

# GTL2018

## 8-bit LVTTTL to GTL transceiver

Rev. 2 — 29 August 2011

Product data sheet

### 1. General description

The GTL2018 is an octal translating transceiver designed for 3.3 V LVTTTL system interface with a GTL-/GTL/GTL+ bus.

The direction pin (DIR) allows the part to function as either a GTL-to-LVTTTL sampling receiver or as an LVTTTL-to-GTL interface.

The GTL2018 LVTTTL inputs (only) are tolerant up to 5.5 V, allowing direct access to TTL or 5 V CMOS inputs.

### 2. Features and benefits

- Operates as an octal GTL-/GTL/GTL+ sampling receiver or as an LVTTTL to GTL-/GTL/GTL+ driver
- 3.0 V to 3.6 V operation with 5 V tolerant LVTTTL input
- GTL input and output 3.6 V tolerant
- $V_{ref}$  adjustable from 0.5 V to  $0.5V_{CC}$
- Partial power-down permitted
- Latch-up protection exceeds 100 mA per JESD78
- ESD protection exceeds 2000 V HBM per JESD22-A114 and 1000 V CDM per JESD22-CC101
- AEC-Q100 compliance available
- Package offered: TSSOP24

### 3. Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$C_i$	input capacitance	control inputs; $V_I = 3.0\text{ V or }0\text{ V}$	-	2	2.5	pF
$C_{io}$	input/output capacitance	A port; $V_O = 3.0\text{ V or }0\text{ V}$	-	4.6	6	pF
		B port; $V_O = V_{TT}$ or 0 V	-	3.4	4.3	pF
<b>GTL; <math>V_{ref} = 0.8\text{ V}</math>; <math>V_{TT} = 1.2\text{ V}</math></b>						
$t_{PLH}$	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	An to Bn; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a>	-	2.8	5	ns
$t_{PHL}$	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	An to Bn; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a>	-	3.4	7	ns
$t_{PLH}$	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	Bn to An; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	-	5.2	8	ns
$t_{PHL}$	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	Bn to An; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	-	4.9	7	ns



## 4. Ordering information

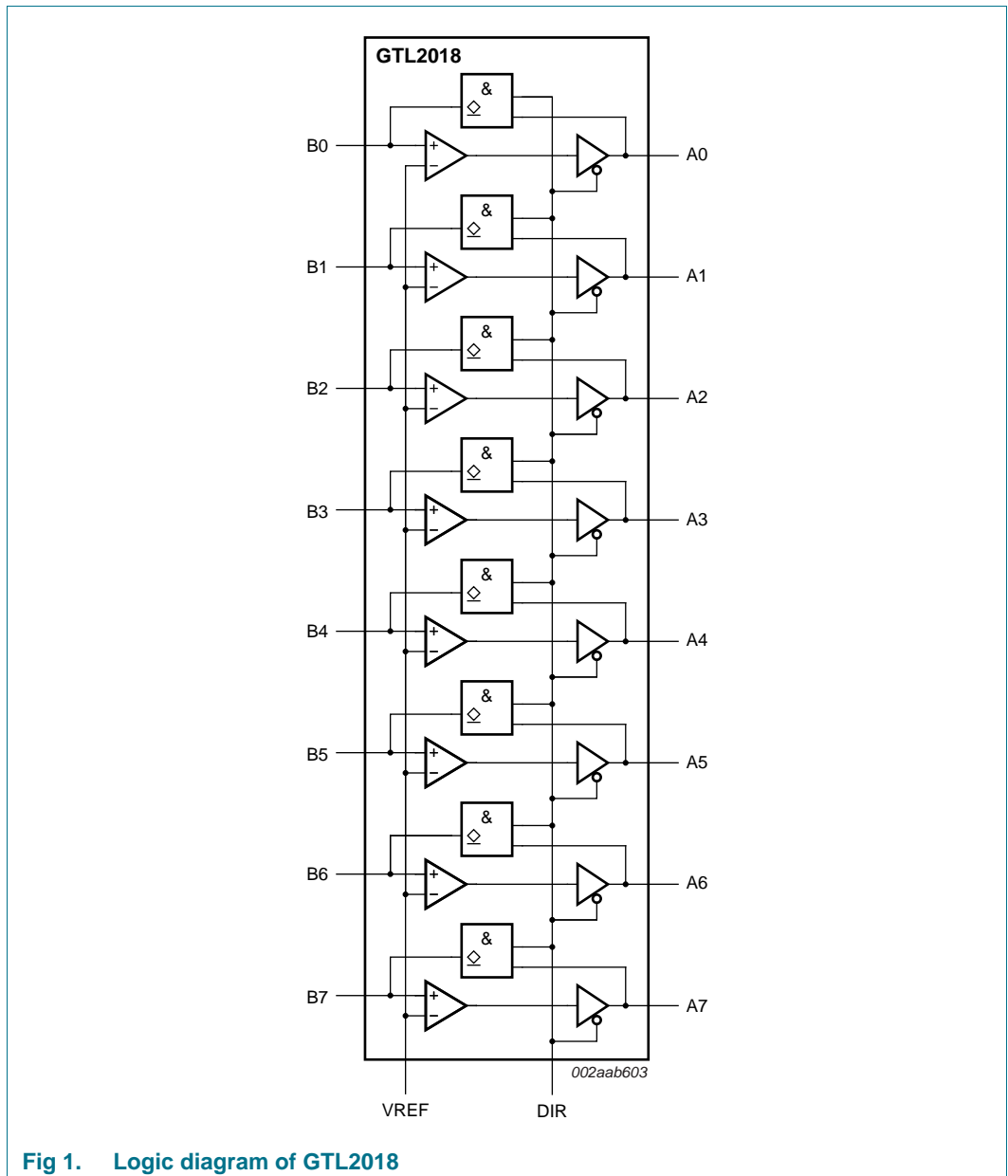
**Table 2. Ordering information**

$T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Type number	Topside mark	Package		Version
		Name	Description	
GTL2018PW	GTL2018PW	TSSOP24	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 24 leads;	SOT355-1
GTL2018PW/Q900			body width 4.4 mm	

[1] GTL2018PW/Q900 is AEC-Q100 compliant. Contact [i2c.support@nxp.com](mailto:i2c.support@nxp.com) for PPAP.

## 5. Functional diagram



**Fig 1. Logic diagram of GTL2018**

## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1 Pinning

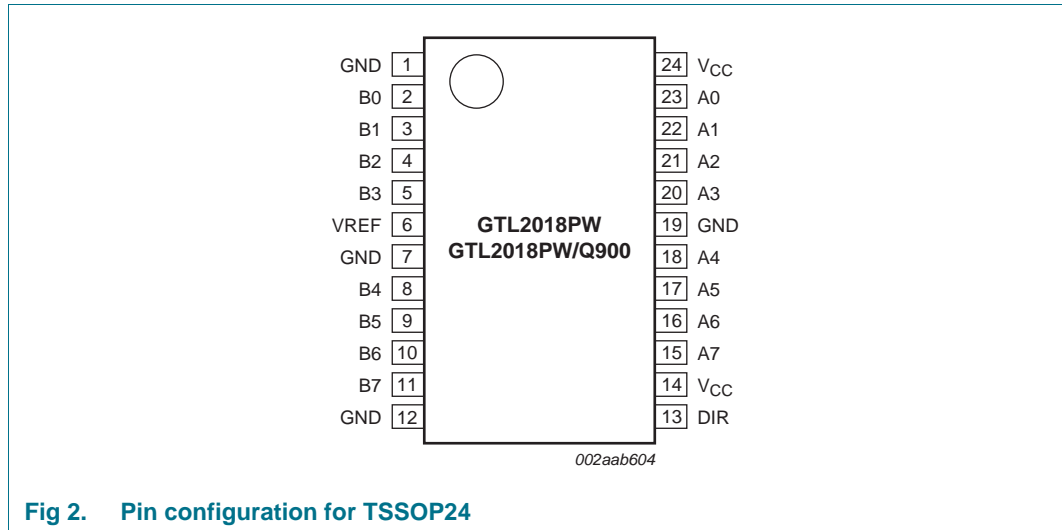


Fig 2. Pin configuration for TSSOP24

### 6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
GND	1, 7, 12, 19	ground (0 V)
B0	2	data inputs/outputs (B side, GTL)
B1	3	
B2	4	
B3	5	
B4	8	
B5	9	
B6	10	
B7	11	
VREF	6	GTL reference voltage
DIR	13	direction control input (LVTTTL)
V <sub>CC</sub>	14, 24	positive supply voltage
A7	15	data inputs/outputs (A side, LVTTTL)
A6	16	
A5	17	
A4	18	
A3	20	
A2	21	
A1	22	
A0	23	

## 7. Functional description

Refer to [Figure 1 “Logic diagram of GTL2018”](#).

### 7.1 Function table

**Table 4. Function table**

*H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level.*

Input	Input/output	
DIR	An (LVTTTL)	Bn (GTL)
H	input	Bn = An
L	An = Bn	input

## 8. Limiting values

**Table 5. Limiting values**

*In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).*

*Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		-0.5	4.6	V
$I_{IK}$	input clamping current	$V_I < 0$ V	-	-50	mA
$V_I$	input voltage	A port	-0.5 <sup>[1]</sup>	7.0	V
		B port	-0.5 <sup>[1]</sup>	4.6	V
$I_{OK}$	output clamping current	$V_O < 0$ V	-	-50	mA
$V_O$	output voltage	output in OFF or HIGH state; A port	-0.5 <sup>[1]</sup>	7.0	V
		output in OFF or HIGH state; B port	-0.5 <sup>[1]</sup>	4.6	V
$I_{OL}$	LOW-level output current	A port	<sup>[2]</sup> -	32	mA
		B port	<sup>[2]</sup> -	80	mA
$I_{OH}$	HIGH-level output current	A port	<sup>[3]</sup> -	-32	mA
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		<sup>[4]</sup> -60	+150	°C

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

[2] Current into any output in the LOW state.

[3] Current into any output in the HIGH state.

[4] The performance capability of a high-performance integrated circuit in conjunction with its thermal environment can create junction temperatures which are detrimental to reliability. The maximum junction temperature of this integrated circuit should not exceed 150 °C.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions<sup>[1]</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		3.0	-	3.6	V
$V_{TT}$	termination voltage <sup>[2]</sup>	GTL-	0.85	0.9	0.95	V
		GTL	1.14	1.2	1.26	V
		GTL+	1.35	1.5	1.65	V
$V_{ref}$	reference voltage	overall	0.5	$\frac{2}{3}V_{TT}$	$0.5V_{CC}$	V
		GTL-	0.5	0.6	0.63	V
		GTL	0.76	0.8	0.84	V
		GTL+	0.87	1.0	1.10	V
$V_I$	input voltage	B port	0	$V_{TT}$	3.6	V
		except B port <sup>[3]</sup>	0	3.3	5.5	V
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	B port	$V_{ref} + 0.050$	-	-	V
		except B port	2	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	B port	-	-	$V_{ref} - 0.050$	V
		except B port	-	-	0.8	V
$I_{OH}$	HIGH-level output current	A port	-	-	-16	mA
$I_{OL}$	LOW-level output current	B port	-	-	40	mA
		A port	-	-	16	mA
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature	operating in free air	-40	-	+85	°C

[1] Unused inputs must be held HIGH or LOW to prevent them from floating.

[2]  $V_{TT}$  maximum of 3.6 V with resistor sized to so  $I_{OL}$  maximum is not exceeded.

[3] A0 to A7  $V_{I(max)}$  is 3.6 V if configured as outputs (DIR = LOW).

## 10. Static characteristics

**Table 7. Static characteristics**

Recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V);  $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Unit
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	A port; $V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$ to $3.6\text{ V}$ ; $I_{OH} = -100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	[2] $V_{CC} - 0.2$	-	-	V
		A port; $V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{OH} = -16\text{ mA}$	[2] 2.0	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	B port; $V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{OL} = 40\text{ mA}$	[2] -	0.23	0.4	V
		A port; $V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{OL} = 8\text{ mA}$	[2] -	0.28	0.4	V
		A port; $V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{OL} = 12\text{ mA}$	[2] -	0.40	0.55	V
		A port; $V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{OL} = 16\text{ mA}$	[2] -	0.55	0.8	V
$I_I$	input current	control inputs; $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	-	-	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
		B port; $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{TT}$ or GND	-	-	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
		A port; $V_{CC} = 0\text{ V}$ or $3.6\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = 5.5\text{ V}$	-	-	10	$\mu\text{A}$
		A port; $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{CC}$	-	-	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
		A port; $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	-5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OZ}$	off-state output current	A port; $V_{CC} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $V_I$ or $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ to $3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 100$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	A port; $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $I_O = 0\text{ mA}$	-	8	12	mA
		B port; $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{TT}$ or GND; $I_O = 0\text{ mA}$	-	8	12	mA
$\Delta I_{CC}$ <sup>[3]</sup>	additional supply current	per input; A port or control inputs; $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6\text{ V}$	-	-	500	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_i$	input capacitance	control inputs; $V_I = 3.0\text{ V}$ or $0\text{ V}$	-	2	2.5	pF
$C_{io}$	input/output capacitance	A port; $V_O = 3.0\text{ V}$ or $0\text{ V}$	-	4.6	6	pF
		B port; $V_O = V_{TT}$ or $0\text{ V}$	-	3.4	4.3	pF

[1] All typical values are measured at  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

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

[3] This is the increase in supply current for each input that is at the specified TTL voltage level rather than  $V_{CC}$  or GND.

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 8. Dynamic characteristics**

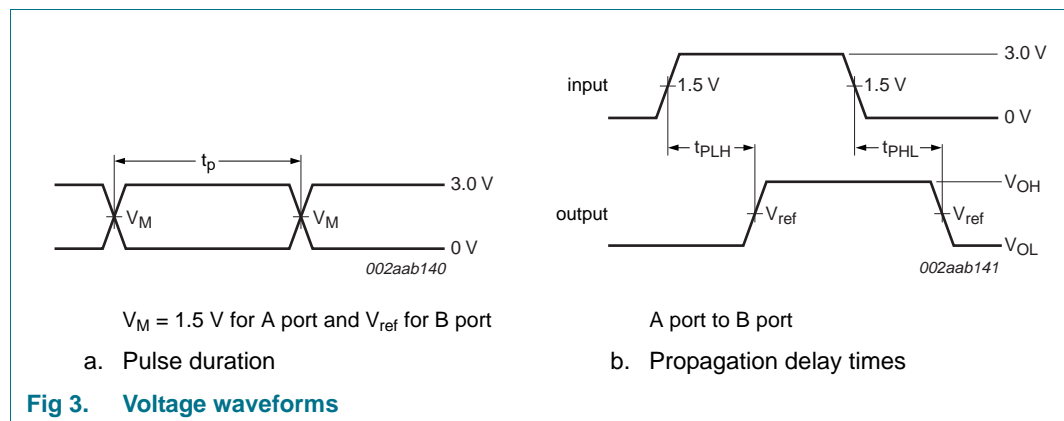
$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$ .

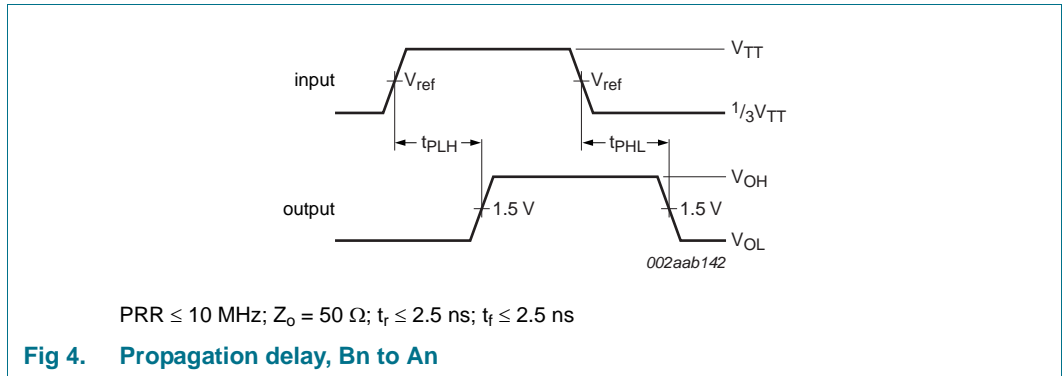
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Unit
<b>GTL-; <math>V_{ref} = 0.6\text{ V}</math>; <math>V_{TT} = 0.9\text{ V}</math></b>						
$t_{PLH}$	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	An to Bn; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a>	-	2.8	5	ns
$t_{PHL}$	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	An to Bn; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a>	-	3.3	7	ns
$t_{PLH}$	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	Bn to An; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	-	5.3	8	ns
$t_{PHL}$	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	Bn to An; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	-	5.2	8	ns
<b>GTL; <math>V_{ref} = 0.8\text{ V}</math>; <math>V_{TT} = 1.2\text{ V}</math></b>						
$t_{PLH}$	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	An to Bn; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a>	-	2.8	5	ns
$t_{PHL}$	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	An to Bn; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a>	-	3.4	7	ns
$t_{PLH}$	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	Bn to An; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	-	5.2	8	ns
$t_{PHL}$	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	Bn to An; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	-	4.9	7	ns
<b>GTL+; <math>V_{ref} = 1.0\text{ V}</math>; <math>V_{TT} = 1.5\text{ V}</math></b>						
$t_{PLH}$	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	An to Bn; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a>	-	2.8	5	ns
$t_{PHL}$	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	An to Bn; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a>	-	3.4	7	ns
$t_{PLH}$	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	Bn to An; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	-	5.1	8	ns
$t_{PHL}$	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	Bn to An; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	-	4.7	7	ns

[1] All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$  and  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

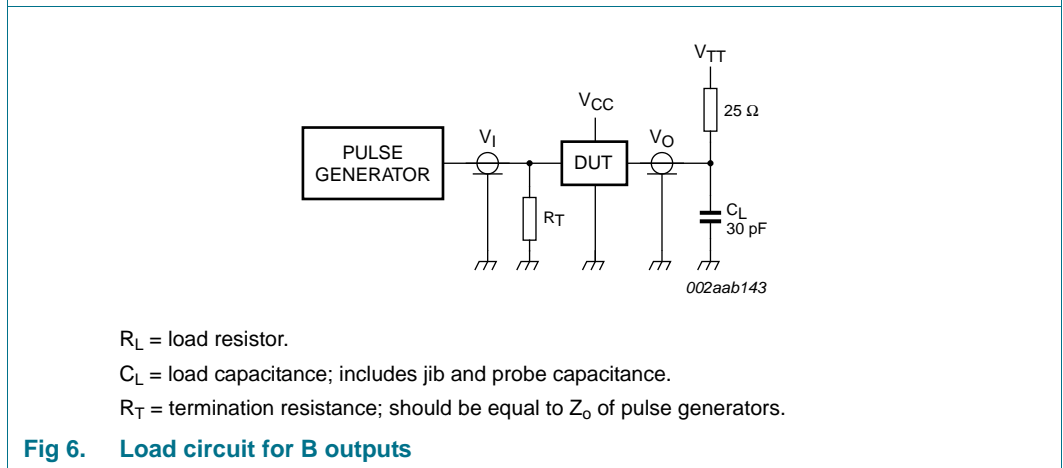
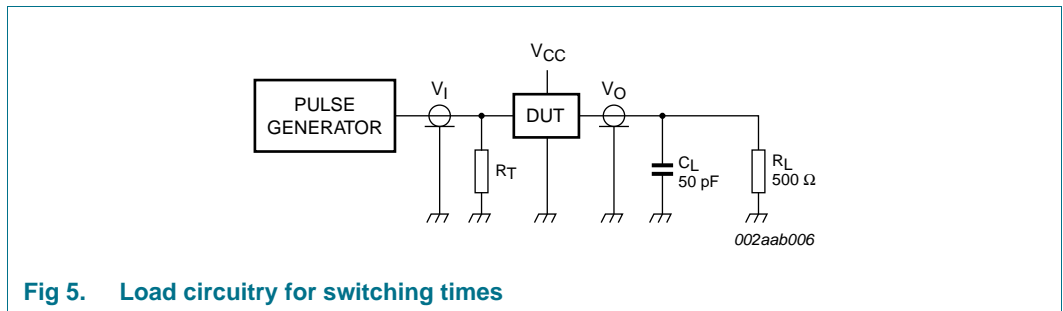
### 11.1 Waveforms

$V_M = 1.5\text{ V}$  at  $V_{CC} \geq 3.0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_M = 0.5V_{CC}$  at  $V_{CC} \leq 2.7\text{ V}$  for A ports and control pins;  
 $V_M = V_{ref}$  for B ports.





## 12. Test information





13. Package outline

TSSOP24: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 24 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT355-1

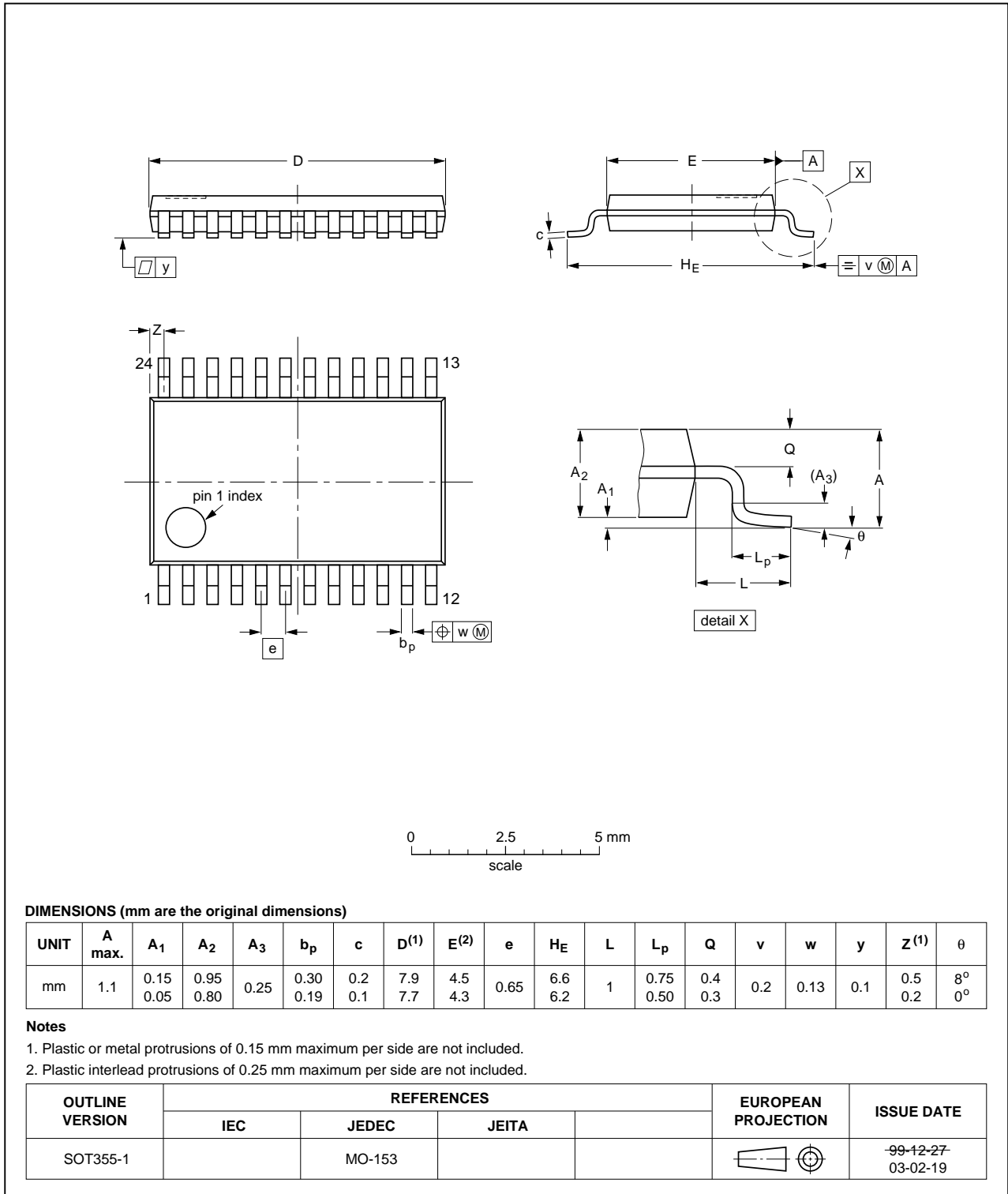


Fig 7. Package outline SOT355-1 (TSSOP24)

## 14. Soldering of SMD packages

This text provides a very brief insight into a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in Application Note *AN10365 "Surface mount reflow soldering description"*.

### 14.1 Introduction to soldering

Soldering is one of the most common methods through which packages are attached to Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), to form electrical circuits. The soldered joint provides both the mechanical and the electrical connection. There is no single soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and Surface Mount Devices (SMDs) are mixed on one printed wiring board; however, it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. Reflow soldering is ideal for the small pitches and high densities that come with increased miniaturization.

### 14.2 Wave and reflow soldering

Wave soldering is a joining technology in which the joints are made by solder coming from a standing wave of liquid solder. The wave soldering process is suitable for the following:

- Through-hole components
- Leaded or leadless SMDs, which are glued to the surface of the printed circuit board

Not all SMDs can be wave soldered. Packages with solder balls, and some leadless packages which have solder lands underneath the body, cannot be wave soldered. Also, leaded SMDs with leads having a pitch smaller than ~0.6 mm cannot be wave soldered, due to an increased probability of bridging.

The reflow soldering process involves applying solder paste to a board, followed by component placement and exposure to a temperature profile. Leaded packages, packages with solder balls, and leadless packages are all reflow solderable.

Key characteristics in both wave and reflow soldering are:

- Board specifications, including the board finish, solder masks and vias
- Package footprints, including solder thieves and orientation
- The moisture sensitivity level of the packages
- Package placement
- Inspection and repair
- Lead-free soldering versus SnPb soldering

### 14.3 Wave soldering

Key characteristics in wave soldering are:

- Process issues, such as application of adhesive and flux, clinching of leads, board transport, the solder wave parameters, and the time during which components are exposed to the wave
- Solder bath specifications, including temperature and impurities

### 14.4 Reflow soldering

Key characteristics in reflow soldering are:

- Lead-free versus SnPb soldering; note that a lead-free reflow process usually leads to higher minimum peak temperatures (see [Figure 8](#)) than a SnPb process, thus reducing the process window
- Solder paste printing issues including smearing, release, and adjusting the process window for a mix of large and small components on one board
- Reflow temperature profile; this profile includes preheat, reflow (in which the board is heated to the peak temperature) and cooling down. It is imperative that the peak temperature is high enough for the solder to make reliable solder joints (a solder paste characteristic). In addition, the peak temperature must be low enough that the packages and/or boards are not damaged. The peak temperature of the package depends on package thickness and volume and is classified in accordance with [Table 9](#) and [10](#)

**Table 9. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020C)**

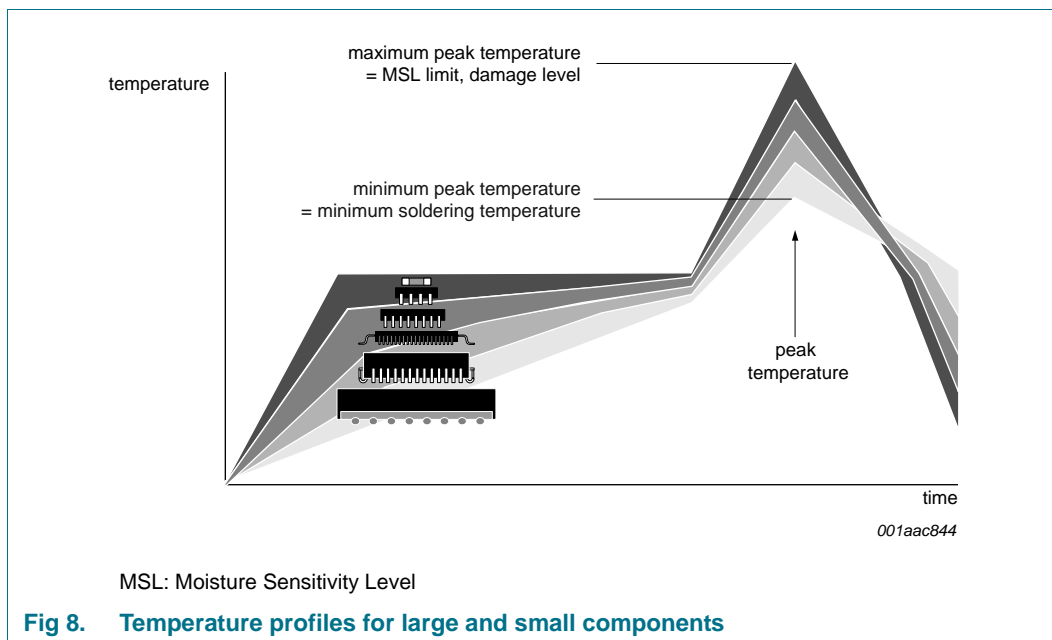
Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)	
	Volume (mm <sup>3</sup> )	
	< 350	≥ 350
< 2.5	235	220
≥ 2.5	220	220

**Table 10. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020C)**

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)		
	Volume (mm <sup>3</sup> )		
	< 350	350 to 2000	> 2000
< 1.6	260	260	260
1.6 to 2.5	260	250	245
> 2.5	250	245	245

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on the packing, must be respected at all times.

Studies have shown that small packages reach higher temperatures during reflow soldering, see [Figure 8](#).



For further information on temperature profiles, refer to Application Note AN10365 “Surface mount reflow soldering description”.

## 15. Abbreviations

**Table 11. Abbreviations**

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged-Device Model
CMOS	Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
GTL	Gunning Transceiver Logic
HBM	Human Body Model
LVTTTL	Low Voltage Transistor-Transistor Logic
PRR	Pulse Repetition Rate
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

## 16. Revision history

Table 12. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
GTL2018 v.2	20110829	Product data sheet	-	GTL2018 v.1
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Section 2 "Features and benefits"</a>:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 6th bullet item corrected from "...exceeds 500 mA per JESD78" to "...exceeds 100 mA per JESD78"</li> <li>– 7th bullet item: removed phrase "200 V MM per JESD22-A115"</li> <li>– added (new) 8th bullet item "AEC-Q100 compliance available"</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Table 2 "Ordering information"</a>:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– added type number GTL2018PW/Q900</li> <li>– added <a href="#">Table note [1]</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Figure 2 "Pin configuration for TSSOP24"</a> modified: added type number GTL2018PW/Q900</li> </ul>			
GTL2018 v.1	20070215	Product data sheet	-	-

## 17. Legal information

### 17.1 Data sheet status

Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup>	Product status <sup>[3]</sup>	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
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[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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## 18. Contact information

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

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