## FEATURES

- Specified Break-Before-Make Switching
- Low ON-State Resistance ( $0.3 \Omega$ Max)
- Low Charge Injection
- Excellent ON-State Resistance Matching
- Low Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)
- $1.65-\mathrm{V}$ to $3.6-\mathrm{V}$ Single-Supply Operation
- Control Inputs Are 1.8-V Logic Compatible
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, Class II
- ESD Performance Tested Per JESD 22
- 2000-V Human-Body Model (A114-B, Class II)
- 1000-V Charged-Device Model (C101)



## APPLICATIONS

- Cell Phones
- PDAs
- Portable Instrumentation
- Audio and Video Signal Routing
- Low-Voltage Data-Acquisition Systems
- Communication Circuits
- Modems
- Hard Drives
- Computer Peripherals
- Wireless Terminals and Peripherals


## DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION

The TS3A24159 is a dual single-pole double-throw (SPDT) analog switch that is designed to operate from 1.65 V to 3.6 V . It offers low ON -state resistance and excellent ON -state resistance matching with the break-before-make feature, to prevent signal distortion during the transferring of a signal from one channel to another. The device has excellent total harmonic distortion (THD) performance and consumes very low power. These features make this device suitable for portable audio applications.

ORDERING INFORMATION

| $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{A}}$ | PACKAGE ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | ORDERABLE PART NUMBER | TOP-SIDE MARKING |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | NanoFree ${ }^{\text {TM }}($ DSBGA $)-$ YZP | Reel of 3000 | TS3A24159YZPR | PREVIEW |
|  | VSSOP - DGS $(\mathrm{MSOP})$ | Reel of 2500 | TS3A24159DGSR | L8R |
|  | QFN - DRC $(\mathrm{SON})$ | Reel of 3000 | TS3A24159DRCR | ZWS |

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS ${ }^{(1)}$

| Configuration | Dual 2:1 Multiplexer/Demultiplexer <br> $(2 \times$ SPDT $)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Number of channels | 2 |
| ON-state resistance $\left(\mathrm{r}_{\text {on }}\right)$ | $0.3 \Omega \mathrm{Max}$ |
| ON-state resistance match $\left(\Delta \mathrm{r}_{\text {on }}\right)$ | $0.05 \Omega \mathrm{Max}$ |
| ON-state resistance flatness $\left(\mathrm{r}_{\text {onnflat }}\right)$ | $0.04 \Omega \mathrm{Max}$ |
| Turn-on/turn-off time $\left(\mathrm{t}_{\text {ON }} / \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{OFF}}\right)$ | $20 \mathrm{~ns} / 12 \mathrm{~ns}$ |
| Break-before-make time $\left(\mathrm{t}_{\text {BBM }}\right)$ | 10 ns |
| Charge injection $\left(\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{C}}\right)$ | 9 pC |
| Bandwidth $(\mathrm{BW})$ | 23 MHz |
| OFF isolation $\left(\mathrm{O}_{\text {ISO }}\right)$ | -72 dB |
| Crosstalk $\left(\mathrm{X}_{\text {TALK }}\right)$ | -96 dB |
| Total harmonic distortion $(\mathrm{THD})$ | $0.003 \%$ |
| Power-supply current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{+}\right)$ | 15 nA |
| Package options | $10-\mathrm{pin} \mathrm{MSOP}, \mathrm{SON} WCSP$, |

(1) $\mathrm{V}_{+}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## FUNCTION TABLE

| IN | NC TO COM, <br> COM TO NC | NO TO COM, <br> COM TO NO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L | ON | OFF |
| $H$ | OFF | ON |

## Absolute Maximum Ratings ${ }^{(1)(2)}$

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

|  |  |  | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | Supply voltage range ${ }^{(3)}$ |  | -0.5 | 3.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}$ <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}$ | Analog voltage range ${ }^{(3)(4)(5)}$ |  | -0.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{+}+0.5$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {IOK }}$ | Analog port diode current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}<0$ | -50 | 50 | mA |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline I_{\mathrm{NC}} \\ I_{\mathrm{NO}} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ON-state switch current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=0$ to $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | -300 | 300 | mA |
|  | ON-state peak switch current ${ }^{(6)}$ |  | -500 | 500 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ | Digital input voltage range |  | -0.5 | 3.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IK}}$ | Digital input clamp current ${ }^{(3)}{ }^{(4)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}<0$ | -50 |  | mA |
| $I_{+}$ | Continuous current through $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ |  |  | 100 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{GND}}$ | Continuous current through GND |  | -100 |  | mA |
| $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ | Package thermal impedance ${ }^{(7)}$ | DGS package |  | 165 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
|  |  | DRC package |  | 56.5 |  |
|  |  | YZP package |  | TBD |  |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | Storage temperature range |  | -65 | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum.
(3) All voltages are with respect to ground, unless otherwise specified.
(4) The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.
(5) This value is limited to 5.5 V maximum.
(6) Pulse at 1 -ms duration $<10 \%$ duty cycle.
(7) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

DUAL-CHANNEL 2:1 MULTIPLEXER/DEMULTIPLEXER

## Electrical Characteristics for 3-V Supply ${ }^{(1)}$

$\mathrm{V}_{+}=2.7$ to $3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS |  | TA | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Analog Switch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analog signal range | $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NC}}}}{\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}},}$ |  |  |  |  | 0 |  | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | V |
| Peak ON resistance | $r_{\text {peak }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \leq\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}\right) \leq \mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, <br> See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V |  | 0.2 | 0.3 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.35 |  |
| ON-state resistance | $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=2 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, <br> See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V |  | 0.26 | 0.3 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.34 |  |
| ON-state resistance match between channels | $\Delta r_{\text {on }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=2 \mathrm{~V}, 0.8 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V |  | 0.01 | 0.05 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.05 |  |
| ON-state resistance flatness | $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on(flat) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \leq\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}\right) \leq \mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V | 0.13 |  |  | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=2 \mathrm{~V}, 0.8 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-100 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, <br> See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 0.01 | 0.04 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.05 |  |
| NC, NO OFF leakage current | $I_{\text {NC(OFF) }}$, ${ }^{\mathrm{NO}} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{OFF})$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$, or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1 \mathrm{~V}$, | Switch OFF, See Figure 11 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.6 V | -10 |  | 10 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -50 |  | 50 |  |
| NC, NO ON leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NC}(\mathrm{ON})}$, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=\text { Open, } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=\text { Open, } \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 12 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.6 V | -10 |  | 10 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -100 |  | 100 |  |
| COM ON leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {COM(ON }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\text { Open, } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\text { Open, } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 12 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.6 V | -10 |  | 10 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -100 |  | 100 |  |
| Digital Control Inputs (IN1, IN2) ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input logic high | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  |  | Full |  | 1.4 |  |  | V |
| Input logic low | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.5 | V |
| Input leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IH}}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {IL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ or 0 |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.6 V | -40 | 5 | 40 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -50 |  | 50 |  |

(1) The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum
(2) All unused digital inputs of the device must be held at $\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs, literature number SCBA004.

Electrical Characteristics for 3-V Supply ${ }^{(1)}$ (Continued)
$\mathrm{V}_{+}=2.7$ to $3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS |  | TA | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dynamic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turn-on time | ton | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {Сом }}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 20 | 35 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{gathered} 2.7 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ 3.6 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 40 |  |
| Turn-off time | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {Сом }}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 12 | 25 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{gathered} 2.7 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ 3.6 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 30 |  |
| Break-beforemake time | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {BBM }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V | 1 | 10 | 25 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{gathered} 2.7 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ 3.6 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | 0.5 |  | 30 |  |
| Charge injection | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{nF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 19 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 9 |  | pC |
| NC, NO OFF capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NC}(\mathrm{OFF})}$, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO} \text { (OFF) }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND , Switch OFF, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 90 |  | pF |
| NC, NO ON capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NC}(\mathrm{ON})}$, <br> $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND, Switch ON, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 224 |  | pF |
| COM <br> ON capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {COM(ON) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=\mathrm{V}_{+} \text {or GND, } \\ & \text { Switch ON, } \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 250 |  | pF |
| Digital input capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 2 |  | pF |
| Bandwidth | BW | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \text { Switch ON, } \end{aligned}$ | SeeFFigure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 23 |  | MHz |
| OFF isolation | $\mathrm{O}_{\text {ISO }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 17 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | -72 |  | dB |
| Crosstalk | $\mathrm{X}_{\text {TALK }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 18 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | -96 |  | dB |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f}=20 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 20 \mathrm{kHz}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 20 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 0.003 |  | \% |
| Supply |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Positive supply current | $I_{+}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.6 V |  | 15 | 100 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

(1) The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum

## Electrical Characteristics for 2.5-V Supply ${ }^{(1)}$

$\mathrm{V}_{+}=2.3$ to $2.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Analog Switch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analog signal range | $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NC}}}}{\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}},}$ |  |  |  |  | 0 |  | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | V |
| Peak ON resistance | $r_{\text {peak }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \leq\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}\right) \leq \mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-8 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.3 V |  |  | 0.35 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.45 |  |
| ON-state resistance | $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-8 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, <br> See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.3 V |  |  |  | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.4 |  |
| ON-state resistance match between channels | $\Delta r_{\text {on }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}, 0.8 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-8 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.3 V |  | 0.01 | 0.05 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  | 0.05 | 0.05 |  |
| ON-state resistance flatness | $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on(flat) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \leq\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}\right) \leq \mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-8 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.3 V | 0.05 |  |  | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}, 1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-8 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, <br> See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 0.03 | 0.08 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.1 |  |
| NC, NO OFF leakage current | $I_{\text {NC(OFF) }}$, ${ }^{\mathrm{NO}} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{OFF})$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=2.2 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=2.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 11 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V | -10 |  | 10 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -50 |  | 50 |  |
| NC, NO ON leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NC}(\mathrm{ON})}$, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=$ Open, or <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=2.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=$ Open, | Switch ON, See Figure 12 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V | -10 |  | 10 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -100 |  | 100 |  |
| COM ON leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {COM(ON }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\text { Open, } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{or}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\text { Open, } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=2.2 \mathrm{~V}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 12 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V | -10 |  | 10 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -100 |  | 100 |  |
| Digital Control Inputs (IN1, IN2) ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input logic high | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  |  | Full |  | 1.25 |  |  | V |
| Input logic low | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.5 | V |
| Input leakage current | $I_{\text {IH }}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {IL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ or 0 |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V | -40 | 5 | 40 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -50 |  | 50 |  |

(1) The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum.
(2) All unused digital inputs of the device must be held at $\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs, literature number SCBA004.

## Electrical Characteristics for 2.5-V Supply ${ }^{(1)}$ (Continued)

$\mathrm{V}_{+}=2.3$ to $2.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dynamic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turn-on time | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{on}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {Сом }}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 23 | 45 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{gathered} 2.3 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ 2.7 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 50 | ns |
| Turn-off time | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 17 | 27 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{gathered} 2.3 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ 2.7 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 30 |  |
| Break-beforemake time | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {BBM }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V | 2 | 14 | 30 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{gathered} 2.3 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ 2.7 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | 1 |  | 35 |  |
| Charge injection | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{nF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 19 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 8 |  | pC |
| NC, NO OFF capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NC}(\mathrm{OFF})}$, <br> $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO} \text { (OFF) }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND, Switch OFF, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 90 |  | pF |
| NC, NO ON capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NC}(\mathrm{ON})}$, <br> $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND , Switch ON, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 250 |  | pF |
| COM ON capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {COM(ON) }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}=\mathrm{V}_{+} \text {or GND, }$ <br> Switch ON, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 250 |  | pF |
| Digital input capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 2 |  | pF |
| Bandwidth | BW | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \text { Switch ON, } \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 23 |  | MHz |
| OFF isolation | $\mathrm{O}_{\text {ISo }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 17 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | -72 |  | dB |
| Crosstalk | $\mathrm{X}_{\text {TALK }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 18 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | -96 |  | dB |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}, \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{f}=20 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 20 \mathrm{kHz} \text {, }$ $\text { See Figure } 20$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 0.003 |  | \% |
| Supply |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Positive supply current | $I_{+}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V |  | 10 | 100 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 700 |  |

(1) The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum.

DUAL-CHANNEL 2:1 MULTIPLEXER/DEMULTIPLEXER

## Electrical Characteristics for 1.8-V Supply ${ }^{(1)}$

$\mathrm{V}_{+}=1.65$ to $1.95 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS |  | TA | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Analog Switch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analog signal range | $\underset{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}}{\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}},}$ |  |  |  |  | 0 |  | $V_{+}$ | V |
| Peak ON resistance | $\mathrm{r}_{\text {peak }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \leq\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}\right) \leq \mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-2 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.65 V |  | 0.4 | 0.9 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.8 |  |
| ON-state resistance | $r_{\text {on }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-2 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.65 V |  | 0.3 | 0.45 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.5 |  |
| ON-state resistance match between channels | $\Delta r_{\text {on }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=0.6 \mathrm{~V}, 1.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-2 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.65 V |  | 0.02 | 0.04 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.05 |  |
| ON -state resistance flatness | $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on(flat) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \leq\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}\right) \leq \mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-2 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.65 V | 0.13 |  |  | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=0.6 \mathrm{~V}, 1.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-8 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 0.08 | 0.15 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.2 |  |
| NC, NO OFF leakage current | $I_{\text {nC(OFF) }}$ $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{OFF})}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$, or$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 11 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.95 | -10 |  | 10 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -50 |  | 50 |  |
| NC, NO |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=$ Open, | Switch ON, | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.95 V | -10 |  | 10 | nA |
| current | $\left.\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}} \mathrm{O} \mathrm{ON}\right)$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=\text { Open, }$ | See Figure 12 | Full |  | -100 |  | 100 |  |
| COM ON leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {COM(ON }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\text { Open, } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\text { Open, } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 12 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.95 V | -10 |  | 10 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -100 |  | 100 |  |
| Digital Control Inputs (IN1, IN2) ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input logic high | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  |  | Full |  | 1 |  |  | V |
| Input logic low | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.4 | V |
| Input leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IH}}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {IL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=1.95 \mathrm{~V}$ or 0 |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.95 V | -40 | 5 | 40 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -50 |  | 50 |  |

(1) The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum
(2) All unused digital inputs of the device must be held at $\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs, literature number SCBA004.

## Electrical Characteristics for 1.8-V Supply ${ }^{(1)}$ (Continued)

$\mathrm{V}_{+}=1.65$ to $1.95 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS |  | TA | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dynamic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turn-on time | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | 53 | 75 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{aligned} & 1.65 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ & 1.95 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 30 | ns |
| Turn-off time | toff | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | 24 | 35 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{aligned} & 1.65 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ & 1.95 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 40 | ns |
| Break-beforemake time | $t_{\text {BBM }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V | 2 | 30 | 40 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{aligned} & 1.65 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ & 1.95 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 1 |  | 50 |  |
| Charge injection | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C_{L}=1 \mathrm{nF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 19 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | 5 |  | pC |
| NC, NO OFF capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {NC(OFF) }}$, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO} \text { (OFF) }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND, Switch OFF, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | 90 |  | pF |
| NC, NO ON capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NC}(\mathrm{ON})}$, <br> $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND, Switch ON, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | 250 |  | pF |
| COM <br> ON capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {COM(ON) }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND, Switch ON, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | 250 |  | pF |
| Digital input capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | 2 |  | pF |
| Bandwidth | BW | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \text { Switch ON, } \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | 23 |  | MHz |
| OFF isolation | $\mathrm{O}_{\text {ISo }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & R_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 17 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | -73 |  | dB |
| Crosstalk | $\mathrm{X}_{\text {TALK }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & R_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 18 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | -97 |  | dB |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f}=20 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 20 \mathrm{kHz}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 20 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | 0.005 |  | \% |
| Supply |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Positive supply current | $I_{+}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.95 V |  | 100 | 50 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 700 |  |

(1) The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE




Figure 2. $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}$
$\left(\mathrm{V}_{+}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 4. Charge Injection $\left(Q_{C}\right)$ vs $V_{\text {com }}$
( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


Figure 6. Bandwidth

Figure 5. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ and $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{OFF}}$ vs Supply Voltage ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE (continued)


Figure 7. OFF Isolation


Figure 9. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Channel ON } \\
& r_{\text {on }}=\frac{v_{\text {COM }}-v_{\text {NO }} \text { OR } V_{\mathrm{NC}}}{I_{\text {COM }}} \\
& \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}
\end{aligned}
$$

Figure 10. ON-State Resistance


OFF-State Leakage Current
Channel OFF
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {IH }}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$

Figure 11. OFF-State Leakage Current
(I $\left.I_{\text {NC(OFF) }}, I_{\text {NC(PWROFF) }}, I_{\text {NO(OFF) }}, I_{\text {IO(PWROFF) }}, I_{\text {COM(OFF) }}, I_{\text {COM(PWROFF) }}\right)$


Figure 12. ON-State Leakage Current
(ICOM(ON), $\left.I_{\text {NC(ON) }}, I_{\text {NO(ON) }}\right)$

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)


ON-State Leakage Current Channel ON
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$

Figure 13. Capacitance
( $\left.\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{l}}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NC}(\mathrm{OFF})}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{OFF})}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NC}(\mathrm{ON})}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}\right)$

(1) All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: $\mathrm{PRR} \leq 10 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{O}}=50 \Omega, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}<5 \mathrm{~ns}$, $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}<5 \mathrm{~ns}$.
(2) $C_{L}$ includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 14. Turn-On ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ ) and Turn-Off Time ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{OFF}}$ )

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(1) All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR $\leq 10 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{O}}=50 \Omega, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}<5 \mathrm{~ns}$, $t_{f}<5 \mathrm{~ns}$.
(2) $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 15. Break-Before-Make Time ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{BBM}}$ )


Figure 16. Bandwidth (BW)

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)



Figure 17. OFF Isolation ( $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{Iso}}$ )


Figure 18. Crosstalk ( $\mathrm{X}_{\text {TALK }}$ )

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(1) All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: $\mathrm{PRR} \leq 10 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{O}}=50 \Omega, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}<5 \mathrm{~ns}$, $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}<5 \mathrm{~ns}$.
(2) $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 19. Charge Injection $\left(Q_{C}\right)$

(1) $C_{L}$ includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 20. Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status ${ }^{(1)}$ | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | $\text { Eco Plan }{ }^{(2)}$ | Lead/Ball Finish | MSL Peak Temp ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TS3A24159DGSR | ACTIVE | MSOP | DGS | 10 | 2500 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TS3A24159DGSRG4 | ACTIVE | MSOP | DGS | 10 | 2500 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Green (RoHS \& } \\ \text { no } \mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br} \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TS3A24159DRCR | ACTIVE | SON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Green (RoHS \& } \\ \text { no } \mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br} \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1YEAR |
| TS3A24159DRCRG4 | ACTIVE | SON | DRC | 10 | 3000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Green (RoHS \& } \\ \text { no } \mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}) \end{gathered}$ | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1YEAR |

${ }^{(1)}$ The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
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PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.
${ }^{(2)}$ Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
TBD: The $\mathrm{Pb}-\mathrm{Free} / \mathrm{Green}$ conversion plan has not been defined.
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Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.
Green (RoHS \& no $\mathbf{S b} / \mathrm{Br}$ ): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine ( Br ) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants ( Br or Sb do not exceed $0.1 \%$ by weight in homogeneous material)
${ }^{(3)}$ MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation BA.


NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Small Outline No-Lead (SON) package configuration.

D The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
See the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad dimensions.
Metalized features are supplier options and may not be on the package.

YZP (R-XBGA-N10)


NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. NanoFree ${ }^{T M}$ package configuration.
D. This package is a lead-free solder ball design.

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