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

Rev. 01 - 11 December 2008
Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The NX3L4684 provides two low-ohmic single-pole double-throw analog switches, suitable for use as an analog or digital multiplexer/demultiplexer. It has a digital select input ( nS ) with Schmitt trigger action, two independent inputs/outputs ( $\mathrm{nYO}, \mathrm{nY} 1$ ) and a common input/output (nZ).

Schmitt trigger action at the select input ( nS ) 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 .

A low input voltage threshold allows pin $S$ 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 NX3L4684 to switch 3.6 V signals with a 1.8 V digital controller, eliminating the need for logic level translation.

The NX3L4684 allows signals with amplitude up to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ to be transmitted from nZ to $\mathrm{nY0}$ or $n \mathrm{Y} 1$; or from $\mathrm{nY0}$ or $\mathrm{nY1}$ to nZ . Its low ON resistance ( $0.3 \Omega$ for Y 0 port , $0.5 \Omega$ for Y 1 port) and flatness ( $0.1 \Omega$ ) 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 (peak) for Y0 port:
- $0.8 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$
- $0.5 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$
$0.3 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$
$0.25 \Omega$ (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 4000 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 A
- 1.8 V control logic at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$
- Control input accepts voltages above supply voltage
- Very low supply current, even when input is below $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$
- 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 $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

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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 |
| NX3L4684GM | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | XQFN10U | plastic extremely thin quad flat package; no leads; <br> 10 terminals; UTLP based; body $2 \times 1.55 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | SOT1049-2 |
| NX3L4684TK | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | HVSON10 | plastic thermal enhanced very thin small outline <br> package; no leads; 10 terminals; body $3 \times 3 \times 0.85 \mathrm{~mm}$ | SOT650-1 |

## 5. Marking

Table 2. Marking

| Type number | Marking code |
| :--- | :--- |
| NX3L4684GM | D84 |
| NX3L4684TK | D84 |

## 6. Functional diagram



Fig 1. Logic symbol


Fig 2. Logic diagram (one switch)

## 7. Pinning information

### 7.1 Pinning



Transparent top view
Fig 3. Pin configuration SOT1049-2 (XQFN10U)


Fig 4. Pin configuration SOT650-1 (HVSON10)

### 7.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

| Symbol | Pin |  | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | SOT1049-2 | SOT650-1 |  |
| 1 Y 0 | 1 | 5 | independent input or output |
| 1 S | 2 | 4 | select input |
| 1 Z | 3 | 3 | common output or input |
| 1 Y 1 | 4 | 2 | independent input or output |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | 5 | 1 | supply voltage |
| 2 Y 1 | 6 | 10 | independent input or output |
| $2 Z$ | 7 | 9 | common output or input |
| $2 S$ | 8 | 8 | select input |
| 2 YO | 9 | 7 | independent input or output |
| GND | 10 | 6 | ground $(0 \mathrm{~V})$ |

## 8. Functional description

Table 4. Function table[1]

| Input nS | Channel on |
| :--- | :--- |
| L | nYO |
| H | nY 1 |

[1] $\mathrm{H}=$ 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 | select input nS | [1] -0.5 | +4.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SW }}$ | switch voltage |  | [2] -0.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}+0.5$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{K}}$ | 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 |
| $I_{\text {SW }}$ | switch current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}>-0.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V} \text {; }$ 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 | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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.
[3] For XQFN10U packages: above $132^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $14.1 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$.
For HVSON10 packages: above $135^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $17.2 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$.

## 10. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | supply voltage |  | 1.65 | 3.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{I}}$ | input voltage | select input nS | 0 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}$ | switch voltage | switch input $\mathrm{nY0}$ or nY 1 | [1] | 0 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}$ | 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 | [2] |  |  |

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## 11. Static characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ 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 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | 1.3 | - | - | 1.3 | - | - | 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 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | - | 0.4 | - | 0.4 | 0.3 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | 0.4 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | V |
| 1 | input leakage current | select input nS ; <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=$ GND to 3.6 V ; <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | - | - | $\pm 0.5$ | $\pm 1$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state leakage current | $\mathrm{nY0}$ and nY 1 port; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V ; see Figure 5 | - | - | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 100$ | $n A$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | ON-state leakage current | nZ port; <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V ; see Figure 6 | - | - | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 200$ | $n A$ |
| $I_{\text {CC }}$ | 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 | - | 300 | 3000 | $n A$ |
| $\Delta l_{\text {CC }}$ | additional supply current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2.6 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \end{aligned}$ | - | 0.35 | 0.7 | - | 1 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V} \text {; } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \end{aligned}$ | - | 2.5 | 4.0 | - | 5 | 5 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V} \text {; } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \end{aligned}$ | - | 50 | 200 | - | 300 | 500 | $n A$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | input capacitance |  | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state capacitance | port nY0 | - | 65 | - | - | - | - | pF |
|  |  | port nY1 | - | 35 | - | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(ON) }}$ | ON-state capacitance | port nY0 | - | 260 | - | - | - | - | pF |
|  |  | port nY1 | - | 160 | - | - | - | - | pF |

### 11.1 Test circuits



$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } 0.3 \mathrm{~V} .
$$

Fig 5. 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 6. Test circuit for measuring ON -state leakage current

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### 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 19 .

[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 ON resistance measured at identical $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and temperature.

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### 11.3 ON resistance test circuit and graphs


$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}} / \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}$.
Fig 7. 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 8. Typical ON resistance as a function of input voltage (nYO port)

(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 $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Fig 9. Typical ON resistance as a function of input voltage (nY1 port)

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(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 10. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ (nY0 port)

(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 11. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ (nY1 port)
(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; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ (nY0 port)


(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 13. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ (nY1 port)

(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 14. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ (nYO port)

(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 15. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ (nY1 port)

(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 16. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ (nYO port)

(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 17. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ (nY1 port)

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(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 18. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ (nYO port)

(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 19. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ (nY1 port)

## 12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Dynamic characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V ); for load circuit see Figure 22.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ[1] | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $t_{\text {en }}$ | enable time | nS to nZ or nYn ; see Figure 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | - | 50 | 100 | - | 130 | 130 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 35 | 80 | - | 85 | 95 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 24 | 50 | - | 55 | 60 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 20 | 45 | - | 50 | 55 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {dis }}$ | disable time | nS to nZ or nYn ; see Figure 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | - | 30 | 70 | - | 80 | 90 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 18 | 55 | - | 60 | 65 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V |  | 11 | 25 | - | 30 | 35 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 9 | 20 | - | 25 | 30 | ns |

Table 9. Dynamic characteristics ...continued
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V ); for load circuit see Figure 22.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ[1] | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $t_{\text {b-m }}$ | break-before-make time | see Figure 21 | 2] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | - | 20 | - | 9 | - | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 19 | - | 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 | - | 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] 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 20. Enable and disable times

Table 10. Measurement points

| Supply voltage | Input | Output |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{M}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{X}}$ |
| 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 measurement points

Fig 21. 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 22. Load circuit for 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 3.6 V | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 35 pF | $50 \Omega$ |

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### 12.2 Additional dynamic characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max |  |
| THD | total harmonic distortion | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to $20 \mathrm{kHz} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=32 \Omega$; see Figure 23 | [1] |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1 \mathrm{~V}$ (p-p) |  | - | 0.06 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$ |  | - | 0.02 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ (p-p) |  | - | 0.02 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{1}=2 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$ |  | - | 0.02 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}) ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega$ |  | - | 0.01 | - | \% |
| $\mathrm{f}_{(-3 \mathrm{~dB})}$ | -3 dB frequency response | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 24 | [1] |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | port nYO ; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | - | 15 | - | MHz |
|  |  | port $\mathrm{nY} 1 ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | - | 20 | - | MHz |
| $\alpha_{\text {iso }}$ | isolation (OFF-state) | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=100 \mathrm{kHz} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 25 | [1] |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | - | -90 | - | dB |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ct}}$ | crosstalk voltage | between digital inputs and switch; $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega ; \text { see Figure } 26$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | - | 0.5 | - | V |
| Xtalk | crosstalk | between switches; $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=100 \mathrm{kHz} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega \text {; see Figure } 27$ | [1] |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | - | -90 | - | dB |
| $Q_{\text {inj }}$ | charge injection | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mathrm{nF} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{M} \Omega ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=0 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\text {gen }}=0 \Omega ; \text { see Figure } 28 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 10 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 14 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 21 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 30 | - | pC |

[1] $f_{i}$ is biased at $0.5 V_{C C}$.

### 12.3 Test circuits



Fig 23. 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 24. 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 25. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)

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

a. Test circuit

b. Input and output pulse definitions

Fig 26. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk voltage between digital inputs and switch

$20 \log _{10}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O} 2} / \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O} 1}\right)$ or $20 \log _{10}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O} 1} / \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O} 2}\right)$.
Fig 27. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between switches

a. Test circuit.

b. Input and output pulse definitions

Definition: $Q_{i n j}=\Delta V_{O} \times C_{L}$.
$\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ output voltage variation.
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {gen }}=$ generator resistance.
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=$ generator voltage.
Fig 28. Test circuit for measuring charge injection

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

## 13. Package outline

XQFN10U: plastic extremely thin quad flat package; no leads; 10 terminals; UTLP based; body $2 \times 1.55 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$


DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT |  | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{2}}$ | $\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{3}}$ | $\mathbf{L}$ | $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{v}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | max | 0.55 | 0.05 | 0.30 | 1.65 | 2.1 |  |  |  |  | 0.4 | 0.15 |  |  |  |  |
|  | nom | 0.50 | 0.03 | 0.23 | 1.55 | 2.0 | 0.58 | 0.5 | 1.16 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.1 | 0.05 |
|  | min | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 1.45 | 1.9 |  |  |  |  | 0.2 | 0.00 |  |  |  |  |


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

Fig 29. Package outline SOT1049-2 (XQFN10U)

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

HVSON10: plastic thermal enhanced very thin small outline package; no leads; 10 terminals; body $\mathbf{3 \times 3 \times 0 . 8 5} \mathbf{~ m m}$
DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | $\mathbf{A}^{(1)}$ <br> $\mathbf{m a x}$. | $\mathbf{A}_{\boldsymbol{1}}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{D}^{(\mathbf{1})}$ | $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{h}}$ | $\mathbf{E}^{(\mathbf{1})}$ | $\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{h}}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{e}_{\boldsymbol{1}}$ | $\mathbf{L}$ | $\mathbf{v}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{y}_{\boldsymbol{1}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 1 | 0.05 | 0.30 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 2.55 | 3.1 | 1.75 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.55 |  | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.075 mm maximum per side are not included

| OUTLINE <br> VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  |  | EUROPEAN <br> PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  | $01-01-22$ <br> $02-02-08$ |

Fig 30. Package outline SOT650-1 (HVSON10)

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

## 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 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NX3L4684_1 | 20081211 | 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".
[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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[^0]:    [1] To avoid sinking GND current from terminal $n Z$ when switch current flows in terminal $n Y n$, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4 V . If the switch current flows into terminal nZ, no GND current will flow from terminal nYn. In this case, there is no limit for the voltage drop across the switch.
    [2] Applies to select input $n S$ signal levels.

