## Low-ohmic single-pole double-throw analog switch

Rev. 02 - 14 April 2009
Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The NX3L1T53 provides one low-ohmic single-pole double-throw analog switch, suitable for use as an analog or digital multiplexer/demultiplexer. It has a digital select input (S), two independent inputs/outputs (Y0, Y1), a common input/output (Z) and an active LOW enable input ( $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ ). When pin $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ is HIGH, the switch is turned off. Schmitt-trigger action at the select input (S) and enable input ( $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ ) makes the circuit tolerant to slower input rise and fall times across the entire $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ range from 1.4 V to 4.3 V .

A low input voltage threshold allows pins $S$ and $\bar{E}$ to be driven by lower level logic signals without a significant increase in supply current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$. This makes it possible for the NX3L1T53 to switch 4.3 V signals with a 1.8 V digital controller, eliminating the need for logic level translation.

The NX3L1T53 allows signals with amplitude up to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ to be transmitted from Z to Y 0 or Y 1 ; or from Y0 or Y1 to Z. It's low ON resistance $(0.5 \Omega)$ and flatness ( $0.13 \Omega$ ) ensures minimal attenuation and distortion of transmitted signals.

## 2. Features

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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Very low ON resistance (peak): |  |  |
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## 3. Applications

- Cell phone
- PDA
- Portable media player


## 4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Temperature range | Name | Description | Version |
| NX3L1T53GT | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | XSON8 | plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; <br> 8 terminals; body $1 \times 1.95 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | SOT833-1 |

## 5. Marking

Table 2. Marking codes[1]

| Type number | Marking code |
| :--- | :--- |
| NX3L1T53GT | M53 |
| NX3L1T53GD | M53 |
| NX3L1T53GM | M53 |

[1] The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

## 6. Functional diagram



Fig 1. Logic symbol


Fig 2. Logic diagram

## 7. Pinning information

### 7.1 Pinning



Low-ohmic single-pole double-throw analog switch


### 7.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

| Symbol | Pin |  | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | SOT833-1 and SOT996-2 | SOT902-1 |  |
| Z | 1 | 7 | common output or input |
| $\bar{E}$ | 2 | 6 | enable input (active LOW) |
| GND | 3 | 5 | ground $(0 \mathrm{~V})$ |
| GND | 4 | 4 | ground $(0 \mathrm{~V})$ |
| S | 5 | 3 | select input |
| Y1 | 6 | 2 | independent input or output |
| YO | 7 | 1 | independent input or output |
| $V_{C C}$ | 8 | 8 | supply voltage |

## 8. Functional description

Table 4. Function table[1]

| Input | Channel on |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| S | E |  |
| L | L | Y0 to Z or Z to Y0 |
| H | H | Y1 to Z or Z to Y1 |
| X | switch off |  |

[1] $H=$ HIGH voltage level; $L=$ LOW voltage level; $X=$ don't care.

## 9. 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{C C}$ | supply voltage |  | -0.5 | +4.6 | V |
| $V_{1}$ | input voltage | select input S and enable input $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ | [1] -0.5 | +4.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SW }}$ | switch voltage |  | [2] -0.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IK}}$ | input clamping current | $\mathrm{V}_{1}<-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | -50 | - | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SK }}$ | switch clamping current | $\mathrm{V}_{1}<-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{1}>\mathrm{V}_{C C}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | $\pm 50$ | mA |
| Isw | switch current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}>-0.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ source or sink current | - | $\pm 350$ | mA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}>-0.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> pulsed at 1 ms duration, $<10 \%$ duty cycle; peak current | - | $\pm 500$ | mA |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | storage temperature |  | -65 | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ | total power dissipation | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | [3] - | 250 | mW |

[1] The minimum input voltage rating may be exceeded if the input current rating is observed.
[2] The minimum and maximum switch voltage ratings may be exceeded if the switch clamping current rating is observed but may not exceed 4.6 V .
[3] For XSON8, XSON8U and XQFN8U packages: above $118^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $7.8 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$.

## 10. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions |  | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{C C}$ | supply voltage |  |  | 1.4 | - | 4.3 | V |
| $V_{1}$ | input voltage | select input $S$ and enable input $\bar{E}$ |  | 0 | - | 4.3 | V |
| $V_{\text {SW }}$ | switch voltage |  | [1] | 0 | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}$ | ambient temperature |  |  | -40 | - | +125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{t} / \Delta \mathrm{V}$ | input transition rise and fall rate | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | [2] | - | - | 200 | $\mathrm{ns} / \mathrm{V}$ |

[1] To avoid sinking GND current from terminal $Z$ when switch current flows in terminal Yn, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4 V . If the switch current flows into terminal Z , no GND current will flow from terminal Yn. In this case, there is no limit for the voltage drop across the switch.
[2] Applies to control signal levels.

## 11. Static characteristics

Table 7. Static characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground 0 V ).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \left(125{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | 0.9 | - | - | 0.9 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | 0.9 | - | - | 0.9 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | 1.1 | - | - | 1.1 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | 1.3 | - | - | 1.3 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | 1.4 | - | - | 1.4 | - | - | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | LOW-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | - | - | 0.3 | - | 0.3 | 0.3 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | - | 0.4 | - | 0.4 | 0.3 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | - | 0.4 | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | - | 0.6 | - | 0.6 | 0.6 | V |
| 1 | input leakage current | select input $S$ and enable input $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{GND}$ to 4.3 V ; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | - | - | - | $\pm 0.5$ | $\pm 1$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state leakage current | Y0 and Y1 port; see Figure 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 500$ | nA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | - | $\pm 10$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 500$ | nA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {(ON) }}$ | ON-state leakage current | Z port; see Figure 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 500$ | nA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | - | $\pm 10$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 500$ | nA |
| ICC | supply current | $\begin{aligned} & V_{1}=V_{C C} \text { or } G N D ; \\ & V_{S W}=G N D \text { or } V_{C C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | 100 | - | 690 | 6000 | nA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | 150 | - | 800 | 7000 | $n A$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{l}_{\text {CC }}$ | additional supply current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2.6 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 2.0 | 4.0 | - | 7 | 7 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2.6 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.35 | 0.7 | - | 1 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 7.0 | 10.0 | - | 15 | 15 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=1.8 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 2.5 | 4.0 | - | 5 | 5 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 50 | 200 | - | 300 | 500 | nA |
| $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | input capacitance |  | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state capacitance |  | - | 35 | - | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(ON) }}$ | ON-state capacitance |  | - | 130 | - | - | - | - | pF |

### 11.1 Test circuits


$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or 0.3 V .
Fig 6. Test circuit for measuring OFF-state leakage current

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ open circuit.
Fig 7. Test circuit for measuring ON -state leakage current

### 11.2 ON resistance

Table 8. ON resistance
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for graphs see Figure 9 to Figure 15.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ[1] | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON( } \text { (eak) }}$ | ON resistance (peak) | $\begin{aligned} & V_{I}=\text { GND to } V_{C C} ; \\ & I_{\text {Sw }}=100 \mathrm{~mA} ; \\ & \text { see Figure } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 1.6 | 3.7 | - | 4.1 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 1.0 | 1.6 | - | 1.7 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.55 | 0.8 | - | 0.9 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.5 | 0.75 | - | 0.9 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.5 | 0.75 | - | 0.9 | $\Omega$ |

Table 8. ON resistance ...continued
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for graphs see Figure 9 to Figure 15.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions |  | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to +85 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to +125 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Min | Typ ${ }^{[1]}$ | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\Delta \mathrm{R}_{\text {ON }}$ | ON resistance mismatch between channels | $\begin{aligned} & V_{I}=G N D \text { to } V_{C C} ; \\ & I_{S W}=100 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | [2] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.04 | 0.3 | - | 0.3 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.04 | 0.2 | - | 0.3 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.02 | 0.08 | - | 0.1 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.02 | 0.075 | - | 0.1 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.02 | 0.075 | - | 0.1 | $\Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON(flat) }}$ | ON resistance (flatness) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} ; \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Sw}}=100 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | [3] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 1.0 | 3.3 | - | 3.6 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.5 | 1.2 | - | 1.3 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.15 | 0.3 | - | 0.35 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.13 | 0.3 | - | 0.35 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.13 | 0.3 | - | 0.35 | $\Omega$ |

[1] Typical values are measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
[2] Measured at identical $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$, temperature and input voltage.
[3] Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of $O N$ resistance measured at identical $V_{C C}$ and temperature.

### 11.3 ON resistance test circuit and waveforms


$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}} / \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}$.
Fig 8. Test circuit for measuring ON resistance

(1) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$.
(2) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$.
(3) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$.
(4) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$.
(5) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$.
(6) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$.

Measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Fig 9. ON resistance as a function of input voltage

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 10. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 11. ON resistance as a function of input voltage;

$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}
$$


(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 12. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 14. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ $V_{C C}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 13. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 15. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$

## 12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Dynamic characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V ); for load circuit see Figure 18.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to +125 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ[1] | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {en }}$ | enable time | S or $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ to Z or Yn ; see Figure 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | - | 50 | 90 | - | 120 | 120 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 36 | 70 | - | 80 | 90 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 24 | 45 | - | 50 | 55 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 22 | 40 | - | 45 | 50 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | 22 | 40 | - | 45 | 50 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {dis }}$ | disable time | S or E to $Z$ or Yn ; see Figure 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | - | 32 | 70 | - | 80 | 90 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 20 | 55 | - | 60 | 65 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 12 | 25 | - | 30 | 35 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 10 | 20 | - | 25 | 30 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | 10 | 20 | - | 25 | 30 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{m}}$ | break-before-make time | see Figure 17 | 2] ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | - | 19 | - | 9 | - | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 17 | - | 7 | - | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 13 | - | 4 | - | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 10 | - | 3 | - | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | 10 | - | 2 | - | - | ns |

[1] Typical values are measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}, 1.8 \mathrm{~V}, 2.5 \mathrm{~V}, 3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ and 4.3 V respectively.
[2] Break-before-make guaranteed by design.

### 12.1 Waveform and test circuits



Measurement points are given in Table 10.
Logic levels: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.
Fig 16. Enable and disable times

Table 10. Measurement points

| Supply voltage | Input | Output |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbf{C C}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{M}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{X}}$ |
| 1.4 V to 4.3 V | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $0.9 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ |


a. Test circuit

b. Input and output measurement points

Fig 17. Test circuit for measuring break-before-make timing


Test data is given in Table 11.
Definitions test circuit:
$R_{L}=$ Load resistance.
$C_{L}=$ Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EXT}}=$ External voltage for measuring switching times.
$V_{1}$ may be connected to $S$ or $\bar{E}$.
Fig 18. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 11. Test data

| Supply voltage | Input |  | Load |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{C C}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{I}}$ | $\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{r}}, \mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{f}}$ | $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{L}}$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{L}}$ |
| 1.4 V to 4.3 V | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 35 pF | $50 \Omega$ |

### 12.2 Additional dynamic characteristics

Table 12. Additional dynamic characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ ); $V_{I}=G N D$ or $V_{C C}$ (unless otherwise specified); $t_{r}=t_{f} \leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns} ; T_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| THD | total harmonic distortion | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to $20 \mathrm{kHz} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=32 \Omega$; see Figure 19 | [1] |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$ | - | 0.15 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$ | - | 0.10 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$ | - | 0.02 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2 \mathrm{~V}$ (p-p) | - | 0.02 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$ | - | 0.02 | - | \% |
| $\mathrm{f}_{(-3 \mathrm{~dB})}$ | -3 dB frequency response | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 20 | [1] |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | 60 | - | MHz |
| $\alpha_{\text {iso }}$ | isolation (OFF-state) | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=100 \mathrm{kHz} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 21 | [1] |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | -90 | - | dB |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ct}}$ | crosstalk voltage | between digital inputs and switch; $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 22 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 0.2 | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | 0.3 | - | V |
| Xtalk | crosstalk | between switches; $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=100 \mathrm{kHz} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega \text {; see Figure } 23$ | [1] |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | -90 | - | dB |
| $Q_{\text {inj }}$ | charge injection | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mathrm{nF} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{M} \Omega ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=0 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\text {gen }}=0 \Omega ; \text { see Figure } 24 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 4 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 6 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 9 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 15 | - | pC |

[1] $f_{i}$ is biased at $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.

### 12.3 Test circuits



Fig 19. Test circuit for measuring total harmonic distortion


Adjust $f_{i}$ voltage to obtain 0 dBm level at output. Increase $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}$ frequency until dB meter reads -3 dB .
Fig 20. Test circuit for measuring the frequency response when switch is in ON-state


Adjust $f_{i}$ voltage to obtain 0 dBm level at input.
Fig 21. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)

a. Test circuit
logic input

$$
(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{E})
$$


b. Input and output pulse definitions
$V_{1}$ may be connected to $S$ or $\bar{E}$.
Fig 22. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk voltage between digital inputs and switch


Fig 23. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk

a. Test circuit

b. Input and output pulse definitions
$\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{inj}}=\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}} \times \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$.
$\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ output voltage variation.
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{gen}}=$ generator resistance.
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=$ generator voltage.
$V_{1}$ may be connected to $S$ or $\bar{E}$.
Fig 24. Test circuit for measuring charge injection

## 13. Package outline



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | $\mathbf{A}^{(1)}$ <br> $\boldsymbol{m a x}$ | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{1}}$ <br> $\boldsymbol{m a x}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{L}$ | $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 0.5 | 0.04 | 0.25 | 2.0 | 1.05 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 0.17 | 1.9 | 0.95 | 0.5 | 0.35 | 0.40 |  |
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Notes

1. Including plating thickness.
2. Can be visible in some manufacturing processes.

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  |
| SOT833-1 | --- | MO-252 | -- | $\bigcirc$ | $\begin{aligned} & 07-11-14 \\ & 07-12-07 \end{aligned}$ |

Fig 25. Package outline SOT833-1 (XSON8)


DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | $\mathbf{A}$ <br> $\boldsymbol{m a x}$ | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{L}$ | $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{2}}$ | $\mathbf{v}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 0.5 | 0.05 | 0.35 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 <br> 0.3 | 0.15 <br> 0.05 | 0.6 <br> 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.1 |


| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  |
| SOT996-2 | --- |  | --- | $\square$ (¢) | $\begin{aligned} & 07-12-18 \\ & 07-12-21 \end{aligned}$ |

Fig 26. Package outline SOT996-2 (XSON8U)

XQFN8U: plastic extremely thin quad flat package; no leads;
8 terminals; UTLP based; body $1.6 \times 1.6 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | $\mathbf{A}$ <br> $\boldsymbol{m a x}$ | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{L}$ | $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{v}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 0.5 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 0.55 | 0.5 | 0.35 <br> 0.00 | 0.15 <br> 0.05 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |


| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  |
| SOT902-1 | -- - | MO-255 | --- | $\square$ ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & 05-11-25 \\ & 07-11-14 \end{aligned}$ |

Fig 27. Package outline SOT902-1 (XQFN8U)

## 14. Abbreviations

Table 13. Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| CDM | Charged Device Model |
| CMOS | Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor |
| ESD | ElectroStatic Discharge |
| HBM | Human Body Model |
| MM | Machine Model |
| TTL | Transistor-Transistor Logic |

## 15. Revision history

Table 14. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NX3L1T53_2 | 20090414 | Product data sheet | - | NX3L1T53_1 |
| Modifications: | - Added type number NX3L1T53GD (XSON8U package). <br> - Supply voltage range added ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V$)$. |  |  |  |
| NX3L1T53_1 | 20090217 | Product data sheet | - | - |

## 16. Legal information

### 16.1 Data sheet status

| Document status $\underline{[1][2]}$ | Product status[] | 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. |
| Product [short] data sheet | Production | This document contains the product specification. |

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".
[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.nxp.com.

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