Low-ohmic, single-pole, double-throw switch
Rev. 01 - 8 October 2007
Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The NX3L1G3157 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) with Schmitt-trigger action, two independent inputs/outputs (Y0, Y1) and a common input/output (Z).

Schmitt-trigger action at the select input (S) makes the circuit tolerant to slower input rise and fall times across the entire $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ range from 1.4 V to 3.6 V .

The NX3L1G3157 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

■ Wide supply voltage range from 1.4 V to 3.6 V

- Very low ON resistance:
-1.6 $\Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$
-1.0 $\Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$
$0.55 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$
$0.50 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$
- Break-before-make switching
- High noise immunity
- ESD protection:
- HBM JESD22-A114E Class 3A exceeds 7500 V
- MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
- CDM AEC-Q100-011 revision B exceeds 1000 V
- CMOS low-power consumption
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II Level B
- Direct interface with TTL levels at 3.0 V
- Control input accepts voltages above supply voltage
- High current handling capability ( 350 mA continuous current under 3.3 V supply)
- Specified from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## 3. Applications

- Cell phone
- PDA
- Portable media player


## 4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Temperature range | Name | Description | Version |
| NX3L1G3157GM | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | XSON6 | plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; <br> 6 terminals; body $1 \times 1.45 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | SOT886 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## 5. Marking

Table 2. Marking

| Type number | Marking code |
| :--- | :--- |
| NX3L1G3157GM | MJ |

## 6. Functional diagram



Fig 1. Logic symbol


Fig 2. Logic diagram

## 7. Pinning information

### 7.1 Pinning



### 7.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

| Symbol | Pin | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Y1 | 1 | independent input or output |
| GND | 2 | ground $(0 \mathrm{~V})$ |
| Y0 | 3 | independent input or output |
| Z | 4 | common output or input |
| V $_{\text {CC }}$ | 5 | supply voltage |
| S | 6 | select input |

## 8. Functional description

Table 4. Function table[1]

| Input S | Channel on |
| :--- | :--- |
| L | Y 0 |
| H | Y 1 |

[1] H = HIGH voltage level;
$\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{LOW}$ voltage level.

## 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 |  | [1] -0.5 | +4.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SW }}$ | switch voltage |  | [2] -0.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}+0.5$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IK}}$ | input clamping current | $\mathrm{V}_{1}<-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | -50 | - | mA |
| $I_{\text {SK }}$ | 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 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}>-0.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V} ;$ <br> source or sink current | - | $\pm 350$ | mA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}>-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$; 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 | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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.
[3] For XSON6 packages: above $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of $P_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $2.4 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$.

## 10. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | supply voltage | select input S | 1.4 | - | 3.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{I}}$ | input voltage |  | 0 | - | 3.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{SW}}$ | switch voltage | $\underline{[1]} 0$ | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V |  |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}$ | 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 3.6 V | $\underline{[2]}-$ | - | 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 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 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 1.95 V | $0.65 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | - | - | $0.65 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {cC }}$ | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | 1.7 | - | - | 1.7 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | 2.0 | - | - | 2.0 | - | - | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | LOW-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | - | $0.35 V_{\text {CC }}$ | - | $0.35 V_{\text {CC }}$ | $0.35 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}$ | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | - | 0.7 | - | 0.7 | 0.7 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | 0.8 | V |
| 1 | input leakage current | select input S ; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{GND}$ to 3.6 V ; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | - | - | $\pm 0.5$ | $\pm 1$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state leakage current | Y0 and Y1 port; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V ; see Figure 4 | - | - | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 500$ | $n A$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {S(ON })}$ | ON-state leakage current | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Z port; } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 3.6 \mathrm{~V} \text {; } \\ & \text { see Figure } 5 \end{aligned}$ | - | - | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 500$ | $n A$ |
| ICC | supply current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \text { or } \mathrm{GND} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \end{aligned}$ | - | - | 100 | - | 690 | 6000 | $n A$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | input capacitance |  | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | - | pF |

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to +125 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | 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 4. Test circuit for measuring OFF-state leakage current

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or 0.3 V .
Fig 5. 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 7 to Figure 12.

| 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 |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON} \text { (peak) }}$ | ON resistance (peak) | $\begin{aligned} & V_{1}=G N D \text { to } V_{C C} ; \\ & I_{\text {Sw }}=100 \mathrm{~mA} ; \\ & \text { see Figure } 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 1.6 | 4.5 | - | 5.5 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | - | 2.5 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.55 | 0.8 | - | 1.0 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.5 | 0.75 | - | 0.9 | $\Omega$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | ON resistance mismatch between channels | $\begin{aligned} & V_{1}=G N D \text { to } V_{C C} ; \\ & I_{\text {Sw }}=100 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | [2] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.08 | 0.3 | - | 0.3 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.08 | 0.2 | - | 0.3 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.07 | 0.2 | - | 0.2 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.07 | 0.2 | - | 0.2 | $\Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON} \text { (flat) }}$ | ON resistance (flatness) | $\begin{aligned} & V_{1}=\mathrm{GND} \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} ; \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=100 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | [3] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 1.0 | 4.0 | - | 4.0 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.5 | 1.5 | - | 1.5 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.15 | 0.3 | - | 0.35 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 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 graphs


$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}} / \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}$.

Fig 6. 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) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$.

Measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Fig 7. Typical ON resistance as a function of input voltage

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(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 8. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(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 9. 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) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 10. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$

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

Fig 12. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$

## 12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Dynamic characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V ); for load circuit see Figure 15.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to +125 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Min | Typ[1] | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \left(85{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| ten | enable time | S to Z or Yn ; see Figure 13 | [2] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V |  | - | 28 | 43 | - | 48 | 52 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V |  | - | 23 | 35 | - | 38 | 42 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V |  | - | 17 | 27 | - | 29 | 32 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | - | 14 | 25 | - | 27 | 30 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {dis }}$ | disable time | S to Z or Yn ; see Figure 13 | [3] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V |  | - | 9 | 20 | - | 25 | 30 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V |  | - | 6 | 15 | - | 20 | 23 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V |  | - | 5 | 11 | - | 14 | 16 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | - | 4 | 10 | - | 12 | 14 | ns |
| $t_{b-m}$ | break-before-make time | see Figure 14 | [4] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V |  | - | 19 | - | 4 | - | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V |  | - | 17 | - | 4 | - | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V |  | - | 13 | - | 2 | - | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | - | 10 | - | 2 | - | - | ns |

[1] Typical values are measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}, 1.8 \mathrm{~V}, 2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ and 3.3 V respectively.
[2] $t_{e n}$ is the same as $t_{P Z H}$ and $t_{P Z L}$
[3] $t_{\text {dis }}$ is the same as $t_{P L Z}$ and $t_{P H Z}$
[4] Break-before-make guaranteed by design.

### 12.1 Waveform and test circuits



Measurement points are given in Table 10.
Logic level: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ is typical output voltage level that occurs with the output load.
Fig 13. 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 3.6 V | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $0.9 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ |


a. Test circuit

b. Input and output pulse definitions

Fig 14. 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.
Fig 15. Load circuit for switching times

Table 11. Test data

| Supply voltage | Input |  | Load |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{I}}$ | $\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{r}}, \mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{f}}$ | $\mathbf{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{L}}$ |
| 1.4 V to 3.6 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 V)

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| THD | total harmonic distortion | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=20 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 20 \mathrm{KHz} ; \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=32 \Omega ; \text { see Figure } 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}) \end{aligned}$ | - | 0.15 | - | - | - | - | \% |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}) \end{aligned}$ | - | 0.10 | - | - | - | - | \% |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}) \end{aligned}$ | - | 0.015 | - | - | - | - | \% |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}) \end{aligned}$ | - | 0.024 | - | - | - | - | \% |
| $\mathrm{f}_{(-3 \mathrm{~dB})}$ | -3 dB frequency response | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 60 | - | - | - | - | MHz |
| $\alpha_{\text {iso }}$ | isolation (OFF-state) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=100 \mathrm{KHz} ; \\ & \text { see Figure } 18 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | -90 | - | - | - | - | dB |
| $Q_{\text {inj }}$ | charge injection | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mathrm{nF} ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=0 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\text {gen }}=0 \Omega ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{M} \Omega ; \text { see Figure } 19 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 9 | - | - | - | - | pC |

### 12.3 Test circuits



Fig 16. 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 17. Test circuit for measuring the frequency response when channel is in ON-state


Adjust $f_{i}$ voltage to obtain 0 dBm level at input
Fig 18. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)

a. Test circuit

$v_{0}$

b. Input and output pulse definitions

Definition: $Q_{\text {inj }}=\Delta V_{O} \times C_{L}$.
$\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ output voltage variation.
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{gen}}=$ generator resistance.
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=$ generator voltage.
Fig 19. Test circuit for measuring charge injection

## 13. Package outline



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | $\mathbf{A}^{(\mathbf{1})}$ <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 | 1.5 | 1.05 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.35 | 0.40 |
|  |  |  | 0.17 | 1.4 | 0.95 |  |  | 0.27 | 0.32 |

Notes

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

| OUTLINE <br> VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  |  | EUROPEAN <br> PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  |  |

Fig 20. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

## 14. Abbreviations

Table 13. Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| CDM | Charged Device Model |
| CMOS | Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor |
| DUT | Device Under Test |
| ESD | ElectroStatic Discharge |
| HBM | Human Body Model |
| MM | Machine Model |
| PDA | Personal Digital Assistant |
| TTL | Transistor-Transistor Logic |

## 15. Revision history

Table 14. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NX3L1G3157_1 | 20071008 | Product data sheet | - | - |

## 16. Legal information

### 16.1 Data sheet status

| Document status $[\underline{[1][2]}$ | Product status $[3]$ | 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".
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