# 4-Bit 100 Mb/s Configurable Dual-Supply Level Translator

The NLSX4014 is a 4–bit configurable dual–supply bidirectional level translator without a direction control pin. The I/O V<sub>CC</sub>– and I/O V<sub>L</sub>–ports are designed to track two different power supply rails, V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> respectively. The V<sub>CC</sub> supply rail is configurable from 1.3 V to 4.5 V while the V<sub>L</sub> supply rail is configurable from 0.9 V to (V<sub>CC</sub> – 0.4) V. This allows lower voltage logic signals on the V<sub>L</sub> side to be translated into higher voltage logic signals on the V<sub>CC</sub> side, and vice–versa. Both I/O ports are auto–sensing; thus, no direction pin is required.

The Output Enable (EN) input, when Low, disables both I/O ports by putting them in 3–state. This significantly reduces the supply currents from both  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_L$ . The EN signal is designed to track  $V_L$ .

# Features

- Wide High–Side V<sub>CC</sub> Operating Range: 1.3 V to 4.5 V
   Wide Low–Side V<sub>L</sub> Operating Range: 0.9 V to (V<sub>CC</sub> 0.4) V
- Power Supply Isolation
  - All Outputs are in the High Impedance State if Either V<sub>L</sub> or V<sub>CC</sub> is at Ground
- High–Speed with 100 Mb/s Guaranteed Date Rate for  $V_L > 1.6 \ V$
- Low Bit-to-Bit Skew
- Overvoltage Tolerant Enable and I/O Pins
- Non-preferential Powerup Sequencing
- Small packaging: 1.7 mm x 2.0 mm UQFN12
- NLV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC–Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable
- These are Pb–Free Devices

# **Typical Applications**

• Mobile Phones, PDAs, Other Portable Devices

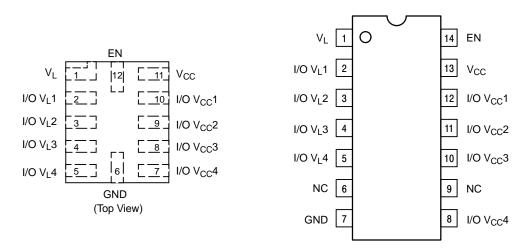


#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

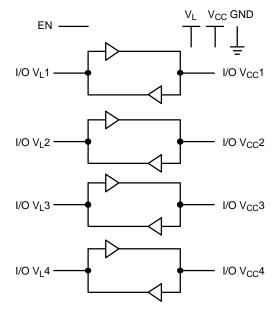
Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NLSX4014MUTAG	UQFN12 (Pb-Free)	3000/Tape & Reel
NLVSX4014MUTAG	UQFN12 (Pb-Free)	3000/Tape & Reel
NLSX4014DR2G	SO–14 (Pb–Free)	2500/Tape & Reel
NLSX4014DTR2G	TSSOP14 (Pb-Free)	2500/Tape & Reel

<sup>+</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, BRD8011/D.

# **NLSX4014**









# **PIN ASSIGNMENT**

Pins	Description
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Input Voltage
VL	V <sub>L</sub> Input Voltage
GND	Ground
EN	Output Enable
I/O V <sub>CC</sub> n	I/O Port, Referenced to V <sub>CC</sub>
I/O V <sub>L</sub> n	I/O Port, Referenced to VL

#### **FUNCTION TABLE**

EN	Operating Mode
L	Hi–Z
Н	I/O Buses Connected

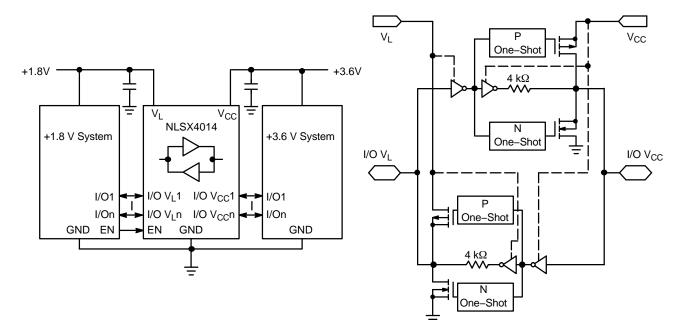


Figure 3. Typical Application Circuit

Figure 4. Simplified Functional Diagram (1 I/O Line) (EN = 1)

# MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Condition	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Voltage	-0.5 to +5.5		V
VL	V <sub>L</sub> Supply Voltage	-0.5 to +5.5		V
I/O V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> -Referenced DC Input/Output Voltage -0.5 to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3			V
I/O V <sub>L</sub>	V <sub>L</sub> -Referenced DC Input/Output Voltage	–0.5 to (V <sub>L</sub> + 0.3)		V
V <sub>EN</sub>	Enable Control Pin DC Input Voltage	-0.5 to +5.5		V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input Diode Clamp Current	-50	V <sub>I</sub> < GND	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	Output Diode Clamp Current	-50	V <sub>O</sub> < GND	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	DC Supply Current Through V <sub>CC</sub>	±100		mA
ΙL	DC Supply Current Through VL	±100		mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	DC Ground Current Through Ground Pin	±100		mA
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150		°C

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.

# **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Symbol	nbol Parameter		Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Voltage		1.3	4.5	V
VL	V <sub>L</sub> Supply Voltage		0.9	V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4	V
V <sub>EN</sub>	Enable Control Pin Voltage		GND	4.5	V
V <sub>IO</sub>	Bus Input/Output Voltage	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> I/O V <sub>L</sub>	GND GND	4.5 4.5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Temperature Range		-40	+85	°C
ΔΙ/ΔV	Input Transition Rise or Rate V <sub>I</sub> , V <sub>IO</sub> from 30% to 70% of V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V $\pm$ 0.3 V		0	10	ns

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.

# DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

					-4	0°C to +85	5°C	
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions (Note 1)	V <sub>CC</sub> (V) (Note 2)	V <sub>L</sub> (V) (Note 3)	Min	Typ (Note 4)	Max	Unit
V <sub>IHC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Input HIGH Voltage		1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	0.8 * V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>ILC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Input LOW Voltage		1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	-	-	0.2 * V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IHL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Input HIGH Voltage		1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	0.8 * V <sub>L</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>ILL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Input LOW Voltage		1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)	-	-	0.2 * V <sub>L</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Control Pin Input HIGH Voltage	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	0.8 * V <sub>L</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Control Pin Input LOW Voltage	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	-	-	0.2 * V <sub>L</sub>	V
V <sub>OHC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Output HIGH Voltage	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Source Current = $20 \ \mu A$	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	0.8 * V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>OLC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Output LOW Voltage	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Sink Current = 20 $\mu$ A	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	-	-	0.2 * V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>OHL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Output HIGH Voltage	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Source Current = 20 $\mu$ A	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	0.8 * V <sub>L</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>OLL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Output LOW Voltage	I/O V <sub>L</sub> Sink Current = 20 $\mu$ A	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	-	-	0.2 * V <sub>L</sub>	V

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.
Normal test conditions are V<sub>EN</sub> = 0 V, C<sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF and C<sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF, unless otherwise specified.
V<sub>CC</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the high voltage port, and V<sub>CC</sub> ranges from +1.3 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions.
V<sub>L</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the low voltage port. V<sub>L</sub> must be less than or equal to (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4) V during normal operation. However, during startup and shutdown conditions, V<sub>L</sub> can be greater than (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4) V.
Typical values are for V<sub>CC</sub> = +2.8 V, V<sub>L</sub> = +1.8 V and T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C. All units are production tested at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed by design.

# **POWER CONSUMPTION**

		Test Conditions (Note 5)	V <sub>CC</sub> (V) (Note 6)	V <sub>1</sub> (V)	–40°C to +85°C			
Symbol	Symbol Parameter			(Note 7)	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I <sub>Q-VCC</sub>	Supply Current from		1.3 to 3.6	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	-	-	1.0	μΑ
	V <sub>CC</sub>	I/O $V_{CCn} = V_{CC}$ or I/O $V_{Ln} = V_L$ and $I_0 = 0$	0	4.1	-	-	2.0	1
		4.5	0	-	-	2.0	1	
I <sub>Q-VL</sub>	Supply Current from $V_L$	$ \begin{array}{l} EN=V_{L;} \text{ I/O } V_{CCn}=0 \text{ V, I/O } V_{Ln}=0 \text{ V,} \\ I/O  V_{CCn}=V_{CC} \text{ or I/O } V_{Ln}=V_{L} \text{ and } I_{o}=0 \end{array} $	1.3 to 3.6	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	-	-	1.0	μΑ
	$EN = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$EN = V_{I}$ , I/O $V_{CCn} = 0$ V, I/O $V_{In} = 0$ V,	-	< (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.2)				1
		$I/O V_{CCn} = V_{CC} \text{ or } I/O V_{Ln} = (V_{CC} - 0.2 \text{ V}) \text{ and } I_0 = 0$	0	4.1	-	-	2.0	
			4.5	0				
I <sub>TS-VCC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Tristate Output Mode Supply Current	EN = 0 V	1.3 to 3.6	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	-	-	1.0	μΑ
I <sub>TS-VL</sub>	V <sub>L</sub> Tristate Output	EN = 0 V	1.3 to 3.6	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> $-$ 0.4)	-	-	0.2	μΑ
	Mode Supply Current	EN = 0 V		V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.2	-	-	2.0	1
I <sub>OZ</sub>	I/O Tristate Output	EN = 0 V	1.3 to 3.6	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)	-	-	0.15	μΑ
Mode Leakage Current		EN = 0 V		V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.2	-	-	2.0	1
I <sub>EN</sub>	Output Enable Pin Input Current	-	1.3 to 3.6	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)	-	-	1.0	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	V <sub>L</sub> Port	I/O V <sub>Ln</sub> = 0 to 4.1 V	0 to 4.5	0	-	-	2.0	μΑ
	V <sub>CC</sub> Port	I/O V <sub>CCn</sub> = 0 to 4.5 V	0	0 to 4.1	-	-	2.0	1

Normal test conditions are V<sub>EN</sub> = 0 V, C<sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF and C<sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF, unless otherwise specified.
 V<sub>CC</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the high voltage port, and V<sub>CC</sub> ranges from +1.3 V to 3.6 V.
 V<sub>L</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the low voltage port. V<sub>L</sub> must be less than or equal to (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4) V during normal operation. However, during startup and shutdown conditions, V<sub>L</sub> can be greater than (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4) V.

# **TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**

					–40°C to +85°C			
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions (Note 8)	V <sub>CC</sub> (V) (Note 9)	<b>V<sub>L</sub> (V)</b> (Note 10)	Min	Typ (Note 11)	Max	Unit
t <sub>R-VCC</sub>	$I/O V_{CC}$ Rise Time (Output = $I/O_V_{CC}$ )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		0.7	2.4	ns
t <sub>F-VCC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> Falltime (Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		0.5	1.0	ns
t <sub>R-VL</sub>	$I/O V_L$ Risetime (Output = $I/O_V_L$ )	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		1.0	3.8	ns
$t_{F-VL}$	$I/O V_L$ Falltime (Output = $I/O_V_L$ )	$C_{IOVL} = 15 \text{ pF}$	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		0.6	1.2	ns
Z <sub>O-VCC</sub>	I/O V <sub>CC</sub> One–Shot Output Impedance		1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		30		Ω
Z <sub>O-VL</sub>	I/O V <sub>L</sub> One–Shot Output Impedance		1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		30		Ω
tPD_VL-VCC	Propagation Delay (Output = $I/O_V_{CC}$ , $t_{PHL}$ , $t_{PLH}$ )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$		4.5	9.3	ns
tPD_VCC-VL	Propagation Delay (Output = I/O_V <sub>L</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub> )	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$		3.0	6.5	ns
t <sub>SK VL-VCC</sub>	Channel-to-Channel Skew (Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		0.2	0.3	nS
tSK_VCC-VL	Channel-to-Channel Skew (Output = I/O_V <sub>L</sub> )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		0.2	0.3	nS
MDR	Maximum Data Rate	(Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> , $C_{IOVCC} = 15 \text{ pF}$ )	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$	110			Mb/s
		$(Output = I/O_V_L, C_{IOVL} = 15 \text{ pF})$	> 2.2	> 1.8	140			1

8. Normal test conditions are V<sub>EN</sub> = 0 V, C<sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF and C<sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF, unless otherwise specified.
9. V<sub>CC</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the high voltage port, and V<sub>CC</sub> ranges from +1.3 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions.
10. V<sub>L</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the low voltage port. V<sub>L</sub> must be less than or equal to (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4) V during normal operation. However, during startup and shutdown conditions, V<sub>L</sub> can be greater than (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4) V.
11. Typical values are for V<sub>CC</sub> = +2.8 V, V<sub>L</sub> = +1.8 V and T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C. All units are production tested at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed by design.

ENABLE	E / DISABLE TIME MEASUREME	INTS			–40°C to +85°C			
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions (Note 12)	V <sub>CC</sub> (V) (Note 13)	<b>V<sub>L</sub> (V)</b> (Note 14)	Min	Typ (Note 15)	Max	
t <sub>EN-VCC</sub>	Turn–On Enable Time (Output = $I/O_V_{CC}$ , $t_{pZH}$ )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		130	180	
	Turn–On Enable Time (Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> , t <sub>pZL</sub> )	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$		100	150	
t <sub>EN-VL</sub>	Turn–On Enable Time (Output = I/O_V <sub>L</sub> , t <sub>pZH</sub> )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		95	185	
	Turn–On Enable Time (Output = I/O_V <sub>L</sub> , t <sub>pZL</sub> )	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		70	110	
t <sub>DIS-VCC</sub>	Turn–Off Disable Time (Output = $I/O_V_{CC}$ , $t_{pHZ}$ )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$		175	250	
	Propagation Delay (Output = I/O_V <sub>CC</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub> )	C <sub>IOVL</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to (V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.4)		150	190	
t <sub>DIS-VL</sub>	Turn–Off Disable Time (Output = $I/O_V_L$ , $t_{pHZ}$ )	C <sub>IOVCC</sub> = 15 pF	1.3 to 4.5	0.9 to $(V_{CC} - 0.4)$		180	250	

#### Ε

Propagation Delay (Output =  $I/O_V_L$ ,

t<sub>PLZ</sub>)

12. Normal test conditions are  $V_{EN} = 0$  V,  $C_{IOVCC} = 15$  pF and  $C_{IOVL} = 15$  pF, unless otherwise specified. 13.  $V_{CC}$  is the supply voltage associated with the high voltage port, and  $V_{CC}$  ranges from +1.3 V to 4.5 V under normal operating conditions. 14.  $V_L$  is the supply voltage associated with the low voltage port.  $V_L$  must be less than or equal to ( $V_{CC} - 0.4$ ) V during normal operation. However, during startup and shutdown conditions,  $V_L$  can be greater than ( $V_{CC} - 0.4$ ) V. 15. Typical values are for  $V_{CC} = +2.8$  V,  $V_L = +1.8$  V and  $T_A = +25$  °C. All units are production tested at  $T_A = +25$  °C. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed by design

1.3 to 4.5 0.9 to (V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.4)

 $C_{IOVL} = 15 \, pF$ 

temperature range are guaranteed by design.

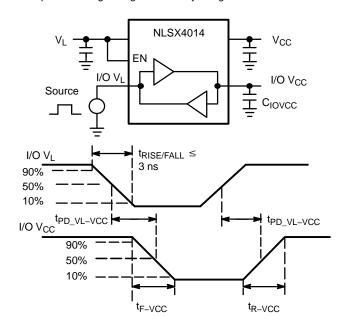
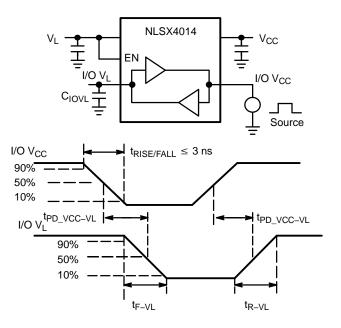


Figure 5. Driving I/O V<sub>L</sub> Test Circuit and Timing



Unit

ns

ns

ns

ns

ns

ns

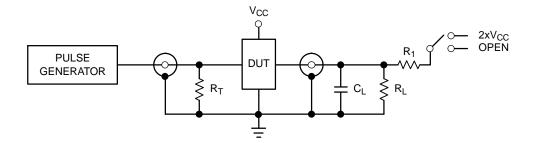
ns

ns

220

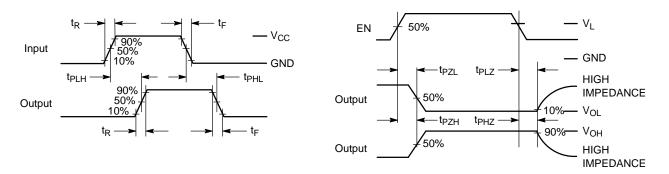
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Figure 6. Driving I/O V<sub>CC</sub> Test Circuit and Timing



Test	Switch
t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PHZ</sub>	Open
t <sub>PZL</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub>	2 x V <sub>CC</sub>

 $C_L$  = 15 pF or equivalent (Includes jig and probe capacitance)  $R_L$  =  $R_1$  = 50 k $\Omega$  or equivalent  $R_T$  =  $Z_{OUT}$  of pulse generator (typically 50  $\Omega$ )



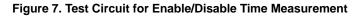


Figure 8. Timing Definitions for Propagation Delays and Enable/Disable Measurement

# NLSX4014

# IMPORTANT APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

#### Level Translator Architecture

The NLSX4014 auto sense translator provides bi-directional voltage level shifting to transfer data in multiple supply voltage systems. This device has two supply voltages,  $V_L$  and  $V_{CC}$ , which set the logic levels on the input and output sides of the translator. When used to transfer data from the  $V_L$  to the  $V_{CC}$  ports, input signals referenced to the  $V_L$  supply are translated to output signals with a logic level matched to  $V_{CC}$ . In a similar manner, the  $V_{CC}$  to  $V_L$  translation shifts input signals with a logic level compatible to  $V_{CC}$  to an output signal matched to  $V_L$ .

The NLSX4014 consists of four bi-directional channels that independently determine the direction of the data flow without requiring a directional pin. The one-shot circuits are used to detect the rising or falling input signals. In addition, the one shots decrease the rise and fall time of the output signal for high-to-low and low-to-high transitions.

#### **Input Driver Requirements**

For proper operation, the input driver to the auto sense translator should be capable of driving 2.0 mA of peak output current.

## **Output Load Requirements**

The NLSX4014 is designed to drive CMOS inputs. Resistive pullup or pulldown loads of less than 50 k $\Omega$  should not be used with this device. The NLSX3373 or NLSX3378 open-drain auto sense translators are alternate translator options for an application such as the I<sup>2</sup>C bus that requires pullup resistors.

#### Enable Input (EN)

The NLSX4014 has an Enable pin (EN) that provides tri–state operation at the I/O pins. Driving the Enable pin to a low logic level minimizes the power consumption of the device and drives the I/O  $V_{CC}$  and I/O  $V_L$  pins to a high impedance state. Normal translation operation occurs when the EN pin is equal to a logic high signal. The EN pin is referenced to the  $V_L$  supply and has Over–Voltage Tolerant (OVT) protection.

#### Uni-Directional versus Bi-Directional Translation

The NLSX4014 can function as a non-inverting uni-directional translator. One advantage of using the translator as a uni-directional device is that each I/O pin can be configured as either an input or output. The configurable input or output feature is especially useful in applications such as SPI that use multiple uni-directional I/O lines to send data to and from a device. The flexible I/O port of the auto sense translator simplifies the trace connections on the PCB.

### **Power Supply Guidelines**

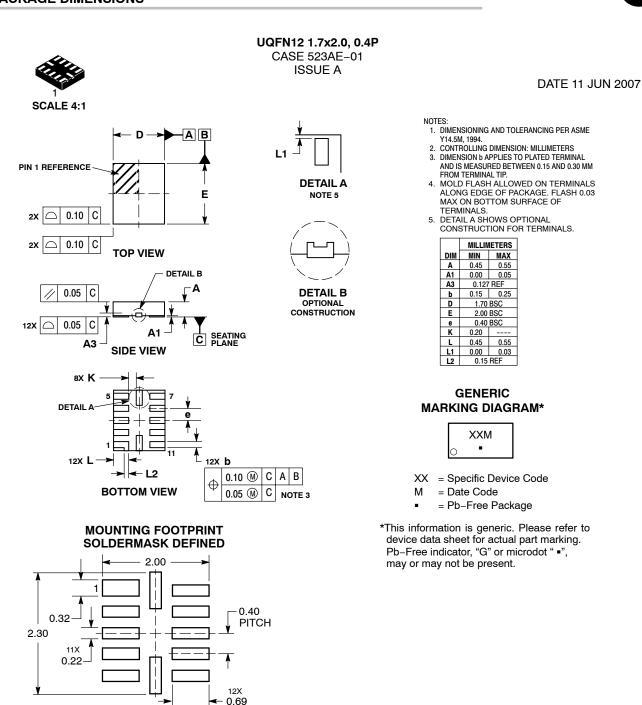
It is recommended that the V<sub>L</sub> supply should be less than or equal to the value of the V<sub>CC</sub> minus 0.4 V. The sequencing of the power supplies will not damage the device during the power up operation; however, the current consumption of the device will increase if V<sub>L</sub> exceeds V<sub>CC</sub> minus 0.4 V. In addition, the I/O V<sub>CC</sub> and I/O V<sub>L</sub> pins are in the high impedance state if either supply voltage is equal to 0 V.

For optimal performance, 0.01 to 0.1  $\mu$ F decoupling capacitors should be used on the V<sub>L</sub> and V<sub>CC</sub> power supply pins. Ceramic capacitors are a good design choice to filter and bypass any noise signals on the power supply voltage lines to the ground plane of the PCB. The noise immunity will be maximized by placing the capacitors as close as possible to the supply and ground pins, along with minimizing the PCB connection traces.

The NLSX4014 provides power supply isolation if either supply voltage  $V_L$  or  $V_{CC}$  is equal to 0 V. The isolation occurs because the I/O pins are in the high impedance state. It is recommended that pulldown resistors should be used if the  $V_L$  or  $V_{CC}$  are floated or in a high impedance state. A pulldown resistor connected from the supply voltage to ground ensures that the translator's supply voltage is equal to 0 V.

# MECHANICAL CASE OUTLINE PACKAGE DIMENSIONS





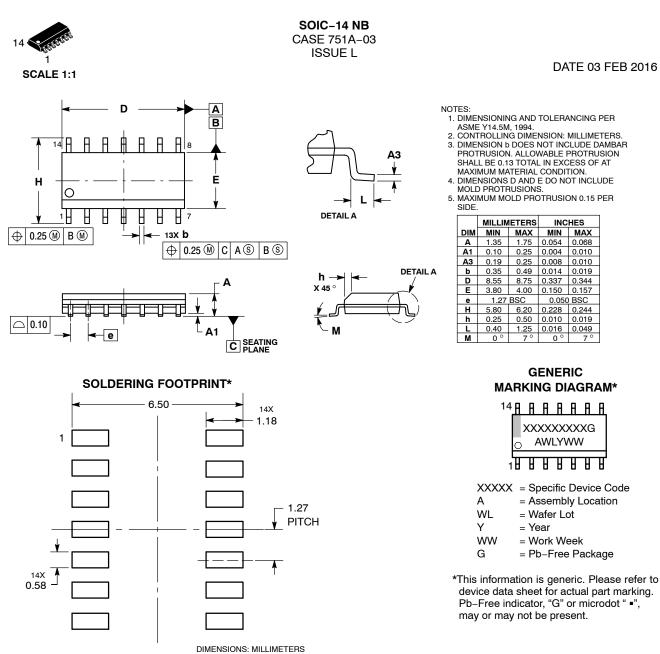
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\*For additional information on our Pb–Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

# **STYLES ON PAGE 2**

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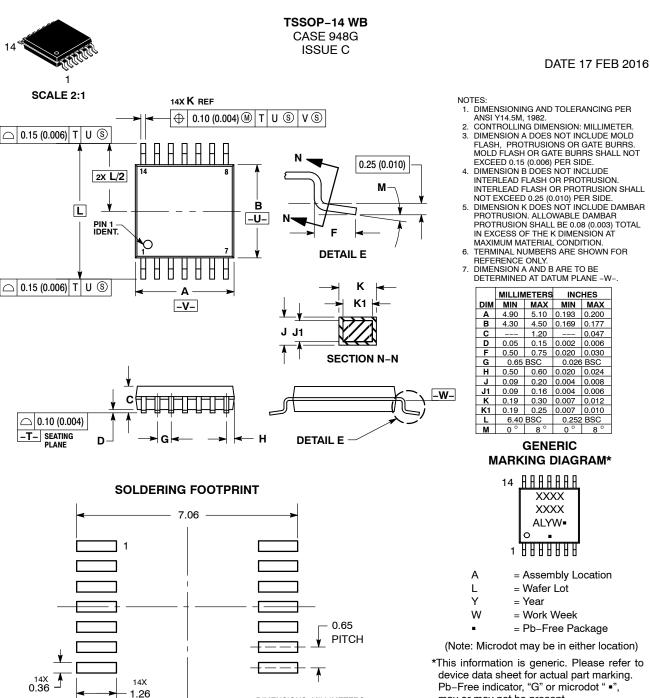
# DATE 03 FEB 2016

STYLE 1: PIN 1. COMMON CATHODE 2. ANODE/CATHODE 3. ANODE/CATHODE 4. NO CONNECTION 5. ANODE/CATHODE 6. NO CONNECTION 7. ANODE/CATHODE 8. ANODE/CATHODE 9. ANODE/CATHODE 10. NO CONNECTION 11. ANODE/CATHODE 12. ANODE/CATHODE 13. NO CONNECTION 14. COMMON ANODE	STYLE 2: CANCELLED	STYLE 3: PIN 1. NO CONNECTION 2. ANODE 3. ANODE 4. NO CONNECTION 5. ANODE 6. NO CONNECTION 7. ANODE 8. ANODE 9. ANODE 10. NO CONNECTION 11. ANODE 12. ANODE 13. NO CONNECTION 14. COMMON CATHODE	STYLE 4: PIN 1. NO CONNECTION 2. CATHODE 3. CATHODE 4. NO CONNECTION 5. CATHODE 6. NO CONNECTION 7. CATHODE 8. CATHODE 10. NO CONNECTION 11. CATHODE 12. CATHODE 13. NO CONNECTION 14. COMMON ANODE
STYLE 5: PIN 1. COMMON CATHODE 2. ANODE/CATHODE 3. ANODE/CATHODE 4. ANODE/CATHODE 5. ANODE/CATHODE 6. NO CONNECTION 7. COMMON ANODE 8. COMMON CATHODE 10. ANODE/CATHODE 11. ANODE/CATHODE 12. ANODE/CATHODE 13. NO CONNECTION 14. COMMON ANODE	STYLE 6: PIN 1. CATHODE 2. CATHODE 3. CATHODE 4. CATHODE 5. CATHODE 6. CATHODE 7. CATHODE 8. ANODE 9. ANODE 10. ANODE 11. ANODE 12. ANODE 13. ANODE 14. ANODE	STYLE 7: PIN 1. ANODE/CATHODE 2. COMMON ANODE 3. COMMON CATHODE 4. ANODE/CATHODE 5. ANODE/CATHODE 6. ANODE/CATHODE 8. ANODE/CATHODE 9. ANODE/CATHODE 10. ANODE/CATHODE 11. COMMON CATHODE 12. COMMON ANODE 13. ANODE/CATHODE 14. ANODE/CATHODE	STYLE 8: PIN 1. COMMON CATHODE 2. ANODE/CATHODE 3. ANODE/CATHODE 4. NO CONNECTION 5. ANODE/CATHODE 6. ANODE/CATHODE 7. COMMON ANODE 9. ANODE/CATHODE 10. ANODE/CATHODE 11. NO CONNECTION 12. ANODE/CATHODE 13. ANODE/CATHODE 14. COMMON CATHODE

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