90%, at V_I = 3.0 V to 3.6 V only.

Table 3. TEST MEASURE POINTS

Symbol	V _{DD}
V _{MI} (Note 20)	V _{CCI} / 2
V _{MO}	V _{CCo} / 2
V _X	0.9 x V _{CCo}
V _Y	0.1 x V _{CCo}

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

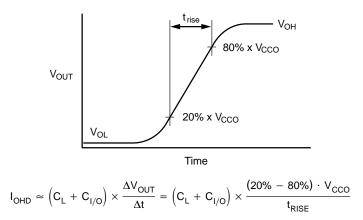
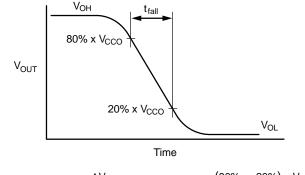


Figure 6. Active Output Rise Time and Dynamic Output Current High



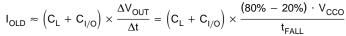
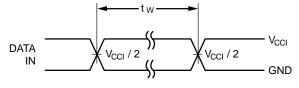


Figure 7. Active Output Fall Time and Dynamic Output Current Low







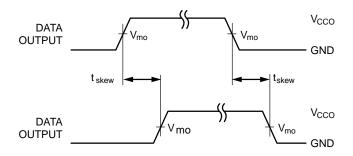


Figure 9. Output Skew Time

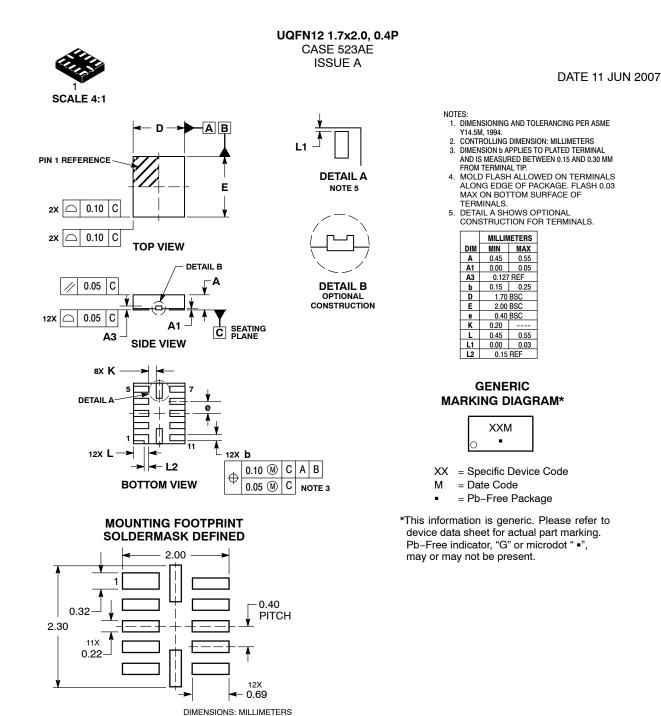
NOTES: 21.t_{SKEW} = (t_{pHLmax} - t_{pHLmin}) or (t_{pLHmax} - t_{pLHmin})

ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Operating Temperature Range	Top Mark	Package	Shipping [†]
FXLA0104QFX	–40 to 85°C	XU	12–Lead, 1.7 mm x 2.0 mm Ultrathin Molded Leadless Package (UMLP) (Pb–Free, Halide Free)	5000 Units / Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

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