

## DUAL 15-Ω SPDT ANALOG SWITCH

 Check for Samples: [TS5A23157-Q1](#)

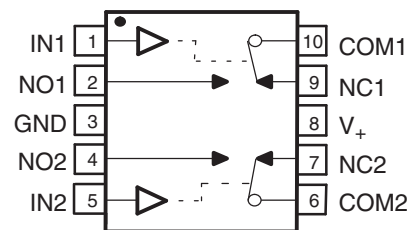
### FEATURES

- Qualified for Automotive Applications
- AEC-Q100 Qualified With the Following Results:
  - Device Temperature Grade 1: –40°C to 125°C
  - Device HBM ESD Classification Level H2
  - Device CDM ESD Classification Level C4B
- Customer-Specific Configuration Control Can Be Supported Along With Major-Change Approval
- Specified Break-Before-Make Switching
- Low ON-State Resistance (15 Ω)
- Control Inputs Are 5-V Tolerant
- Low Charge Injection
- Excellent ON-Resistance Matching

- Low Total Harmonic Distortion
- 1.8-V to 5.5-V Single-Supply Operation

### APPLICATIONS

- Sample-and-Hold Circuits
- Battery-Powered Equipment
- Audio and Video Signal Routing
- Communication Circuits



### DESCRIPTION

The TS5A23157 is a dual, single-pole, double-throw (SPDT) analog switch designed to operate from 1.65 V to 5.5 V. This device can handle both digital and analog signals. The device can transmit signals up to 5.5 V (peak) in either direction.

For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI Web site at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

**Table 1. FUNCTION TABLE**

INPUT IN	NC TO COM, COM TO NC	NO TO COM, COM TO NO
L	ON	OFF
H	OFF	ON



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

**Table 2. SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS**

Configuration	2:1 Multiplexer and Demultiplexer (2 × SPDT)
Number of channels	2
$r_{on}$	15 $\Omega$
$\Delta r_{on}$	0.15 $\Omega$
$r_{on(Flat)}$	4 $\Omega$
$t_{ON}$	8.7 ns
$t_{OFF}$	6.8 ns
$t_{BBM}$	0.5 ns
Charge injection	7 pC
Bandwidth	220 MHz
OFF isolation	–65 dB at 10 MHz
Crosstalk	–66 dB at 10 MHz
Total harmonic distortion	0.01%
$I_{COM(off)}/I_{NC(OFF)}$	$\pm 1 \mu A$
Package option	10-pin DGS

**Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>**

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_+$	Supply voltage range <sup>(2)</sup>	–0.5	6.5	V
$V_{NC}$ $V_{NO}$ $V_{COM}$	Analog voltage range <sup>(2) (3) (4)</sup>	–0.5	$V_+ + 0.5$	V
$I_{I/OK}$	Analog port diode current	$V_{NC}, V_{NO}, V_{COM} < 0$ or $V_{NC}, V_{NO}, V_{COM} > V_+$		$\pm 50$ mA
$I_{NC}$ $I_{NO}$ $I_{COM}$	On-state switch current	$V_{NC}, V_{NO}, V_{COM} = 0$ to $V_+$		$\pm 50$ mA
$V_{IN}$	Digital input voltage range <sup>(2) (3)</sup>	–0.5	6.5	V
$I_{IK}$	Digital input clamp current	$V_{IN} < 0$		–50 mA
	Continuous current through $V_+$ or GND			$\pm 100$ mA
$\theta_{JA}$	Package thermal impedance <sup>(5)</sup>			165.36 $^{\circ}C/W$
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range	–65	150	$^{\circ}C$
ESD	Electrostatic discharge rating	Human-body model H2		2 kV
		Charged-device model C4B		750 V

(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) All voltages are with respect to ground, unless otherwise specified.

(3) The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

(4) This value is limited to 5.5 V maximum.

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

## Electrical Characteristics for 5-V Supply

 $V_+ = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	$V_+$	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
<b>Analog Switch</b>								
Analog signal range	$V_{COM}, V_{NO}, V_{NC}$				0		$V_+$	V
ON-state resistance	$r_{on}$	$0 \leq V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} \leq V_+$ , $I_{COM} = -30\text{ mA}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	Full	4.5 V			15	$\Omega$
ON-state resistance match between channels	$\Delta r_{on}$	$V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} = 3.15\text{ V}$ , $I_{COM} = -30\text{ mA}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	25°C	4.5 V		0.15		$\Omega$
ON-state resistance flatness	$r_{on(flat)}$	$0 \leq V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} \leq V_+$ , $I_{COM} = -30\text{ mA}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	25°C	4.5 V		4		$\Omega$
NC, NO OFF leakage current	$I_{NC(OFF)}, I_{NO(OFF)}$	$V_{NC} \text{ or } V_{NO} = 0 \text{ to } V_+$ , $V_{COM} = 0 \text{ to } V_+$ , Switch OFF, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	5.5 V	-1	0.05	1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		-1		1	
NC, NO ON leakage current	$I_{NC(ON)}, I_{NO(ON)}$	$V_{NC} \text{ or } V_{NO} = 0 \text{ to } V_+$ , $V_{COM} = \text{Open}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	5.5 V	-0.1		0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		-1		1	
COM ON leakage current	$I_{COM(ON)}$	$V_{NC} \text{ or } V_{NO} = \text{Open}$ , $V_{COM} = 0 \text{ to } V_+$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	5.5 V	-0.1		0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		-1		1	
<b>Digital Inputs (IN1, IN2)<sup>(2)</sup></b>								
Input logic high	$V_{IH}$		Full		$V_+ \times 0.7$			V
Input logic low	$V_{IL}$		Full		$V_+ \times 0.3$			V
Input leakage current	$I_{IH}, I_{IL}$	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V or }0$	25°C	5.5 V	-1	0.05	1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		-1		1	

 (1)  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

 (2) Hold all unused digital inputs of the device at  $V_+$  or GND to ensure proper device operation. See the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number [SCBA004](#).

## Electrical Characteristics for 5-V Supply (continued)

$V_+ = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	$V_+$	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
<b>Dynamic</b>								
Turnon time	$t_{ON}$	$V_{NC} = \text{GND}$ and $V_{NO} = V_+$ , or $V_{NC} = V_+$ and $V_{NO} = \text{GND}$ ,	$R_L = 500\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 50\ \text{pF}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 9</a>	Full	4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.2	8.7	ns
Turnoff time	$t_{OFF}$	$V_{NC} = \text{GND}$ and $V_{NO} = V_+$ , or $V_{NC} = V_+$ and $V_{NO} = \text{GND}$ ,	$R_L = 500\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 50\ \text{pF}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 9</a>	Full	4.5 V to 5.5 V	0.5	6.8	ns
Break-before-make time	$t_{BBM}$	$V_{NC} = V_{NO} = V_+/2$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35\ \text{pF}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 10</a>	25°C	4.5 V to 5.5 V	0.5		ns
Charge injection	$Q_C$	$V_{NC} = V_{NO} = V_+/2$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ,	See <a href="#">Figure 14</a>	25°C	5 V	7		pC
NC, NO OFF capacitance	$C_{NC(OFF)}$ , $C_{NO(OFF)}$	$V_{NC}$ or $V_{NO} = V_+$ or GND,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">Figure 8</a>	25°C	5 V	5.5		pF
NC, NO ON capacitance	$C_{NC(ON)}$ , $C_{NO(ON)}$	$V_{NC}$ or $V_{NO} = V_+$ or GND,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 8</a>	25°C	5 V	17.5		pF
COM ON capacitance	$C_{COM(ON)}$	$V_{COM} = V_+$ or GND,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 8</a>	25°C	5 V	17.5		pF
Digital input capacitance	$C_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = V_+$ or GND,	See <a href="#">Figure 8</a>	25°C	5 V	2.8		pF
Bandwidth	BW	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 11</a>	25°C	4.5 V	220		MHz
OFF isolation	$O_{ISO}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 10\ \text{MHz}$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">Figure 12</a>	25°C	4.5 V	-65		dB
Crosstalk	$X_{TALK}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 10\ \text{MHz}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 13</a>	25°C	4.5 V	-66		dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 50\ \text{pF}$ ,	$f = 600\ \text{Hz}$ to 20 kHz, See <a href="#">Figure 15</a>	25°C	4.5 V	0.01		%
<b>Supply</b>								
Positive supply current	$I_+$	$V_{IN} = V_+$ or GND,	Switch ON or OFF	25°C	5.5 V	1		$\mu\text{A}$
				Full		10		
Change in supply current	$\Delta I_+$	$V_{IN} = V_+ - 0.6\ \text{V}$		Full	5.5 V	500		$\mu\text{A}$

## Electrical Characteristics for 3.3-V Supply

 $V_+ = 3\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	$V_+$	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
<b>Analog Switch</b>								
Analog signal range	$V_{COM}, V_{NO}, V_{NC}$				0		$V_+$	V
ON-state resistance	$r_{on}$	$0 \leq V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} \leq V_+$ , $I_{COM} = -24\text{ mA}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	Full	3 V			23	$\Omega$
ON-state resistance match between channels	$\Delta r_{on}$	$V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} = 2.1\text{ V}$ , $I_{COM} = -24\text{ mA}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	25°C	3 V		0.2		$\Omega$
ON-state resistance flatness	$r_{on(flat)}$	$0 \leq V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} \leq V_+$ , $I_{COM} = -24\text{ mA}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	25°C	3 V		9		$\Omega$
NC, NO OFF leakage current	$I_{NC(OFF)}, I_{NO(OFF)}$	$V_{NC} \text{ or } V_{NO} = 0 \text{ to } V_+$ , $V_{COM} = 0 \text{ to } V_+$ , Switch OFF, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	3.6 V	-1	0.05	1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		-1		1	
NC, NO ON leakage current	$I_{NC(ON)}, I_{NO(ON)}$	$V_{NC} \text{ or } V_{NO} = 0 \text{ to } V_+$ , $V_{COM} = \text{Open}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	3.6 V	-0.1		0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		-1		1	
COM ON leakage current	$I_{COM(ON)}$	$V_{NC} \text{ or } V_{NO} = \text{Open}$ , $V_{COM} = 0 \text{ to } V_+$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	3.6 V	-0.1		0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		-1		1	
<b>Digital Inputs (IN1, IN2)<sup>(2)</sup></b>								
Input logic high	$V_{IH}$		Full		$V_+ \times 0.7$			V
Input logic low	$V_{IL}$		Full		$V_+ \times 0.3$			V
Input leakage current	$I_{IH}, I_{IL}$	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V or }0$	25°C	3.6 V	-1	0.05	1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		-1		1	
<b>Dynamic</b>								
Turnon time	$t_{ON}$	$V_{NC} = \text{GND and } V_{NO} = V_+$ , or $V_{NC} = V_+ \text{ and } V_{NO} = \text{GND}$ , $R_L = 500\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 9</a>	Full	3 V to 3.6 V	2.0		10.6	ns
Turnoff time	$t_{OFF}$	$V_{NC} = \text{GND and } V_{NO} = V_+$ , or $V_{NC} = V_+ \text{ and } V_{NO} = \text{GND}$ , $R_L = 500\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 9</a>	Full	3 V to 3.6 V	1.0		8.3	ns
Break-before-make time	$t_{BBM}$	$V_{NC} = V_{NO} = V_+/2$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 10</a>	25°C	3 V to 3.6 V	0.5			ns
Charge injection	$Q_C$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 0.1\text{ nF}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 14</a>	25°C	3.3 V		3		pC
Bandwidth	BW	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 11</a>	25°C	3 V		220		MHz
OFF isolation	$O_{ISO}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 10\text{ MHz}$ , Switch OFF, See <a href="#">Figure 12</a>	25°C	3 V		-65		dB
Crosstalk	$X_{TALK}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 10\text{ MHz}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 13</a>	25°C	3 V		-66		dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ , $f = 600\text{ Hz to }20\text{ kHz}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 15</a>	25°C	3 V		0.015		%
<b>Supply</b>								
Positive supply current	$I_+$	$V_{IN} = V_+ \text{ or GND}$ , Switch ON or OFF	25°C	3.6 V			1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full				10	
Change in supply current	$\Delta I_+$	$V_{IN} = V_+ - 0.6\text{ V}$	Full	3.6 V			500	$\mu\text{A}$

(1)  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

(2) Hold all unused digital inputs of the device at  $V_+$  or GND to ensure proper device operation. See the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number [SCBA004](#).

### Electrical Characteristics for 2.5-V Supply

V<sub>+</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V, T<sub>A</sub> = –40°C to 125°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>+</sub>	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT	
<b>Analog Switch</b>									
Analog signal range	V <sub>COM</sub> , V <sub>NO</sub> , V <sub>NC</sub>				0		V <sub>+</sub>	V	
ON-state resistance	r <sub>on</sub>	0 ≤ V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> ≤ V <sub>+</sub> , I <sub>COM</sub> = –8 mA,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	Full	2.3 V		50	Ω	
ON-state resistance match between channels	Δr <sub>on</sub>	V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 1.6 V, I <sub>COM</sub> = –8 mA,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	25°C	2.3 V	0.5		Ω	
ON-state resistance flatness	r <sub>on(flat)</sub>	0 ≤ V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> ≤ V <sub>+</sub> , I <sub>COM</sub> = –8 mA,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	25°C	2.3 V	27		Ω	
NC, NO OFF leakage current	I <sub>NC(OFF)</sub> , I <sub>NO(OFF)</sub>	V <sub>NC</sub> or V <sub>NO</sub> = 0 to V <sub>+</sub> , V <sub>COM</sub> = 0 to V <sub>+</sub> ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	2.7 V	–1	0.05	1	μA
				Full		–1		1	
NC, NO ON leakage current	I <sub>NC(ON)</sub> , I <sub>NO(ON)</sub>	V <sub>NC</sub> or V <sub>NO</sub> = 0 to V <sub>+</sub> , V <sub>COM</sub> = Open,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	2.7 V	–0.1		0.1	μA
				Full		–1		1	
COM ON leakage current	I <sub>COM(ON)</sub>	V <sub>NC</sub> or V <sub>NO</sub> = Open, V <sub>COM</sub> = 0 to V <sub>+</sub> ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	2.7 V	–0.1		0.1	μA
				Full		–1		1	
<b>Digital Inputs (IN1, IN2)<sup>(2)</sup></b>									
Input logic high	V <sub>IH</sub>		Full		V <sub>+</sub> × 0.7			V	
Input logic low	V <sub>IL</sub>		Full		V <sub>+</sub> × 0.3			V	
Input leakage current	I <sub>IH</sub> , I <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5 V or 0	Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	2.7 V	–1	0.05	1	μA
				Full		–1		1	
<b>Dynamic</b>									
Turnon time	t <sub>ON</sub>	V <sub>NC</sub> = GND and V <sub>NO</sub> = V <sub>+</sub> , or V <sub>NC</sub> = V <sub>+</sub> and V <sub>NO</sub> = GND,	R <sub>L</sub> = 500 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF, See <a href="#">Figure 9</a>	Full	2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.5		17	ns
Turnoff time	t <sub>OFF</sub>	V <sub>NC</sub> = GND and V <sub>NO</sub> = V <sub>+</sub> , or V <sub>NC</sub> = V <sub>+</sub> and V <sub>NO</sub> = GND,	R <sub>L</sub> = 500 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF, See <a href="#">Figure 9</a>	Full	2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.5		10.5	ns
Break-before-make time	t <sub>BBM</sub>	V <sub>NC</sub> = V <sub>NO</sub> = V <sub>+</sub> /2, R <sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω,	C <sub>L</sub> = 35 pF, See <a href="#">Figure 10</a>	25°C	2.3 V to 2.7 V	0.5			ns
Bandwidth	BW	R <sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 11</a>	25°C	2.3 V		220		MHz
OFF isolation	O <sub>ISO</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω, f = 10 MHz,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">Figure 12</a>	25°C	2.3 V		–65		dB
Crosstalk	X <sub>TALK</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω, f = 10 MHz,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 13</a>	25°C	2.3 V		–66		dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD	R <sub>L</sub> = 600 Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF,	f = 600 Hz to 20 kHz, See <a href="#">Figure 15</a>	25°C	2.3 V		0.025		%
<b>Supply</b>									
Positive supply current	I <sub>+</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>+</sub> or GND,	Switch ON or OFF	25°C	2.7 V			1	μA
				Full				10	
Change in supply current	ΔI <sub>+</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>+</sub> – 0.6 V		Full	2.7 V			500	μA

(1) T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

(2) Hold all unused digital inputs of the device at V<sub>+</sub> or GND to ensure proper device operation. See the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number SCBA004.

## Electrical Characteristics for 1.8-V Supply

 $V_+ = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	$V_+$	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
<b>Analog Switch</b>								
Analog signal range	$V_{COM}, V_{NO}, V_{NC}$				0		$V_+$	V
ON-state resistance	$r_{on}$	$0 \leq V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} \leq V_+$ , $I_{COM} = -4\text{ mA}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	Full	1.65 V			180	$\Omega$
ON-state resistance match between channels	$\Delta r_{on}$	$V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} = 1.15\text{ V}$ , $I_{COM} = -4\text{ mA}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	25°C	1.65 V		1		$\Omega$
ON-state resistance flatness	$r_{on(flat)}$	$0 \leq V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} \leq V_+$ , $I_{COM} = -4\text{ mA}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	25°C	1.65 V		110		$\Omega$
NC, NO OFF leakage current	$I_{NC(OFF)}, I_{NO(OFF)}$	$V_{NC} \text{ or } V_{NO} = 0 \text{ to } V_+$ , $V_{COM} = 0 \text{ to } V_+$ , Switch OFF, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	1.95 V	-1	0.05	1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		-1		1	
NC, NO ON leakage current	$I_{NC(ON)}, I_{NO(ON)}$	$V_{NC} \text{ or } V_{NO} = 0 \text{ to } V_+$ , $V_{COM} = \text{Open}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	1.95 V	-0.1		0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		-1		1	
COM ON leakage current	$I_{COM(ON)}$	$V_{NC} \text{ or } V_{NO} = \text{Open}$ , $V_{COM} = 0 \text{ to } V_+$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	25°C	1.95 V	-0.1		0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		-1		1	
<b>Digital Inputs (IN1, IN2)<sup>(2)</sup></b>								
Input logic high	$V_{IH}$		Full		$V_+ \times 0.75$			V
Input logic low	$V_{IL}$		Full		$V_+ \times 0.25$			V
Input leakage current	$I_{IH}, I_{IL}$	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V or }0$	25°C	1.95 V	-1	0.05	1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		-1		1	
<b>Dynamic</b>								
Turnon time	$t_{ON}$	$V_{NC} = \text{GND and } V_{NO} = V_+$ , or $V_{NC} = V_+ \text{ and } V_{NO} = \text{GND}$ , $R_L = 500\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 9</a>	Full	1.65 V to 1.95 V	5.5		27	ns
Turnoff time	$t_{OFF}$	$V_{NC} = \text{GND and } V_{NO} = V_+$ , or $V_{NC} = V_+ \text{ and } V_{NO} = \text{GND}$ , $R_L = 500\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 9</a>	Full	1.65 V to 1.95 V	2		16	ns
Break-before-make time	$t_{BBM}$	$V_{NC} = V_{NO} = V_+/2$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 10</a>	25°C	1.65 V to 1.95 V	0.5			ns
Bandwidth	BW	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 11</a>	25°C	1.8 V		220		MHz
OFF isolation	$O_{ISO}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 10\text{ MHz}$ , Switch OFF, See <a href="#">Figure 12</a>	25°C	1.8 V		-60		dB
Crosstalk	$X_{TALK}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 10\text{ MHz}$ , Switch ON, See <a href="#">Figure 13</a>	25°C	1.8 V		-66		dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ , $f = 600\text{ Hz to }20\text{ kHz}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 15</a>	25°C	1.8 V		0.015		%
<b>Supply</b>								
Positive supply current	$I_+$	$V_{IN} = V_+ \text{ or GND}$ , Switch ON or OFF	25°C	1.95 V			1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full				10	
Change in supply current	$\Delta I_+$	$V_{IN} = V_+ - 0.6\text{ V}$	Full	1.95 V			500	$\mu\text{A}$

(1)  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

(2) Hold all unused digital inputs of the device at  $V_+$  or GND to ensure proper device operation. See the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number [SCBA004](#).

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

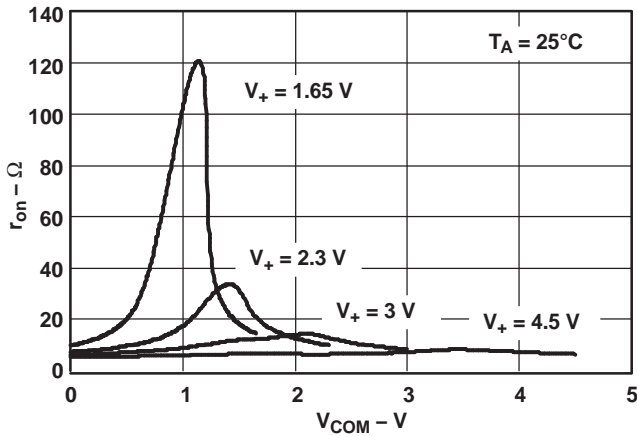


Figure 1.  $r_{on}$  versus  $V_{COM}$

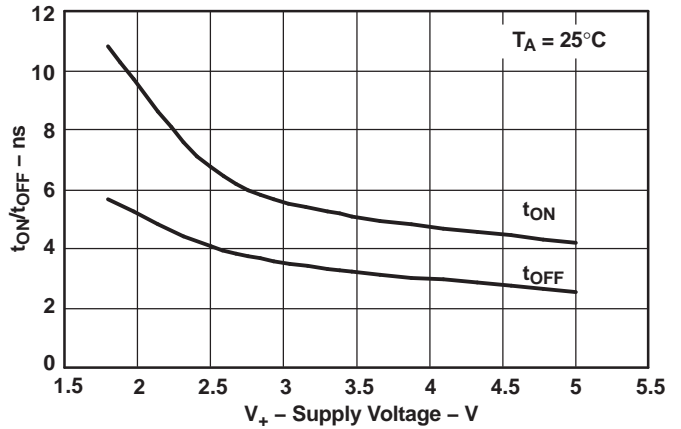


Figure 2.  $t_{ON}$  and  $t_{OFF}$  versus  $V_+$

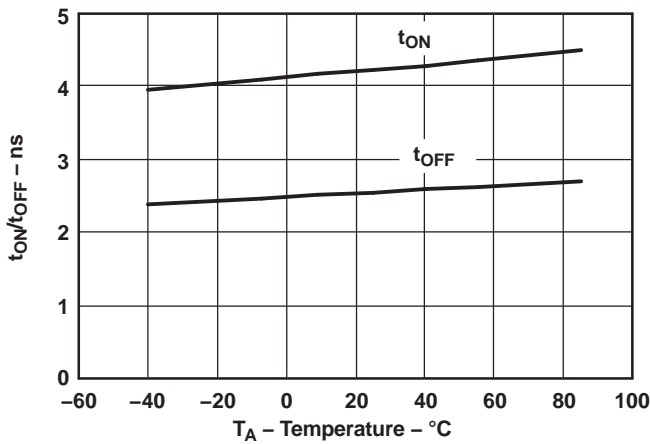


Figure 3.  $t_{ON}$  and  $t_{OFF}$  versus Temperature ( $V_+ = 5V$ )

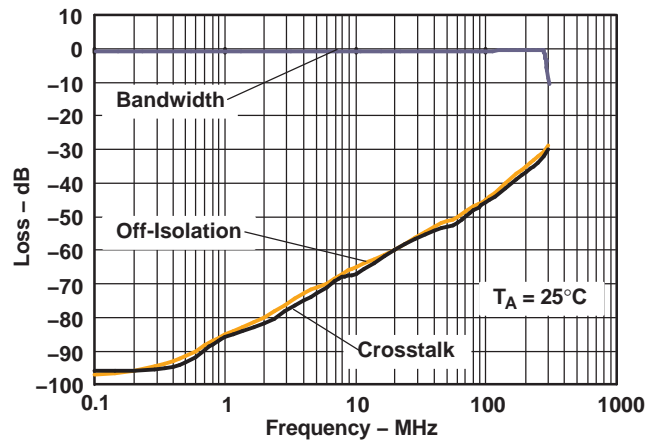


Figure 4. Frequency Response ( $V_+ = 3V$ )

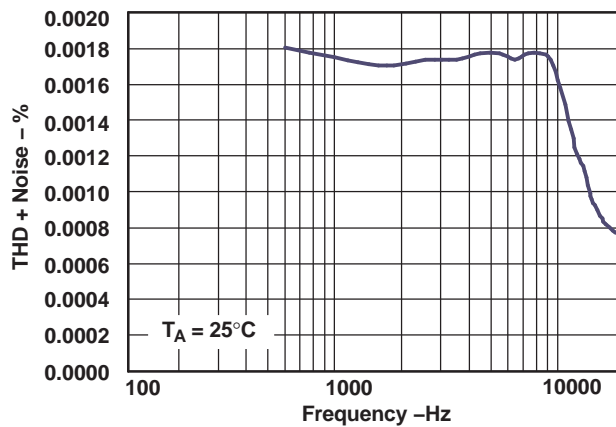


Figure 5. Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) versus Frequency ( $V_+ = 3V$ )



**PIN DESCRIPTION**

NAME	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
COM1	10	Common
COM2	6	Common
GND	3	Digital ground
IN1	1	Digital control to connect COM to NO or NC
IN2	5	Digital control to connect COM to NO or NC
NC1	9	Normally closed
NC2	7	Normally closed
NO1	2	Normally open
NO2	4	Normally open
V <sub>+</sub>	8	Power supply

**PARAMETER DESCRIPTION**

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
V <sub>COM</sub>	Voltage at COM
V <sub>NC</sub>	Voltage at NC
V <sub>NO</sub>	Voltage at NO
r <sub>on</sub>	Resistance between COM and NC or COM and NO ports when the channel is ON
Δr <sub>on</sub>	Difference of r <sub>on</sub> between channels
r <sub>on(flat)</sub>	Difference between the maximum and minimum value of r <sub>on</sub> in a channel over the specified range of conditions
I <sub>NC(OFF)</sub>	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
I <sub>NO(OFF)</sub>	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
I <sub>NC(ON)</sub>	Leakage current measured at the NC port, with the corresponding channel (NC to COM) in the ON state and the output (COM) being open
I <sub>NO(ON)</sub>	Leakage current measured at the NO port, with the corresponding channel (NO to COM) in the ON state and the output (COM) being open
I <sub>COM(ON)</sub>	Leakage current measured at the COM port, with the corresponding channel (NO to COM or NC to COM) in the ON state and the output (NC or NO) being open
V <sub>IH</sub>	Minimum input voltage for logic high for the control input (IN)
V <sub>IL</sub>	Minimum input voltage for logic low for the control input (IN)
V <sub>IN</sub>	Voltage at IN
I <sub>IH</sub> , I <sub>IL</sub>	Leakage current measured at IN
t <sub>ON</sub>	Turnon time for the switch. Measure this parameter under the specified range of conditions and by the propagation delay between the digital control (IN) signal and analog output (COM/NC/NO) signal when the switch is turning ON.
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Turnoff time for the switch. Measure this parameter under the specified range of conditions and by the propagation delay between the digital control (IN) signal and analog output (COM/NC/NO) signal when the switch is turning OFF.
t <sub>BBM</sub>	Break-before-make time. Measure this parameter 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.
Q <sub>C</sub>	Charge injection is a measurement of unwanted signal coupling from the control (IN) input to the analog (NC, NO, or COM) output. This measure is in coulombs (C) and is the total charge induced due to switching of the control input. Charge injection, $Q_C = C_L \times \Delta V_O$ , C <sub>L</sub> is the load capacitance and ΔV <sub>O</sub> is the change in analog output voltage.
C <sub>NC(OFF)</sub>	Capacitance at the NC port when the corresponding channel (NC to COM) is OFF
C <sub>NO(OFF)</sub>	Capacitance at the NO port when the corresponding channel (NC to COM) is OFF
C <sub>NC(ON)</sub>	Capacitance at the NC port when the corresponding channel (NC to COM) is ON
C <sub>NO(ON)</sub>	Capacitance at the NO port when the corresponding channel (NC to COM) is ON
C <sub>COM(ON)</sub>	Capacitance at the COM port when the corresponding channel (COM to NC or COM to NO) is ON
C <sub>IN</sub>	Capacitance of IN
O <sub>ISO</sub>	OFF isolation of the switch is a measurement of OFF-state switch impedance. This measure is in dB at a specific frequency, with the corresponding channel (NC to COM or NO to COM) in the OFF state. OFF isolation, $O_{ISO} = 20 \text{ LOG}(V_{NC}/V_{COM})$ dB, V <sub>COM</sub> is the input and V <sub>NC</sub> is the output.

**PARAMETER DESCRIPTION (continued)**

<b>SYMBOL</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
$X_{TALK}$	Crosstalk is a measurement of unwanted signal coupling from an ON channel to an OFF channel (NC to NO or NO to NC). This measure is at a specific frequency and in dB. Crosstalk, $X_{TALK} = 20 \log (V_{NC1}/V_{NO1})$ , $V_{NO1}$ is the input and $V_{NC1}$ is the output.
BW	Bandwidth of the switch. This is the frequency where the gain of an ON channel is $-3$ dB below the dc gain. Gain is measured from the equation, $20 \log (V_{NC}/V_{COM})$ dB, where $V_{NC}$ is the output and $V_{COM}$ is the input.
$I_+$	Static power-supply current with the control (IN) pin at $V_+$ or GND
$\Delta I_+$	This is the increase in $I_+$ for each control (IN) input that is at the specified voltage, rather than at $V_+$ or GND.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

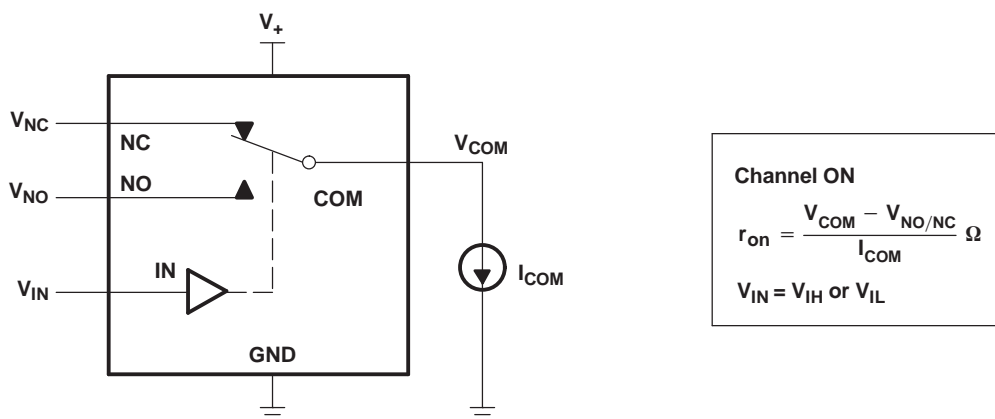


Figure 6. ON-State Resistance ( $R_{on}$ )

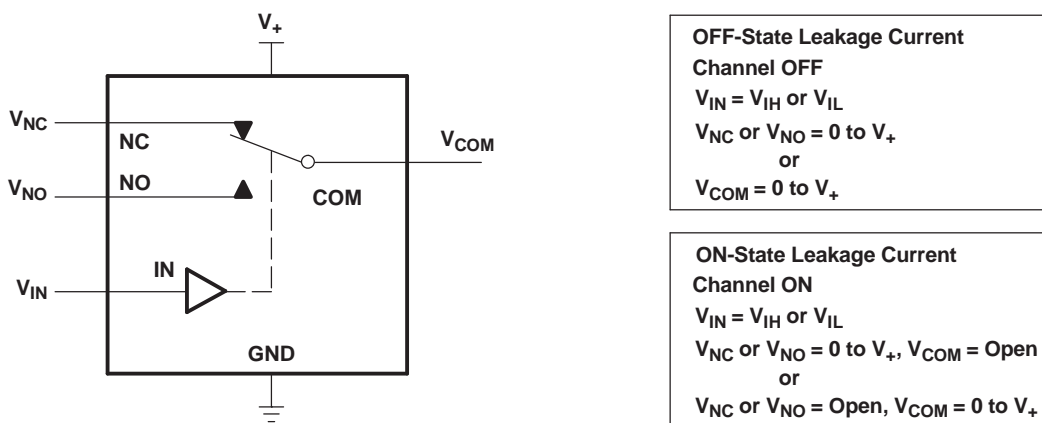


Figure 7. ON- and OFF-State Leakage Current ( $I_{COM(ON)}$ ,  $I_{NC(OFF)}$ ,  $I_{NO(OFF)}$ ,  $I_{NC(ON)}$ ,  $I_{NO(ON)}$ )

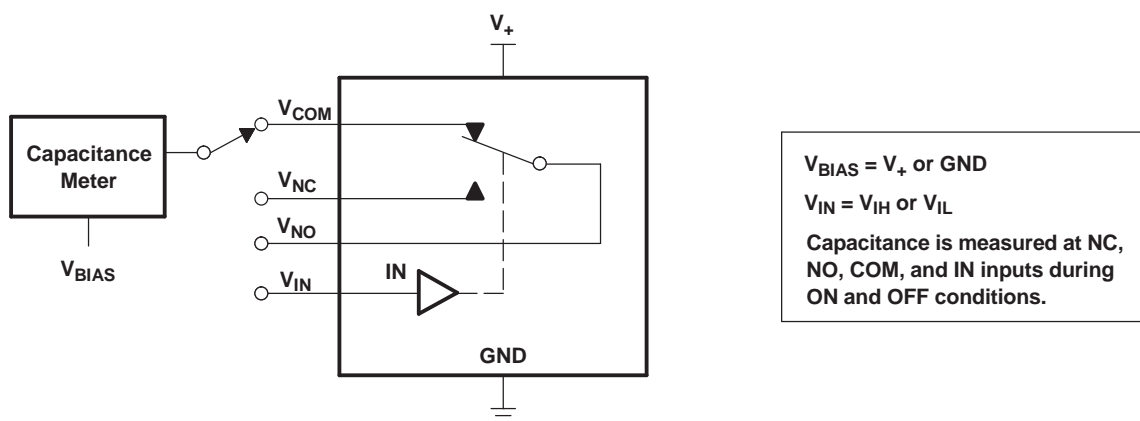


Figure 8. Capacitance ( $C_{IN}$ ,  $C_{COM(ON)}$ ,  $C_{NC(OFF)}$ ,  $C_{NO(OFF)}$ ,  $C_{NC(ON)}$ ,  $C_{NO(ON)}$ )

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

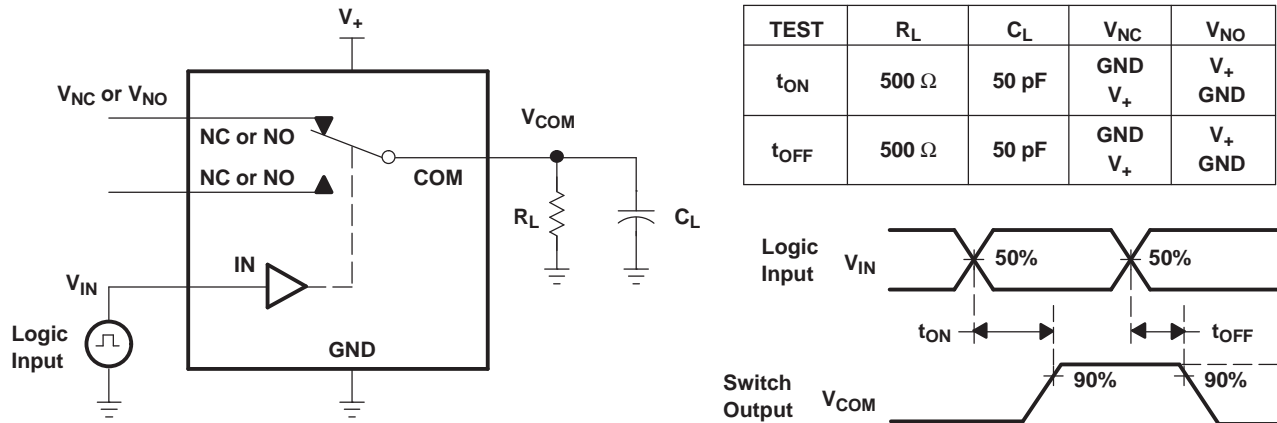


Figure 9. Turn-On Time (t<sub>ON</sub>) and Turn-Off Time (t<sub>OFF</sub>)

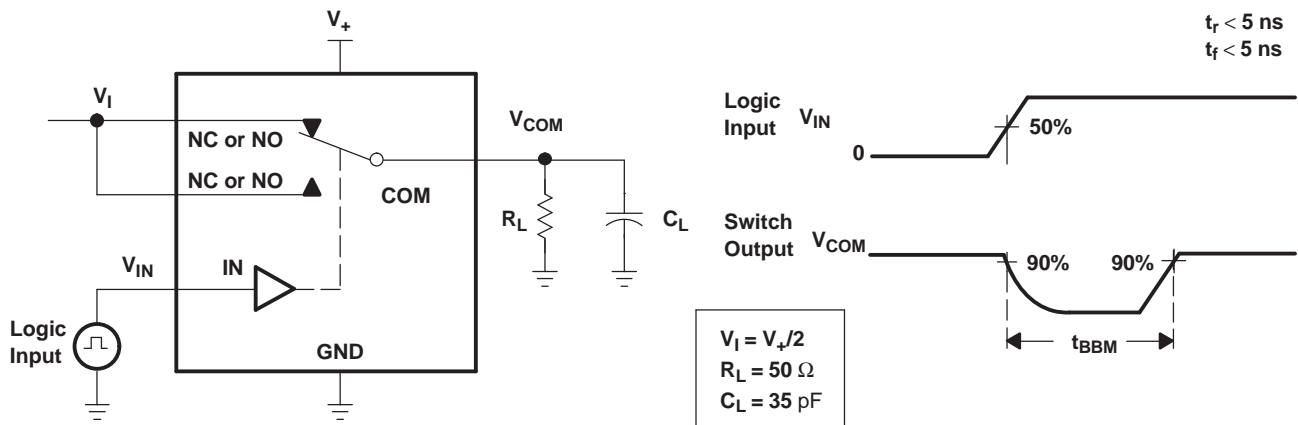


Figure 10. Break-Before-Make Time (t<sub>BBM</sub>)

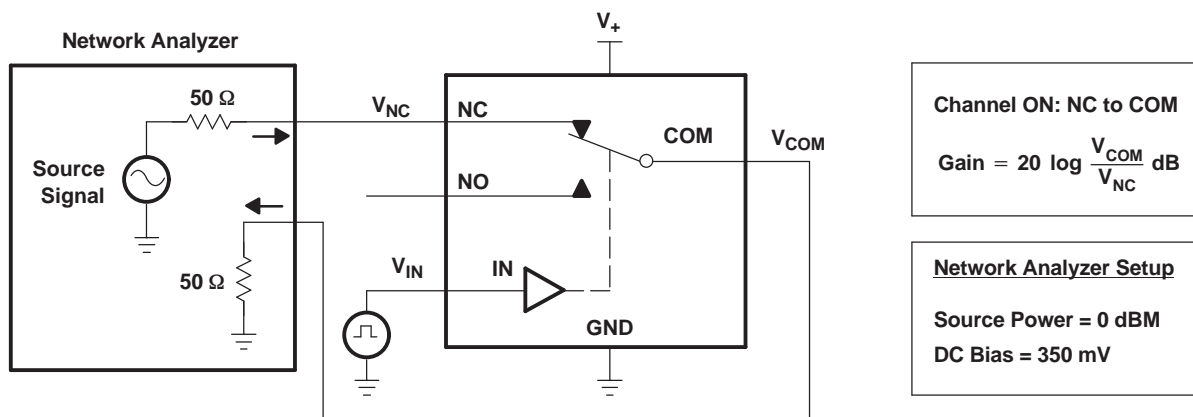


Figure 11. Frequency Response (BW)

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

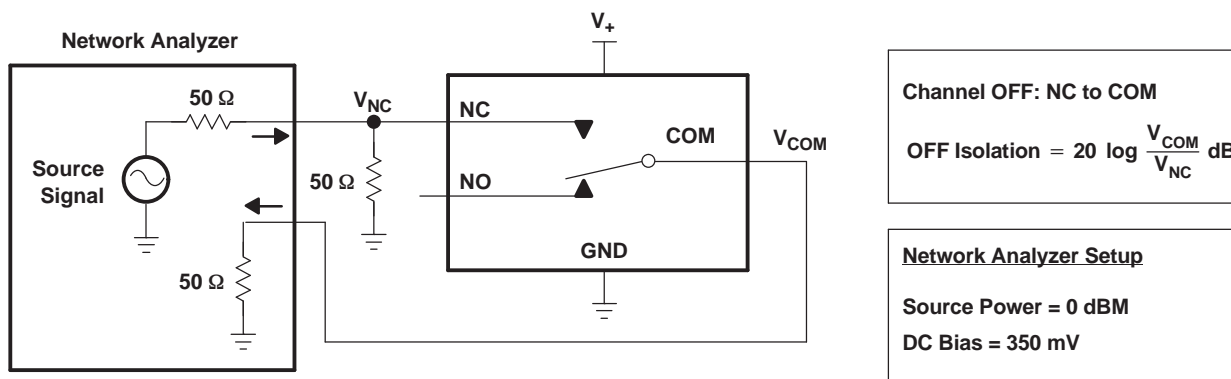


Figure 12. OFF Isolation ( $O_{ISO}$ )

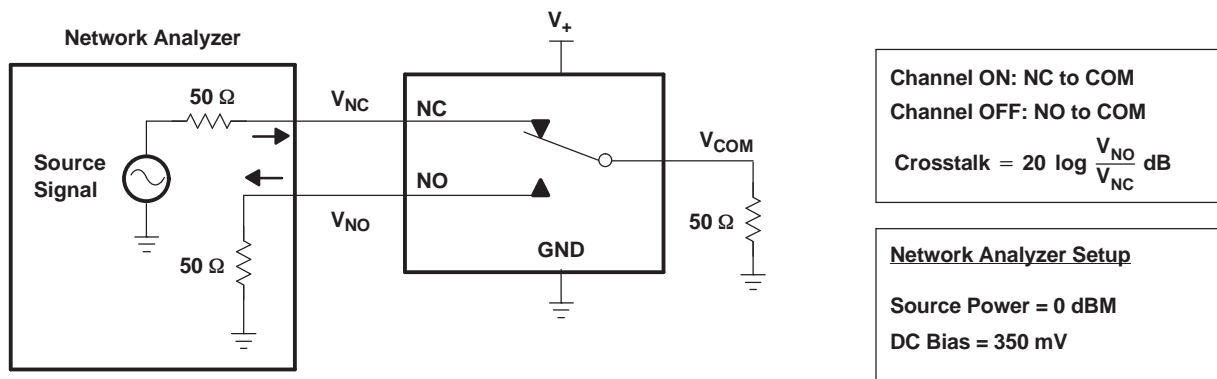


Figure 13. Crosstalk ( $X_{TALK}$ )

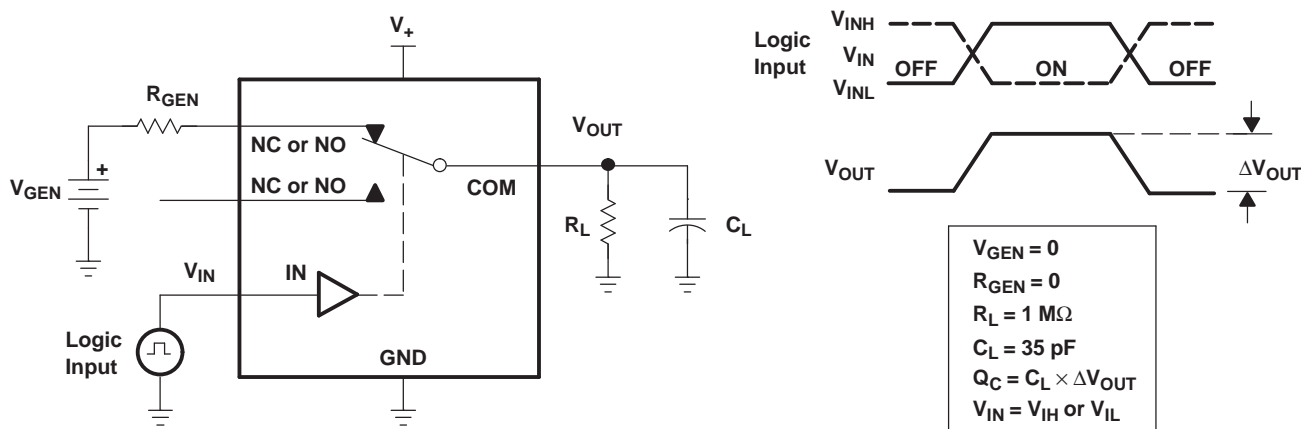
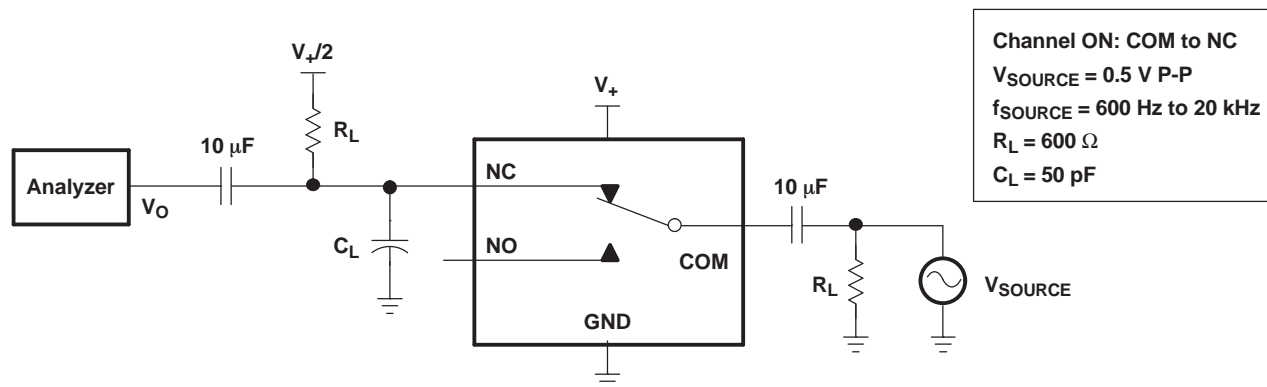


Figure 14. Charge Injection ( $Q_C$ )

**PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)**



**Figure 15. Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)**

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
TS5A23157QDGSRQ1	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	SJC	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TS5A23157TDGSRQ1	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 105	JBR	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(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.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no 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) Only one of markings shown within the brackets will appear on the physical device.

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### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TS5A23157-Q1 :

- Catalog: [TS5A23157](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product



**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TS5A23157QDGSRQ1	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TS5A23157TDGSRQ1	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1

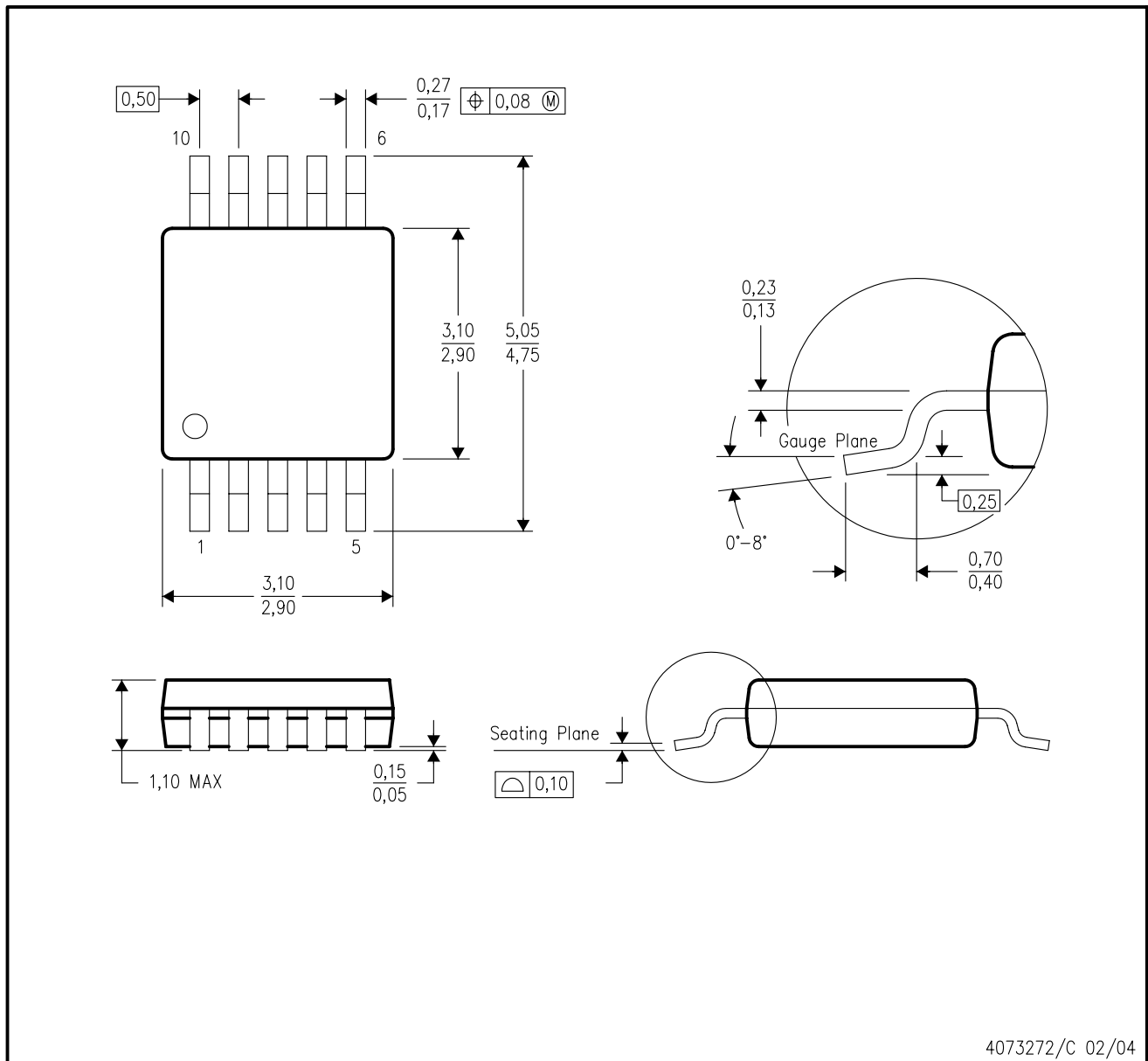
**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TS5A23157QDGSRQ1	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
TS5A23157TDGSRQ1	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0

DGS (S-PDSO-G10)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- 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.

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