## FEATURES

- Specified Break-Before-Make Switching
- Low ON-State Resistance ( $0.65 \Omega$ 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
- 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


## DGS PACKAGE

(TOP VIEW)


## DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION

The TS3A24157 is a dual single-pole double-throw (SPDT) analog switch that is designed to operate from 1.4 V to 3.6 V . The device offers low ON -state resistance and excellent ON-state resistance matching with the break-before-make feature, to prevent signal distortion during the transfer 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 |  | ${ }^{(1)(2)}$ | ORDERABLE PART NUMBER |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TOP-SIDE MARKING |  |  |  |  |
| $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | QFN - RSE | Tape and reel | TS3A24157RSER | JZ0 |
|  | VSSOP - DGS (MSOP) | Tape and reel | TS3A24157DGSR | JZO |

(1) Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at www.ti.com/packaging.
(2) 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

FUNCTION TABLE

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

0.65- $\Omega$ DUAL SPDT ANALOG SWITCH DUAL-CHANNEL 2:1 MULTIPLEXER/DEMULTIPLEXER
SCDS208A-JUNE 2007-REVISED SEPTEMBER 2007
SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS
$\mathrm{V}_{+}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Configuration | Dual 2:1 Multiplexer/ Demultiplexer ( $2 \times$ SPDT) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number of channels | 2 |
| ON-state resistance ( $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on }}$ ) | $0.65 \Omega$ max |
| ON-state resistance match ( $\Delta \mathrm{r}_{\text {on }}$ ) | $0.07 \Omega$ max |
| ON-state resistance flatness ( $\mathrm{ron}_{\text {onflat }}$ ) | $0.04 \Omega$ max |
| Turn-on/turn-off time (ton/toff) | $35 \mathrm{~ns} / 25 \mathrm{~ns}$ |
| Break-before-make time ( $\mathrm{t}_{\text {BBM }}$ ) | 25 ns |
| Charge injection ( $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{C}}$ ) | 8.75 pC |
| Bandwidth (BW) | 50 MHz |
| OFF isolation ( $\mathrm{O}_{\text {ISO }}$ ) | -72 dB |
| Crosstalk ( $\mathrm{X}_{\text {TALK }}$ ) | -72 dB |
| Total harmonic distortion (THD) | 0.005\% |
| Power-supply current ( $\mathrm{I}_{+}$) | 15 nA |
| Package options | 10-pin QFN, 10-pin VSSOP |

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 |
| $\mathrm{l}_{\text {l/OK }}$ | Analog port diode current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}<0$ | -50 | 50 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ | ON-state switch current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=0$ to $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | -300 | 300 | mA |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Cl}} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 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 |
| IGND | Continuous current through GND |  | -100 |  | mA |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | 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.

## Package Thermal Impedance

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

|  |  |  | TYP | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | DGS package | 165 |  |
| $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ | ackage thermal impedan | RSE package | 243 | /W |

(1) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

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

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

(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.
0.65- $\Omega$ DUAL SPDT ANALOG SWITCH

17 Texas
DUAL-CHANNEL 2:1 MULTIPLEXER/DEMULTIPLEXER
INSTRUMENTS
SCDS208A-JUNE 2007-REVISED SEPTEMBER 2007
Electrical Characteristics for 3-V Supply ${ }^{(1)}$ (Continued)
$\mathrm{V}_{+}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 20 | 35 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{gathered} 2.7 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ 3.6 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 40 |  |
| Turn-off time | toff | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure 14 } \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 12 | 25 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{gathered} 2.7 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ 3.6 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 30 |  |
| Break-beforemake time | $t_{\text {BBM }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 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 | Qc | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{nF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 19 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 8.75 |  | 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 |  | 50 |  | 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 |  | 140 |  | pF |
| COM <br> ON capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {com(ON) }}$ | $V_{\text {COM }}=V_{+}$or GND, Switch ON, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 140 |  | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{Switch} \mathrm{ON}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 50 |  | MHz |
| OFF isolation | $\mathrm{O}_{\text {ISo }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & R_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 17 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | -72 |  | dB |
| Crosstalk | $\mathrm{X}_{\text {TALK }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & R_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 18 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | -72 |  | dB |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & f=20 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 20 \mathrm{kHz}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 20 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 0.005 |  | \% |
| Supply |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Positive supply current | $I_{+}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.6 V |  | 15 | 200 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 1200 |  |

(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 ${ }^{(1)}$

$\mathrm{V}_{+}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ 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 |  | 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 |  | $V_{+}$ | 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, <br> See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.3 V |  | 0.55 | 0.75 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.9 |  |
| ON-state resistance | $r_{\text {on }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{ICOM}^{\mathrm{CO}}=-8 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.3 V |  | 0.56 | 0.75 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.85 |  |
| 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 |  | 0.1 | 0.15 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.15 |  |
| 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 |  | 0.1 | 0.15 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}, 1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-8 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, <br> See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  | 0.17 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.2 |  |
| NC, NO OFF leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NC}(\mathrm{OFF})}$, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{OFF})}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=2.2 \mathrm{~V}$, or <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=2.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}$, | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 11 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V | -50 |  | 50 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -250 |  | 250 |  |
| 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, <br> See Figure 12 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V | -50 |  | 50 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -400 |  | 400 |  |
| COM ON leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {com(on) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\text { Open, } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\text { Open, } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=2.2 \mathrm{~V}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 12 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V | -50 |  | 50 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -400 |  | 400 |  |
| Digital Control Inputs (IN1, IN2) ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input logic high | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  |  | Full |  | 1.25 |  |  | V |
| Input logic low | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.5 | V |
| Input leakage current | $I_{\text {IH }}, I_{\text {IL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ or 0 |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V | -50 |  | 50 | 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.
0.65- $\Omega$ DUAL SPDT ANALOG SWITCH

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Electrical Characteristics for 2.5-V Supply ${ }^{(1)}$ (Continued)
$\mathrm{V}_{+}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ 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 |  | TA | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dynamic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turn-on time | ton | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {Сом }}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 23 | 45 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{gathered} 2.3 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ 2.7 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 50 |  |
| Turn-off time | toff | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {Сом }}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C_{L}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 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 | $t_{\text {BBM }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 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 | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C_{L}=1 \mathrm{nF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 19 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 8 |  | pC |
| NC, NO OFF capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NC}(\mathrm{OFF})}$, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO} \text { (OFF) }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND, Switch OFF, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 50 |  | 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 |  | 140 |  | 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 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 140 |  | pF |
| Digital input capacitance | $\mathrm{Cl}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$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 |  | 50 |  | 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 |  | -72 |  | dB |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f}=20 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 20 \mathrm{kHz}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 20 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.5 V |  | 0.006 |  | \% |
| Supply |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Positive supply current | $I_{+}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V |  | 10 | 150 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 700 |  |

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

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

$\mathrm{V}_{+}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ 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 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}, \\ \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | 0 | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | 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, <br> See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.65 V | 0.8 | 1.25 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  | 1.4 |  |
| 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 | 0.6 | 0.95 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  | 1 |  |
| 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 | 0.1 | 0.15 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  | 0.15 |  |
| 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, <br> See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.65 V |  | 0.350 .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, <br> See Figure 10 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 0.05 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  | 0.2 |  |
| NC, NO OFF leakage current | $I_{\text {NC(OFF) }}$, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{OFF})}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 11 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.65 | -50 | 50 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -250 | 250 |  |
| 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 | -50 | 50 | nA |
| ON leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}$ |  | See Figure 12 | Full |  | -400 | 400 |  |
| COM <br> ON leakage current | ICOm(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 | -50 | 50 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -400 | 400 |  |
| 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 | $I_{\text {IH }}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {IL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=1.95 \mathrm{~V}$ or 0 |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.95 V |  | $0 \quad 50$ | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  | 150 |  |

(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.
0.65- $\Omega$ DUAL SPDT ANALOG SWITCH

DUAL-CHANNEL 2:1 MULTIPLEXER/DEMULTIPLEXER
INSTRUMENTS
SCDS208A-JUNE 2007-REVISED SEPTEMBER 2007
Electrical Characteristics for 1.8-V Supply ${ }^{(1)}$ (Continued)
$\mathrm{V}_{+}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ 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 | ton | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | 33 | 75 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{aligned} & 1.65 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ & 1.95 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 80 | ns |
| Turn-off time | toff | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {Сом }}=\mathrm{V}_{+}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 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 | 20 | 40 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | $\begin{aligned} & 1.65 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ & 1.95 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 1 |  | 50 |  |
| Charge injection | Qc | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C_{L}=1 \mathrm{nF}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 19 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | 4 |  | 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 |  | 50 |  | 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 |  | 140 |  | pF |
| COM ON capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {Com(ON) }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}=\mathrm{V}_{+} \text {or GND, }$ Switch ON, | See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.8 V |  | 140 |  | 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 |  | 48 |  | 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 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 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 |  | -72 |  | 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 |  |  |  | \% |
| Supply |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Positive supply current | $I_{+}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.95 V |  | 10 | 100 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 600 |  |

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

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE



Figure 1. $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{on}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\text {com }}\left(\mathrm{V}_{+}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 3. $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{on}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\text {com }}\left(\mathrm{V}_{+}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 5. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ and $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ vs Supply Voltage


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


Figure 4. Charge Injection $\left(Q_{C}\right)$ vs $\mathbf{V}_{\text {com }}$


Figure 6. Bandwidth

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE (continued)



Figure 7. OFF Isolation and Crosstalk


Figure 8. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency


Figure 9. Power-Supply Current vs $\mathrm{V}_{+}$

## PIN DESCRIPTION

| NO. | NAME | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | NC1 | Normally closed |
| 2 | NO1 | Normally open |
| 3 | NC2 | Normally closed |
| 4 | NO2 | Normally open |
| 5 | GND | Ground |
| 6 | COM2 | Common |
| 7 | IN2 | Digital control to connect COM2 to NO2 or NC2 |
| 8 | IN1 | Digital control to connect COM1 to NO1 or NC1 |
| 9 | COM1 | Common |
| 10 | V $_{+}$ | Power supply |

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

| SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {com }}$ | Voltage at COM |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ | Voltage at NC |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{No}}$ | Voltage at NO |
| ron | Resistance between COM and NC or COM and NO ports when the channel is ON |
| $\mathrm{r}_{\text {peak }}$ | Peak on-state resistance over a specified voltage range |
| $\Delta \mathrm{ran}_{\text {on }}$ | Difference of $r_{\text {on }}$ between channels in a specific device |
| $\mathrm{r}_{\text {onflat) }}$ | Difference between the maximum and minimum value of $r_{\text {on }}$ in a channel over the specified range of conditions |
| ${ }^{\text {INC(OFF) }}$ | Leakage current measured at the NC port, with the corresponding channel (NC to COM) in the OFF state under worst-case input and output conditions |
| $1{ }^{\text {NC(PWROFF) }}$ | Leakage current measured at the NC port during the power-down condition, $\mathrm{V}_{+}=0$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {No(OFF) }}$ | Leakage current measured at the NO port, with the corresponding channel (NO to COM) in the OFF state under worst-case input and output conditions |
| $1_{\text {No(PWROFF) }}$ | Leakage current measured at the NO port during the power-down condition, $\mathrm{V}_{+}=0$ |
| Inc(on) | Leakage current measured at the NC port, with the corresponding channel (NC to COM) in the ON state and the output (COM) open |
| ${ }^{\text {INo(ON) }}$ | Leakage current measured at the NO port, with the corresponding channel (NO to COM) in the ON state and the output (COM) open |
| Icomon) | Leakage current measured at the COM port, with the corresponding channel (COM to NO or COM to NC) in the ON state and the output ( NC or NO ) open |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {COM(PWROFF) }}$ | Leakage current measured at the COM port during the power-down condition, $\mathrm{V}_{+}=0$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IH }}$ | Minimum input voltage for logic high for the control input (IN) |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{LL}}$ | Maximum input voltage for logic low for the control input (IN) |
| $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ | Voltage at the control input (IN) |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{H},}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LL}}$ | Leakage current measured at the control input ( IN ) |
| ton | Turn-on time for the switch. This parameter is measured under the specified range of conditions and by the propagation delay between the digital control ( IN ) signal and analog output (COM, NC, or NO) signal when the switch is turning ON. |
| toff | Turn-off time for the switch. This parameter is measured under the specified range of conditions and by the propagation delay between the digital control (IN) signal and analog output (COM, NC, or NO) signal when the switch is turning OFF. |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {BBM }}$ | Break-before-make time. This parameter is measured under the specified range of conditions and by the propagation delay between the output of two adjacent analog channels ( NC and NO ) when the control signal changes state. |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | Charge injection is a measurement of unwanted signal coupling from the control (IN) input to the analog (NC, NO, or COM) output. This is measured in coulomb (C) and measured by the total charge induced due to switching of the control input. Charge injection, $Q_{C}=C_{L} \times \Delta V_{C O M}, C_{L}$ is the load capacitance and $\Delta V_{C O M}$ is the change in analog output voltage. |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {NC(OFF) }}$ | Capacitance at the NC port when the corresponding channel (NC to COM) is OFF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {No(OFF) }}$ | Capacitance at the NO port when the corresponding channel ( NO to COM) is OFF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NC}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | Capacitance at the NC port when the corresponding channel (NC to COM) is ON |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{No} \text { (ON) }}$ | Capacitance at the NO port when the corresponding channel ( NO to COM) is ON |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {com(ON) }}$ | Capacitance at the COM port when the corresponding channel (COM to NC or COM to NO) is ON |
| $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | Capacitance of control input (IN) |
| $\mathrm{O}_{150}$ | OFF isolation of the switch is a measurement of OFF-state switch impedance. This is measured in dB in a specific frequency, with the corresponding channel (NC to COM or NO to COM) in the OFF state. |
| $\mathrm{X}_{\text {TALK }}$ | Crosstalk is a measurement of unwanted signal coupling from an ON channel to an OFF channel (NC to NO or NO to NC). This is measured in a specific frequency and in dB. |
| BW | Bandwidth of the switch. This is the frequency in which the gain of an ON channel is -3 dB below the DC gain. |
| THD | Total harmonic distortion describes the signal distortion caused by the analog switch. This is defined as the ratio of root mean square (RMS) value of the second, third, and higher harmonic to the absolute magnitude of the fundamental harmonic. |
| $I_{+}$ | Static power-supply current with the control (IN) pin at $\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND |

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



Figure 10. ON-State Resistance ( $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{on}}$ )


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


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

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)



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

A. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: $\mathrm{PRR} \leq 10 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{O}}=50 \Omega$, $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}<5 \mathrm{~ns}$, $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}<5 \mathrm{~ns}$.
B. $\quad \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ 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)

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

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


Figure 16. Bandwidth (BW)
0.65- $\Omega$ DUAL SPDT ANALOG SWITCH

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)


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


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

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)


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

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

A. $\quad C_{L}$ includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 20. Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status <br> (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan <br> (2) | Lead/Ball Finish | MSL Peak Temp <br> (3) | Op Temp ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | Device Marking <br> (4/5) | Samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TS3A24157DGSR | ACTIVE | VSSOP | DGS | 10 | 2500 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | (JZO ~ JZR) | Samples |
| TS3A24157DGSRG4 | ACTIVE | VSSOP | DGS | 10 | 2500 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | (JZO ~ JZR) | Samples |
| TS3A24157RSER | ACTIVE | UQFN | RSE | 10 | 3000 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | JZO | Samples |
| TS3A24157RSERG4 | ACTIVE | UQFN | RSE | 10 | 3000 | Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | JZO | Samples |

${ }^{(1)}$ 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.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
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 Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.
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Green (RoHS \& no Sb/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.
${ }^{(4)}$ There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.
${ }^{(5)}$ Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel Diameter $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Reel <br> Width <br> W1 (mm) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{AO} \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{BO} \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { K0 } \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { P1 } \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{W} \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | Pin1 <br> Quadrant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TS3A24157DGSR | VSSOP | DGS | 10 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| TS3A24157RSER | UQFN | RSE | 10 | 3000 | 179.0 | 8.4 | 1.75 | 2.25 | 0.65 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q1 |


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TS3A24157DGSR | VSSOP | DGS | 10 | 2500 | 346.0 | 346.0 | 35.0 |
| TS3A24157RSER | UQFN | RSE | 10 | 3000 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 35.0 |



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. QFN (Quad Flatpack No-Lead) package configuration.
D. This package complies to JEDEC MO-288 variation UEFD.

RSE (R-PUQFN-N10)


NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for minimum solder mask web tolerances between signal pads.
E. Maximum stencil thickness $0,127 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( 5 mils). All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
F. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
G. Side aperture dimensions over-print land for acceptable area ratio $>0.66$. Customer may reduce side aperture dimensions if stencil manufacturing process allows for sufficient release at smaller opening.

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Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or "enhanced plastic" are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have not been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.
TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

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