

# TS5A3359 1Ω SP3T 双方向アナログ・スイッチ

## 5V / 3.3V シングル・チャンネル 3:1 マルチプレクサ / デマルチプレクサ

### 1 特長

- パワーダウン・モード、 $V_{CC} = 0$  のとき絶縁
- ブレイク・ビフォー・メイクのスイッチングを規定
- 低いオン抵抗 (1Ω)
- 制御入力は 5.5V 許容
- 低い電荷注入 (5pC、 $V_{CC} = 1.8V$ )
- 非常に優れたオン抵抗マッチング
- 低い全高調波歪 (THD)
- 1.65 V ~ 5.5V の単一電源動作
- JESD 78、Class II 準拠で 100mA 超のラッチアップ性能
- JESD 22 準拠で ESD 性能を試験済み
  - 人体モデル 2000V (A114-B、クラス II)
  - デバイス帯電モデル 1000V (C101)

### 2 アプリケーション

- 携帯電話
- PDA
- ポータブル計測装置
- オーディオおよびビデオ信号のルーティング
- 低電圧のデータ収集システム
- 通信用回路
- モデム
- ハードディスク
- コンピュータ周辺機器
- ワイヤレス端末およびペリフェラル

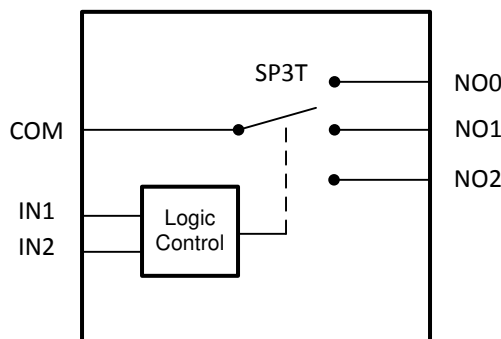
### 3 概要

TS5A3359 デバイスは、双方向、シングル・チャンネル、単極三投 (SP3T) のアナログ・スイッチで、1.65V ~ 5.5V で動作するよう設計されています。このデバイスはシグナル・インテグリティを高く維持しながら、信号スイッチング・ソリューションを提供します。TS5A3359 は、個人用電子機器、試験および測定機器、携帯計測機器などの幅広い市場のアプリケーションに適しています。このデバイスは、オン抵抗が低く、オン抵抗のマッチングが非常に優れており、全高調波歪 (THD) 性能が高いため、シグナル・インテグリティが維持されます。あるチャンネルから別のチャンネルへの信号転送時に信号の歪みを防止するため、TS5A3359 デバイスにはブレイク・ビフォー・メイク機能も規定されています。このデバイスは、消費電力が非常に小さく、 $V_{CC} = 0$  のときにも絶縁を確保します。

#### 製品情報<sup>(1)</sup>

部品番号	パッケージ	本体サイズ (公称)
TS5A3359	US8 (8)	2.30mm × 2.00mm
	DSBGA (8)	1.25mm × 2.25mm

(1) 利用可能なすべてのパッケージについては、このデータシートの末尾にある注文情報を参照してください。



概略回路図



## Table of Contents

1 特長.....	1	8.2 Functional Block Diagram.....	22
2 アプリケーション.....	1	8.3 Feature Description.....	22
3 概要.....	1	8.4 Device Functional Modes.....	22
4 Revision History.....	2	<b>9 Application and Implementation.....</b>	<b>23</b>
5 Pin Configuration and Functions.....	3	9.1 Application Information.....	23
6 Specifications.....	4	9.2 Typical Application.....	23
6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	4	<b>10 Power Supply Recommendations.....</b>	<b>24</b>
6.2 ESD Ratings.....	4	<b>11 Layout.....</b>	<b>25</b>
6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions.....	4	11.1 Layout Guidelines.....	25
6.4 Thermal Information.....	5	11.2 Layout Example.....	25
6.5 Electrical Characteristics for 5-V Supply.....	5	<b>12 Device and Documentation Support.....</b>	<b>26</b>
6.6 Electrical Characteristics for 3.3-V Supply.....	7	12.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates.....	26
6.7 Electrical Characteristics for 2.5-V Supply.....	9	12.2 サポート・リソース.....	26
6.8 Electrical Characteristics for 1.8-V Supply.....	11	12.3 Trademarks.....	26
6.9 Typical Characteristics.....	13	12.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution.....	26
7 Parameter Measurement Information.....	16	12.5 Glossary.....	26
8 Detailed Description.....	22	<b>13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information.....</b>	<b>26</b>
8.1 Overview.....	22		

## 4 Revision History

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

<b>Changes from Revision E (January 2016) to Revision F (December 2021)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• 文書全体にわたって表、図、相互参照の採番方法を更新.....	1
• 「製品情報」表で DSBGA (8) パッケージの本体サイズを更新.....	1
<b>Changes from Revision D (May 2015) to Revision E (January 2016)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Added T <sub>J</sub> Junction Temperature to the <i>Absolute Maximum Ratings</i> .....	4
• Changed Input leakage current UNIT value From: $\mu$ A To: nA in <i>Electrical Characteristics for 5-V Supply</i> .....	5
<b>Changes from Revision C (June 2008) to Revision D (May 2015)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• 「ESD 定格」表、「機能説明」セクション、「デバイスの機能モード」セクション、「アプリケーションと実装」セクション、「電源に関する推奨事項」セクション、「レイアウト」セクション、「デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート」セクション、「メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報」セクションを追加.....	1
• Changed YZP pinout numbering.....	3

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions

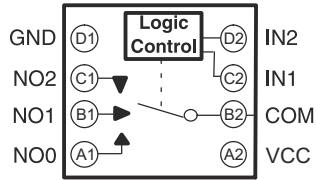


图 5-1. YZP Package 8-Pin DSBGA Bottom View

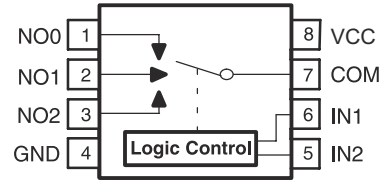


图 5-2. DCU Package 8-Pin US8 Top View

表 5-1. Pin Functions

NAME	PIN		TYPE <sup>(1)</sup>	DESCRIPTION
	DCU	YZP		
NO0	1	A1	I/O	Normally open
NO1	2	B1	I/O	Normally open
NO2	3	C1	I/O	Normally open
GND	4	D1	—	Ground
IN2	5	D2	I	Digital control to connect COM to NO
IN1	6	C2	I	Digital control to connect COM to NO
COM	7	B2	I/O	Common
VCC	8	A2	—	Power supply

(1) I = input, O = output.

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1) (2)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	-0.5	6.5	V
V <sub>NO</sub> V <sub>COM</sub>	Analog voltage <sup>(3) (4) (5)</sup>	-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
I <sub>K</sub>	Analog port diode current	V <sub>NO</sub> , V <sub>COM</sub> < 0		mA
I <sub>NO</sub> I <sub>COM</sub>	On-state switch current	V <sub>NO</sub> , V <sub>COM</sub> = 0 to V <sub>CC</sub>		mA
V <sub>I</sub>	Digital input voltage <sup>(3) (4)</sup>	-0.5	6.5	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Digital input clamp current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0		mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Continuous current through V <sub>CC</sub>		100	mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	Continuous current through GND	-100	100	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	-65	150	°C
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature		150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. 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.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins <sup>(2)</sup>	±1000

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Analog voltage	1.65	5.5	V
V <sub>NO</sub> V <sub>COM</sub>		0	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>I</sub>	Digital input voltage	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	V

## 6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TS5A3359		UNIT
		DCU (US8)	YZP (DSBGA)	
		8 PINS	8 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	204.2	105.8	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	76.2	1.6	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	82.9	10.8	°C/W
ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	7.6	3.1	°C/W
ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	82.5	10.8	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

## 6.5 Electrical Characteristics for 5-V Supply

V<sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = –40°C to 85°C (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>ANALOG SWITCH</b>							
Analog signal range	V <sub>COM</sub> , V <sub>NO</sub>			0		V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Peak ON resistance	r <sub>peak</sub>	0 ≤ (V <sub>NO</sub> ) ≤ V <sub>CC</sub> , I <sub>COM</sub> = –100 mA, Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C Full	4.5 V	0.8	1.1 1.5	Ω
ON-state resistance	r <sub>on</sub>	V <sub>NO</sub> = 2.5 V, I <sub>COM</sub> = –100 mA, Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C Full	4.5 V	0.7	0.9 1.1	Ω
ON-state resistance match between channels	Δr <sub>on</sub>	V <sub>NO</sub> = 2.5 V, I <sub>COM</sub> = –100 mA, Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C Full	4.5 V	0.1	0.1 0.1	Ω
ON-state resistance flatness	r <sub>on(flat)</sub>	0 ≤ (V <sub>NO</sub> ) ≤ V <sub>CC</sub> , I <sub>COM</sub> = –100 mA, Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	4.5 V	0.15		Ω
NO OFF leakage current	I <sub>NO(OFF)</sub>	V <sub>NO</sub> = 1 V or 4.5 V, V <sub>COM</sub> = 1 V to 4.5 V, Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C Full	5.5 V	–20	5 20	nA
	I <sub>NO(PWROFF)</sub>	V <sub>NO</sub> = 0 to 5.5 V, V <sub>COM</sub> = 5.5 V to 0, Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C Full	0 V	–1	0.8 1	μA
NO ON leakage current	I <sub>NO(ON)</sub>	V <sub>NO</sub> = 1 V or 4.5 V, V <sub>COM</sub> = Open, Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	5.5 V	–30	5 30	nA
			Full		–220	220	
COM OFF leakage current	I <sub>COM(OFF)</sub>	V <sub>NO</sub> = 4.5 V or 1 V, V <sub>COM</sub> = 1 V or 4.5 V, Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C Full	5.5 V	–25	8 25	nA
	I <sub>COM(PWROFF)</sub>	V <sub>COM</sub> = 0 to 5.5 V, V <sub>NO</sub> = 5.5 V to 0, Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C Full	0 V	–8	0.1 8	μA
COM ON leakage current	I <sub>COM(ON)</sub>	V <sub>NO</sub> = Open, V <sub>COM</sub> = 1 V or 4.5 V, Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	5.5 V	–30	5 30	nA
			Full		–220	220	
<b>DIGITAL CONTROL INPUTS (IN1, IN2)<sup>(2)</sup></b>							
Input logic high	V <sub>IH</sub>		Full		2.4	5.5	V
Input logic low	V <sub>IL</sub>		Full		0	0.8	V
Input leakage current	I <sub>IH</sub> , I <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V or 0	25°C	5.5 V	–2	2	nA
			Full		–20	20	

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

$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	$V_{CC}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
<b>DYNAMIC</b>								
Turnon time $t_{ON}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">7-5</a>	25°C	5 V	1	2.5	21	ns
			Full	4.5 V to 5.5 V	1		23.5	
Turnoff time $t_{OFF}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">7-5</a>	25°C	5 V	1	6	10.5	ns
			Full	4.5 V to 5.5 V	1		12	
Break-before-make time $t_{BBM}$	$V_{NO} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">7-6</a>	25°C	5 V	0.5	8.5	18	ns
			Full	4.5 V to 5.5 V	0.5		23	
Charge injection $Q_C$	$V_{GEN} = 0$ , $R_{GEN} = 0$ ,	$C_L = 1\text{ nF}$ , See <a href="#">7-10</a>	25°C	5 V		20	pC	
NO OFF capacitance $C_{NO(OFF)}$	$V_{NO} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch OFF,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	5 V		18	pF	
COM OFF capacitance $C_{COM(OFF)}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch OFF,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	2.5 V		54	pF	
NO ON capacitance $C_{NO(ON)}$	$V_{NO} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch ON,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	5 V		78	pF	
COM ON capacitance $C_{COM(ON)}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch ON,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	5 V		78	pF	
Digital input capacitance $C_I$	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	5 V		2.5	pF	
Bandwidth BW	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , Switch ON,	See <a href="#">7-7</a>	25°C	5 V		75	MHz	
OFF isolation $O_{ISO}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-8</a>	25°C	5 V		-64	dB	
Crosstalk $X_{TALK}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-9</a>	25°C	5 V		-64	dB	
Total harmonic distortion THD	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ ,	$f = 20\text{ Hz to }20\text{ kHz}$ , See <a href="#">7-11</a>	25°C	5 V		0.005%		
<b>SUPPLY</b>								
Positive supply current $I_{CC}$	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND,	Switch ON or OFF	25°C	5.5 V		16	50	nA
			Full				1200	

(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  $V_{CC}$  or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs (SCBA004)*.

## 6.6 Electrical Characteristics for 3.3-V Supply

 $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A$	$V_{CC}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
<b>ANALOG SWITCH</b>										
Analog signal range	$V_{COM}, V_{NO}$					0		$V_{CC}$	V	
Peak ON resistance	$r_{peak}$	$0 \leq (V_{NO}) \leq V_{CC}$ , $I_{COM} = -100\text{ mA}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	3 V		1.3	1.6	$\Omega$	
				Full			2			
ON-state resistance	$r_{on}$	$V_{NO} = 2\text{ V}$ , $I_{COM} = -100\text{ mA}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	3 V		1.2	1.6	$\Omega$	
				Full			1.8			
ON-state resistance match between channels	$\Delta r_{on}$	$V_{NO} = 2\text{ V, }0.8\text{ V}$ , $I_{COM} = -100\text{ mA}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	3 V		0.1	0.15	$\Omega$	
				Full			0.15			
ON-state resistance flatness	$r_{on(Flat)}$	$0 \leq (V_{NO}) \leq V_{CC}$ , $I_{COM} = -100\text{ mA}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	3 V		0.2		$\Omega$	
				25°C			0.2	0.35		
				Full			0.35			
NO OFF leakage current	$I_{NO(OFF)}$	$V_{NO} = 1\text{ V or }3\text{ V}$ , $V_{COM} = 1\text{ V to }3\text{ V}$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	3.6 V		-15	3	15	nA
				Full			-30	30		
NO OFF leakage current	$I_{NO(PWROFF)}$	$V_{NO} = 0\text{ to }3.6\text{ V}$ , $V_{COM} = 3.6\text{ V to }0$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	0 V		-1	0.2	1	$\mu\text{A}$
				Full			-10	10		
NO ON leakage current	$I_{NO(ON)}$	$V_{NO} = 1\text{ V or }3\text{ V}$ , $V_{COM} = \text{Open}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	3.6 V		-15	3	15	nA
				Full			-40	40		
COM OFF leakage current	$I_{COM(OFF)}$	$V_{NO} = 0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ , $V_{COM} = 1\text{ V or }3.6\text{ V to }0$ , $V_{COM} = 3\text{ V}$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	3.6 V		-15	3	15	nA
				Full			-75	75		
	$I_{COM(PWROFF)}$	$V_{COM} = 0\text{ to }3.6\text{ V}$ , $V_{NO} = 3.6\text{ V to }0$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	0 V		-1	0.2	1	$\mu\text{A}$
Full	-20	20								
COM ON leakage current	$I_{COM(ON)}$	$V_{NO} = \text{Open}$ , $V_{COM} = 1\text{ V or }3\text{ V}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	3.6 V		-15	4	15	nA
				Full			-40	40		
<b>DIGITAL CONTROL INPUTS (IN1, IN2)<sup>(2)</sup></b>										
Input logic high	$V_{IH}$			Full		2		5.5	V	
Input logic low	$V_{IL}$			Full		0		0.8	V	
Input leakage current	$I_{IH}, I_{IL}$	$V_I = 5.5\text{ V or }0$		25°C	3.6 V		-2	2	nA	
				Full			-20	20		

## 6.6 Electrical Characteristics for 3.3-V Supply (continued)

 $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A$	$V_{CC}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>DYNAMIC</b>									
Turnon time	$t_{ON}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">7-5</a>	25°C	3.3 V	1	16	30.5	ns
				Full	3 V to 3.6 V	1		34	
Turnoff time	$t_{OFF}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">7-5</a>	25°C	3.3 V	1	6	11.5	ns
				Full	3 V to 3.6 V	1		12.5	
Break-before-make time	$t_{BBM}$	$V_{NO} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">7-6</a>	25°C	3.3 V	0.5	13	26	ns
				Full	3 V to 3.6 V	0.5		30	
Charge injection	$Q_C$	$V_{GEN} = 0$ , $R_{GEN} = 0$ ,	$C_L = 1\text{ nF}$ , See <a href="#">7-10</a>	25°C	3.3 V		12		pC
NO OFF capacitance	$C_{NO(OFF)}$	$V_{NO} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch OFF,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	3.3 V		18		pF
COM OFF capacitance	$C_{COM(OFF)}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch OFF,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	3.3 V		55		pF
NO ON capacitance	$C_{NO(ON)}$	$V_{NO} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch ON,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	3.3 V		78		pF
COM ON capacitance	$C_{COM(ON)}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch ON,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	3.3 V		78		pF
Digital input capacitance	$C_I$	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	3.3 V		2.5		pF
Bandwidth	BW	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , Switch ON,	See <a href="#">7-7</a>	25°C	3.3 V		73		MHz
OFF isolation	$O_{ISO}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-8</a>	25°C	3.3 V		-64		dB
Crosstalk	$X_{TALK}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-9</a>	25°C	3.3 V		-64		dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ ,	$f = 20\text{ Hz to }20\text{ kHz}$ , See <a href="#">7-11</a>	25°C	3.3 V		0.01%		
<b>SUPPLY</b>									
Positive supply current	$I_{CC}$	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND,	Switch ON or OFF	25°C	3.6 V		2	20	nA
				Full				350	

- (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  $V_{CC}$  or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs (SCBA004)*.



## 6.7 Electrical Characteristics for 2.5-V Supply

 $V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A$	$V_{CC}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
<b>ANALOG SWITCH</b>										
Analog signal range	$V_{COM}, V_{NO}$					0		$V_{CC}$	V	
Peak ON resistance	$r_{peak}$	$0 \leq (V_{NO}) \leq V_{CC}$ , $I_{COM} = -8\text{ mA}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	2.3 V		1.8	2.5	$\Omega$	
				Full			2.7			
ON-state resistance	$r_{on}$	$V_{NO} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $I_{COM} = -8\text{ mA}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	2.3 V		1.5	2	$\Omega$	
				Full			2.4			
ON-state resistance match between channels	$\Delta r_{on}$	$V_{NO} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $I_{COM} = -8\text{ mA}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	2.3 V			0.2	$\Omega$	
				Full			0.2			
ON-state resistance flatness	$r_{on(flat)}$	$0 \leq (V_{NO}) \leq V_{CC}$ , $I_{COM} = -8\text{ mA}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	2.3 V		0.6		$\Omega$	
				25°C			0.6	1		
				Full			1	1		
NO OFF leakage current	$I_{NO(OFF)}$	$V_{NO} = 0.5\text{ V or }2.3\text{ V}$ , $V_{COM} = 0.5\text{ V to }2.3\text{ V}$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	2.7 V		-15	3	15	nA
				Full			-30	30		
	$I_{NO(PWROFF)}$	$V_{NO} = 0\text{ to }2.7\text{ V}$ , $V_{COM} = 2.7\text{ V to }0$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	0 V		-1	0.1	1	$\mu\text{A}$
				25°C	2.7 V		-15	3	15	nA
				Full			-35	35		
COM OFF leakage current	$I_{COM(OFF)}$	$V_{NO} = 0.3\text{ V to }2.3\text{ V}$ , $V_{COM} = 0.5\text{ V or }2.3\text{ V}$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	2.7 V		-15	3	15	nA
				Full			-60	60		
	$I_{COM(PWROFF)}$	$V_{COM} = 0\text{ to }2.7\text{ V}$ , $V_{NO} = 2.7\text{ V to }0$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	0 V		-1	0.1	1	$\mu\text{A}$
				25°C	2.7 V		-15	3.5	15	nA
				Full			-40	40		
<b>DIGITAL CONTROL INPUTS (IN1, IN2)<sup>(2)</sup></b>										
Input logic high	$V_{IH}$			Full		1.8		5.5	V	
Input logic low	$V_{IL}$			Full		0		0.6	V	
Input leakage current	$I_{IH}, I_{IL}$	$V_I = 5.5\text{ V or }0$		25°C	2.7 V		1	1	nA	
				Full			10	10		

## 6.7 Electrical Characteristics for 2.5-V Supply (continued)

 $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } 85^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	$V_{CC}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
<b>DYNAMIC</b>								
Turnon time $t_{ON}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 50 \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35 \text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">7-5</a>	25°C	2.5 V	2	4.5	43	ns
			Full	2.3 V to 2.7 V	2		47.5	
Turnoff time $t_{OFF}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 50 \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35 \text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">7-5</a>	25°C	2.5 V	2	8.5	11	ns
			Full	2.3 V to 2.7 V	2		12.5	
Break-before-make time $t_{BBM}$	$V_{NO} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 50 \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35 \text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">7-6</a>	25°C	2.5 V	0.5	18.5	38.5	ns
			Full	2.3 V to 2.7 V	0.5		43	
Charge injection $Q_C$	$V_{GEN} = 0$ , $R_{GEN} = 0$ ,	$C_L = 1 \text{ nF}$ , See <a href="#">7-10</a>	25°C	2.5 V		8	pC	
NO OFF capacitance $C_{NO(OFF)}$	$V_{NO} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch OFF,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	2.5 V		18.5	pF	
COM OFF capacitance $C_{COM(OFF)}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch OFF,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	2.5 V		55	pF	
NO ON capacitance $C_{NO(ON)}$	$V_{NO} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch ON,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	2.5 V		78	pF	
COM ON capacitance $C_{COM(ON)}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch ON,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	2.5 V		78	pF	
Digital input capacitance $C_I$	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	2.5 V		3	pF	
Bandwidth BW	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , Switch ON,	See <a href="#">7-7</a>	25°C	2.5 V		73	MHz	
OFF isolation $O_{ISO}$	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-8</a>	25°C	2.5 V		-64	dB	
Crosstalk $X_{TALK}$	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-9</a>	25°C	2.5 V		-64	dB	
Total harmonic distortion THD	$R_L = 600 \Omega$ , $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ ,	$f = 20 \text{ Hz to } 20 \text{ kHz}$ , See <a href="#">7-11</a>	25°C	2.5 V		0.03%		
<b>SUPPLY</b>								
Positive supply current $I_{CC}$	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND,	Switch ON or OFF	25°C	2.7 V		1	10	nA
			Full				250	

(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  $V_{CC}$  or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs (SCBA004)*.

## 6.8 Electrical Characteristics for 1.8-V Supply

 $V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A$	$V_{CC}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>ANALOG SWITCH</b>									
Analog signal range	$V_{COM}, V_{NO}$					0		$V_{CC}$	V
Peak ON resistance	$r_{peak}$	$0 \leq (V_{NO}) \leq V_{CC}$ , $I_{COM} = -2\text{ mA}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	1.65 V	5		30	$\Omega$
				Full					
ON-state resistance	$r_{on}$	$V_{NO} = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{COM} = -2\text{ mA}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	1.65 V	2	2.5	3.5	$\Omega$
				Full					
ON-state resistance match between channels	$\Delta r_{on}$	$V_{NO} = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{COM} = -2\text{ mA}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	1.65 V	0.15	0.4	0.4	$\Omega$
				Full					
ON-state resistance flatness	$r_{on(Flat)}$	$0 \leq (V_{NO}) \leq V_{CC}$ , $I_{COM} = -2\text{ mA}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-1</a>	25°C	1.65 V	5			$\Omega$
				25°C		4.5			
				Full		5			
NO OFF leakage current	$I_{NO(OFF)}$	$V_{NO} = 0.3\text{ V or }1.65\text{ V}$ , $V_{COM} = 0.3\text{ V to }1.65\text{ V}$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	1.95 V	-15	3	15	nA
				Full		-30	30		
	$I_{NO(PWROFF)}$	$V_{NO} = 0\text{ to }1.95\text{ V}$ , $V_{COM} = 1.95\text{ V to }0$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	0 V	-1	0.1	1	$\mu\text{A}$
				Full		-15	15		
NO ON leakage current	$I_{NO(ON)}$	$V_{NO} = 0.3\text{ V or }1.65\text{ V}$ , $V_{COM} = \text{Open}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	1.95 V	-15	3	15	nA
				Full		-30	30		
COM OFF leakage current	$I_{COM(OFF)}$	$V_{NO} = 0.3\text{ V to }1.65\text{ V}$ , $V_{COM} = 0.3\text{ V or }1.65\text{ V}$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	1.95 V	-15	3	15	nA
				Full		-50	50		
	$I_{COM(PWROFF)}$	$V_{COM} = 0\text{ to }1.95\text{ V}$ , $V_{NO} = 1.95\text{ V to }0$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	0 V	-1	0.1	1	$\mu\text{A}$
				Full		-10	10		
COM ON leakage current	$I_{COM(ON)}$	$V_{NO} = \text{Open}$ , $V_{COM} = 0.3\text{ V or }1.65\text{ V}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-2</a>	25°C	1.95 V	-15	3	15	nA
				Full		-30	30		
<b>DIGITAL CONTROL INPUTS (IN1, IN2)<sup>(2)</sup></b>									
Input logic high	$V_{IH}$			Full		1.5		5.5	V
Input logic low	$V_{IL}$			Full		0		0.6	V
Input leakage current	$I_{IH}, I_{IL}$	$V_I = 5.5\text{ V or }0$		25°C	1.95 V	-2		2	nA
				Full		-20	20		

## 6.8 Electrical Characteristics for 1.8-V Supply (continued)

 $V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A$	$V_{CC}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>DYNAMIC</b>									
Turnon time	$t_{ON}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">7-5</a>	25°C	1.8 V	3	38.5	85	ns
				Full	1.65 V to 1.95 V	3		90	
Turnoff time	$t_{OFF}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">7-5</a>	25°C	1.8 V	2	8.5	16	ns
				Full	1.65 V to 1.95 V	2		18	
Break-before-make time	$t_{BBM}$	$V_{NO} = V_{CC}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ,	$C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ , See <a href="#">7-6</a>	25°C	1.8 V	1	33	75	ns
				Full	1.65 V to 1.95 V	1		80	
Charge injection	$Q_C$	$V_{GEN} = 0$ , $R_{GEN} = 0$ ,	$C_L = 1\text{ nF}$ , See <a href="#">7-10</a>	25°C	1.8 V		5		pC
NO OFF capacitance	$C_{NO(OFF)}$	$V_{NO} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch OFF,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	1.8 V		18.5		pF
COM OFF capacitance	$C_{COM(OFF)}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch OFF,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	1.8 V		55		pF
NO ON capacitance	$C_{NO(ON)}$	$V_{NO} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch ON,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	1.8 V		78		pF
COM ON capacitance	$C_{COM(ON)}$	$V_{COM} = V_{CC}$ or GND, Switch ON,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	1.8 V		78		pF
Digital input capacitance	$C_i$	$V_i = V_{CC}$ or GND,	See <a href="#">7-4</a>	25°C	1.8 V		3		pF
Bandwidth	BW	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , Switch ON,	See <a href="#">7-7</a>	25°C	1.8 V		73		MHz
OFF isolation	$O_{ISO}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ,	Switch OFF, See <a href="#">7-8</a>	25°C	1.8 V		-64		dB
Crosstalk	$X_{TALK}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ,	Switch ON, See <a href="#">7-9</a>	25°C	1.8 V		-64		dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ ,	$f = 20\text{ Hz to }20\text{ kHz}$ , See <a href="#">7-11</a>	25°C	1.8 V		0.08%		
<b>SUPPLY</b>									
Positive supply current	$I_{CC}$	$V_i = V_{CC}$ or GND,	Switch ON or OFF	25°C	1.95 V	1			nA
				Full		200			

- (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  $V_{CC}$  or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, [SCBA004](#).

## 6.9 Typical Characteristics

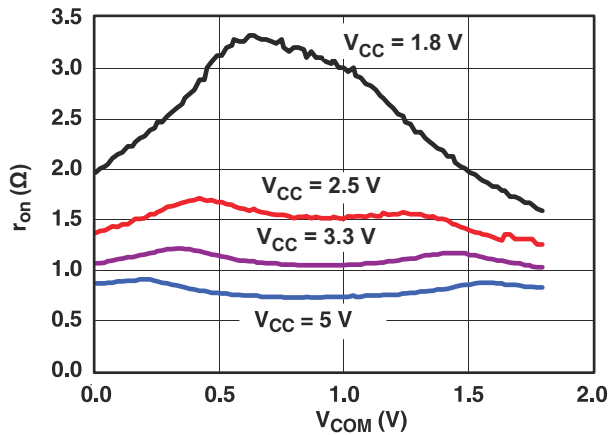


图 6-1.  $R_{on}$  vs  $V_{COM}$

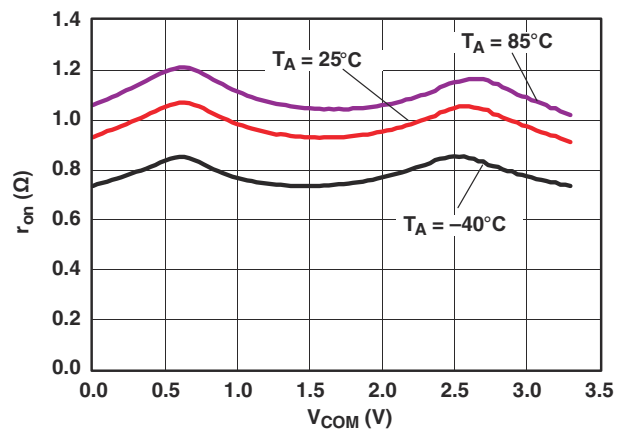


图 6-2.  $R_{on}$  vs  $V_{COM}$  Over Temperature ( $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$ )

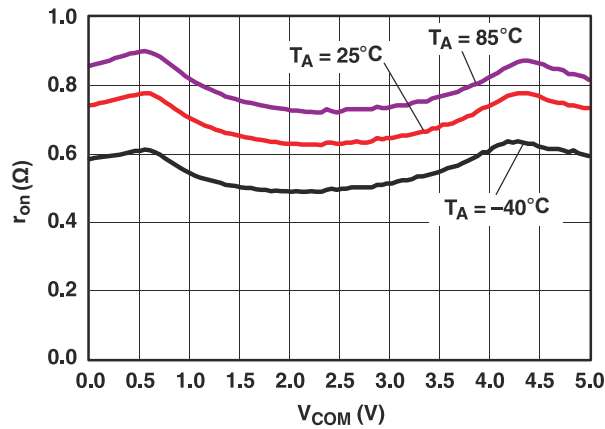


图 6-3.  $R_{on}$  vs  $V_{COM}$  Over Temperature ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ )

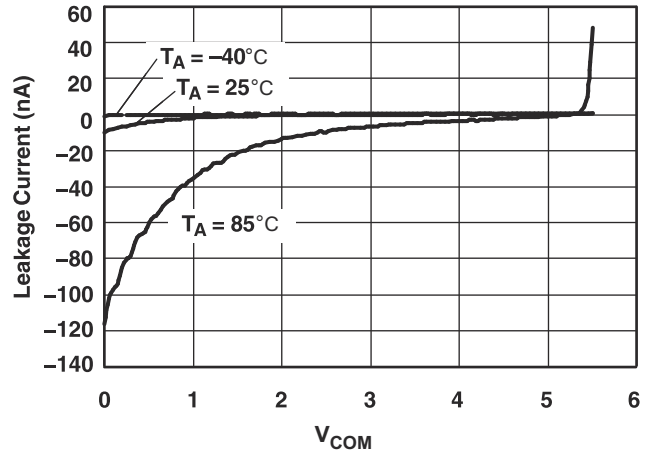


图 6-4.  $I_{COM(OFF)}$  Leakage Current vs  $V_{COM}$  Over Temperature ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ )

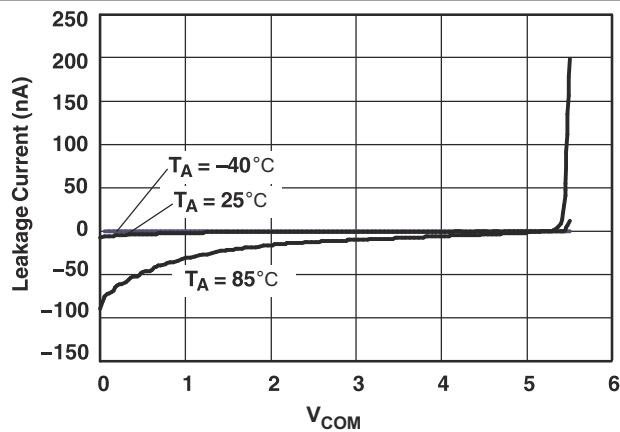


图 6-5.  $I_{NO(OFF)}$  Leakage Current vs  $V_{COM}$  Over Temperature ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ )

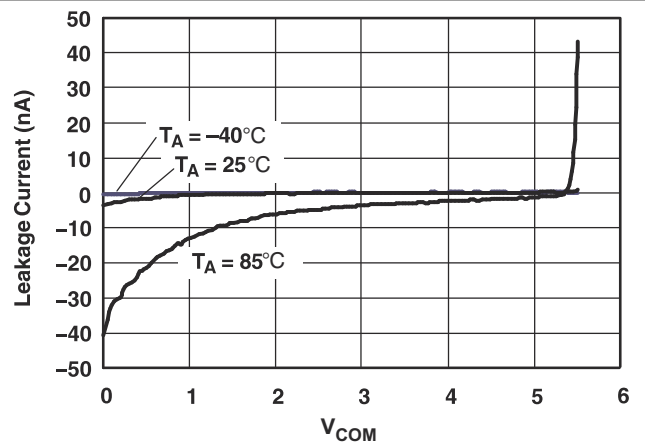
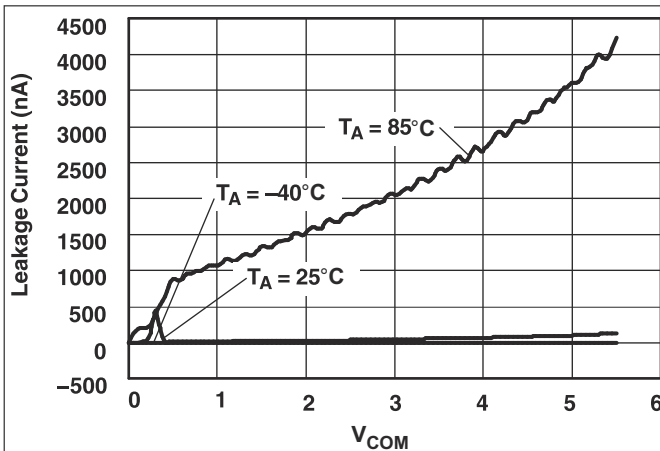
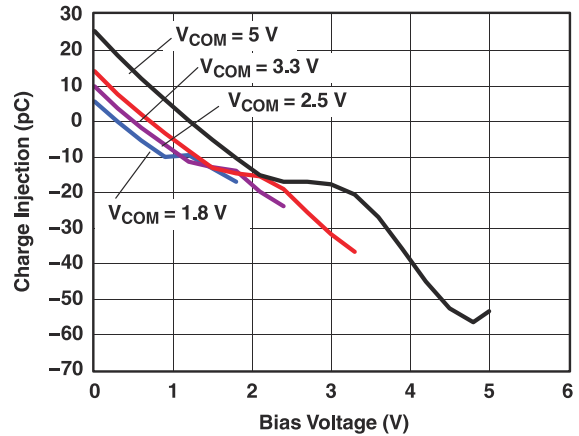


图 6-6.  $I_{COM(ON)}$  Leakage Current vs  $V_{COM}$  Over Temperature ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ )

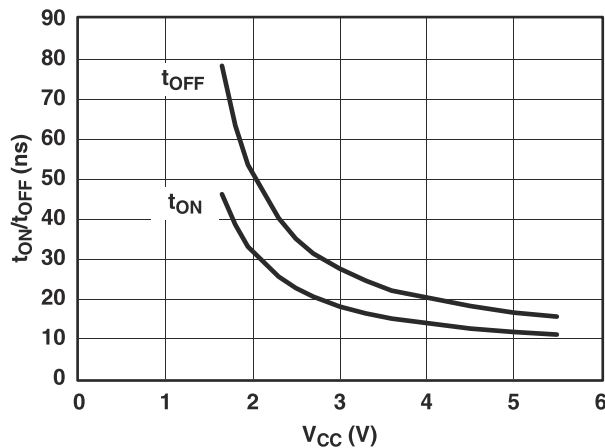
### 6.9 Typical Characteristics (continued)



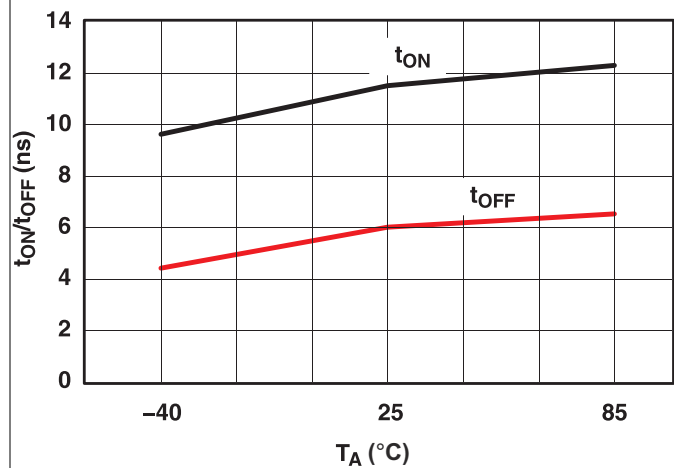
6-7.  $I_{COM(PWROFF)}$  Leakage Current vs  $V_{COM}$  Over Temperature ( $V_{CC} = 0\text{ V}$ )



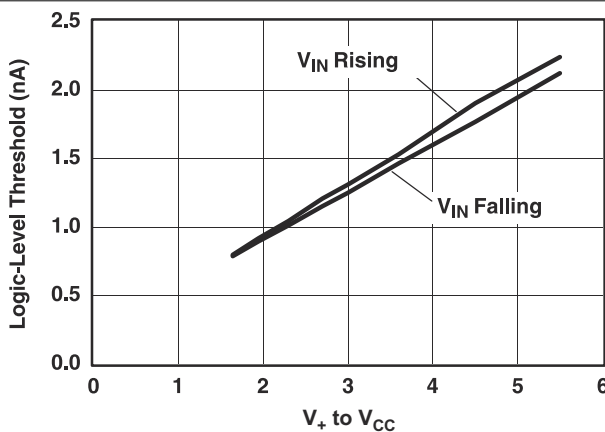
6-8. Charge Injection ( $Q_C$ ) vs  $V_{COM}$



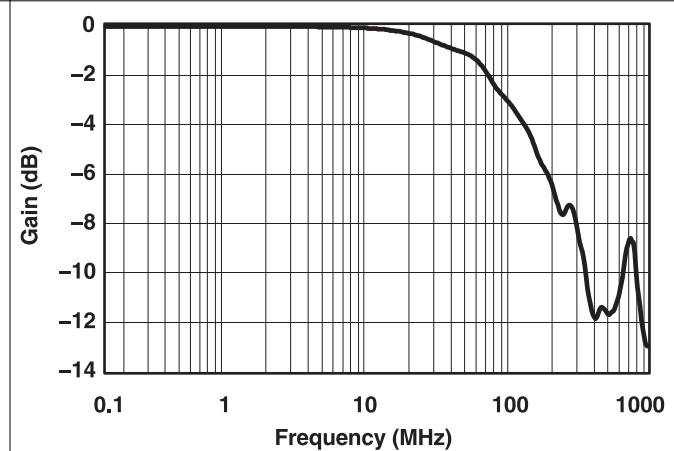
6-9.  $t_{ON}$  and  $t_{OFF}$  vs Supply Voltage



6-10.  $T_{ON}$  and  $T_{OFF}$  vs Temperature



6-11. Logic-Level Threshold vs  $V_{CC}$



6-12. Bandwidth ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ )

### 6.9 Typical Characteristics (continued)

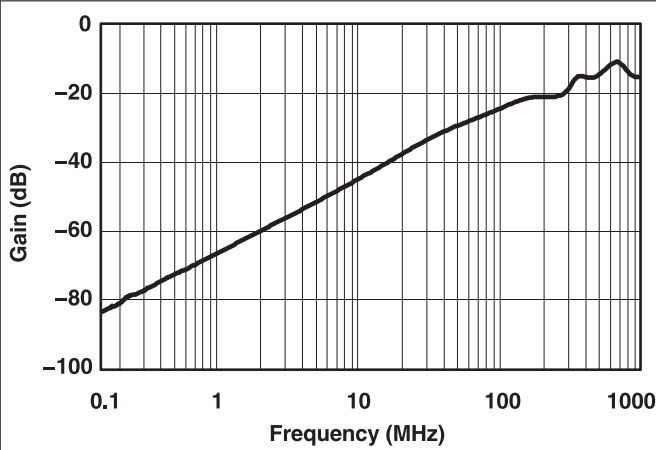


Figure 6-13. Off Isolation ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ )

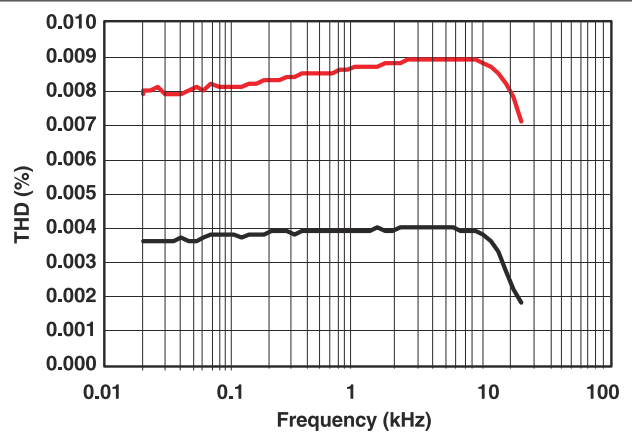


Figure 6-14. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ )

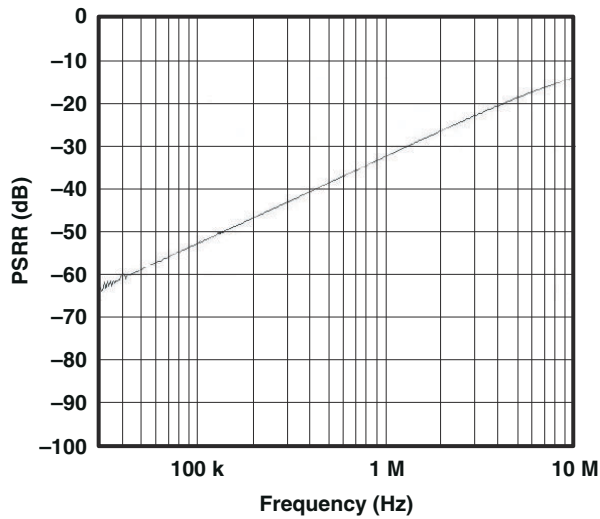


Figure 6-15. Com Port to No2 PSRR,  $In1 = V_{CC}$ ,  $In2 = V_{CC}$  ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ )

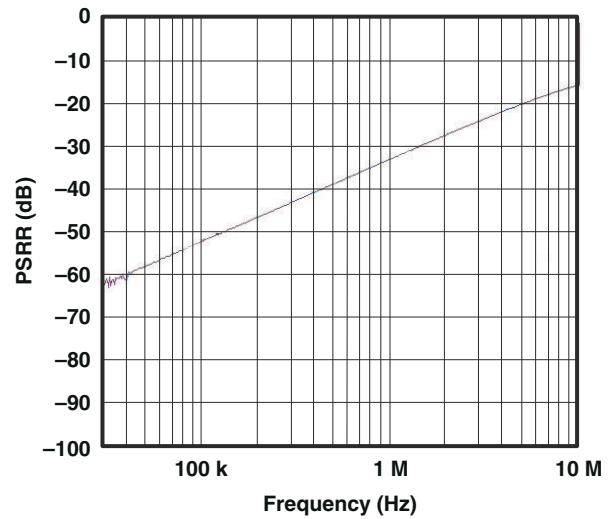


Figure 6-16. Com Port to No0 PSRR,  $In1 = V_{CC}$ ,  $In2 = V_{CC}$  ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ )

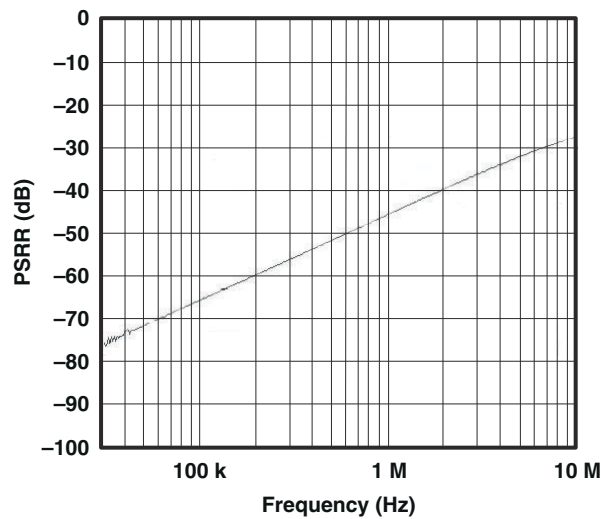
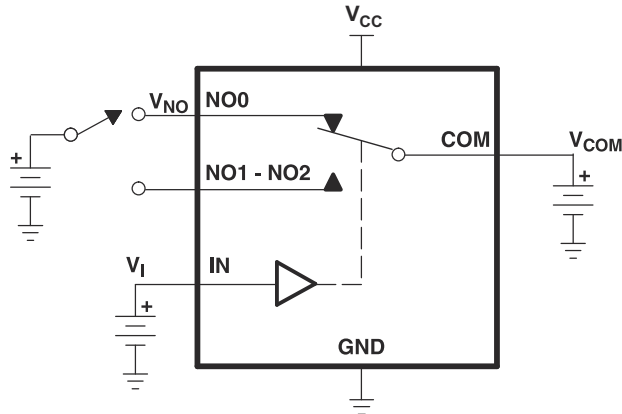


Figure 6-17. Com Port Hi-Z PSRR,  $In1 = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $In2 = 0\text{ V}$  ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ )

## 7 Parameter Measurement Information

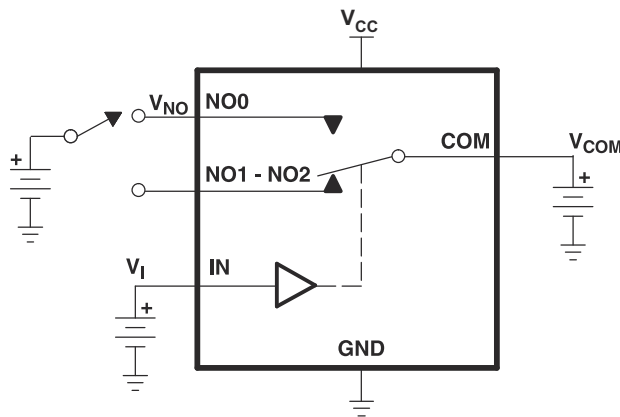


Channel ON

$$r_{on} = \frac{V_{COM} - V_{NO} - \Omega}{I_{COM}}$$

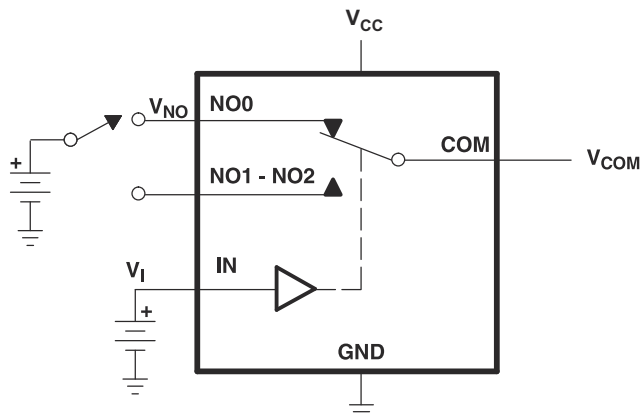
$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$

7-1. ON-State Resistance ( $R_{on}$ )



OFF-State Leakage Current  
Channel OFF  
 $V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$

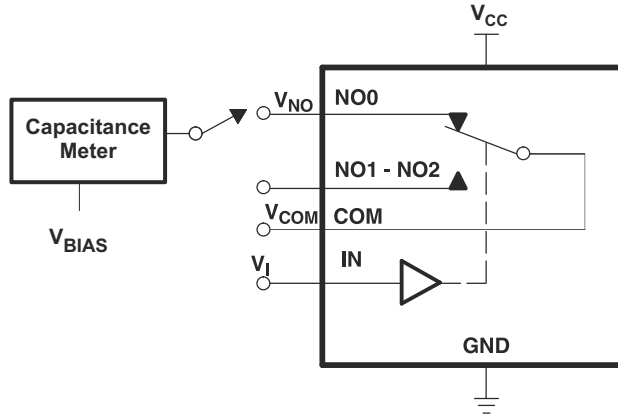
7-2. OFF-State Leakage Current ( $I_{NC(OFF)}$ ,  $I_{NO(OFF)}$ ,  $I_{NO(PWROFF)}$ ,  $I_{COM(OFF)}$ ,  $I_{COM(PWROFF)}$ )



ON-State Leakage Current  
Channel ON  
 $V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$

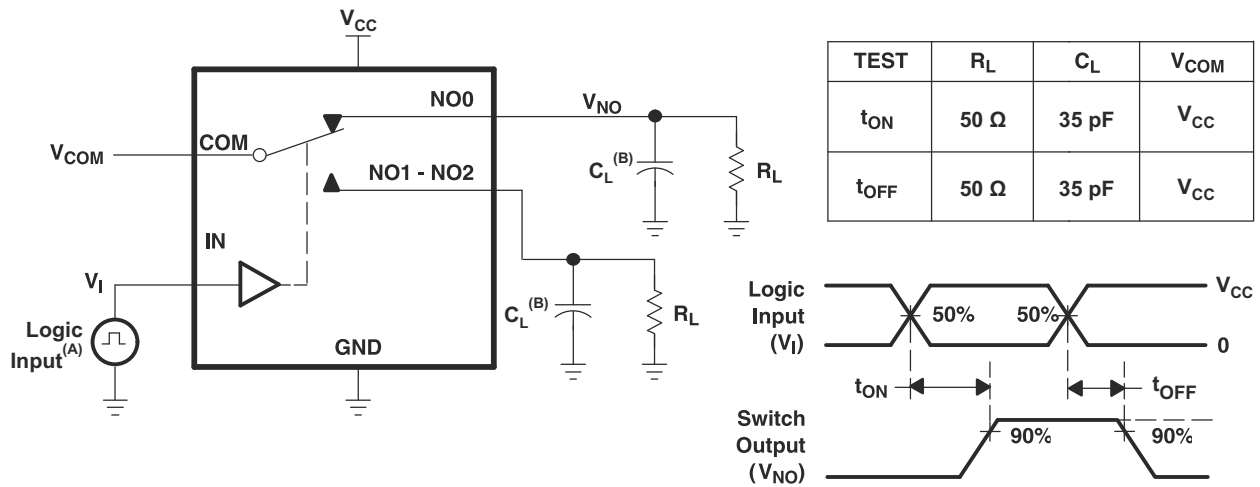
7-3. ON-State Leakage Current ( $I_{COM(ON)}$ ,  $I_{NO(ON)}$ )





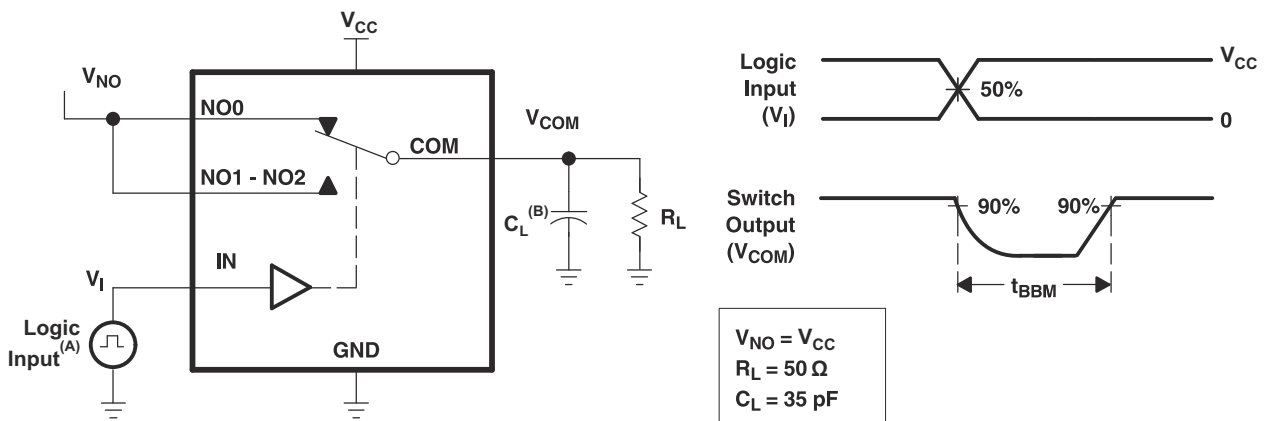
$V_{BIAS} = V_{CC}$  or  $GND$   
 $V_I = V_{CC}$  or  $GND$   
 Capacitance is measured at NO, COM, and IN inputs during ON and OFF conditions.

7-4. Capacitance ( $C_I$ ,  $C_{COM(ON)}$ ,  $C_{NO(OFF)}$ ,  $C_{COM(OFF)}$ ,  $C_{NO(ON)}$ )



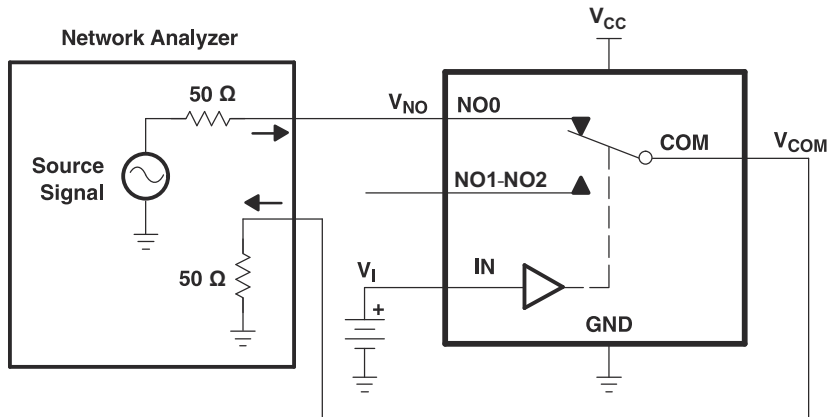
- A. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_r < 5$  ns,  $t_f < 5$  ns.
- B.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.

7-5. Turnon ( $t_{ON}$ ) and Turnoff Time ( $t_{OFF}$ )



- A. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_r < 5$  ns,  $t_f < 5$  ns.
- B.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.

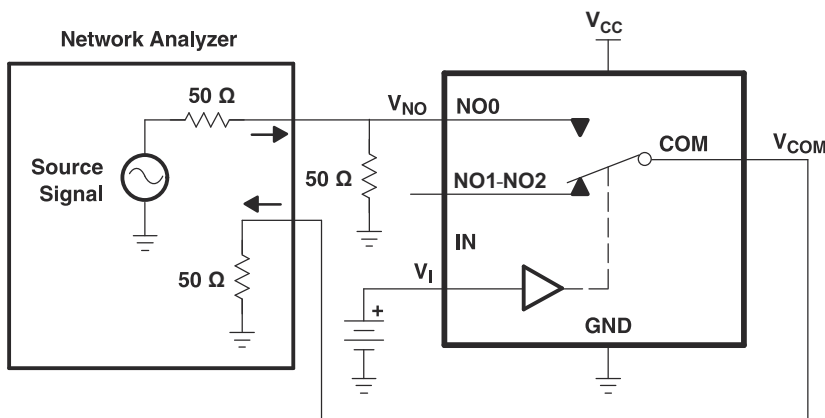
7-6. Break-Before-Make Time ( $t_{BBM}$ )



Channel ON: NO0 to COM  
 $V_I = V_{CC}$  or GND

**Network Analyzer Setup**  
Source Power = 0 dBm  
(632-mV P-P at 50-Ω load)  
DC Bias = 350 mV

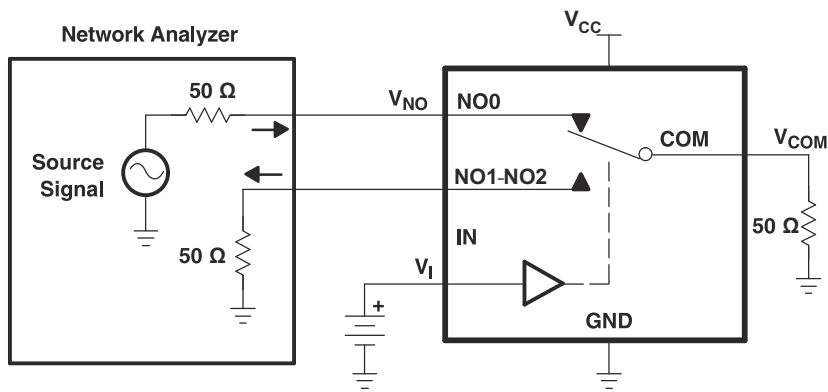
图 7-7. Bandwidth (BW)



Channel OFF: NO0 to COM  
 $V_I = V_{CC}$  or GND

**Network Analyzer Setup**  
Source Power = 0 dBm  
(632-mV P-P at 50-Ω load)  
DC Bias = 350 mV

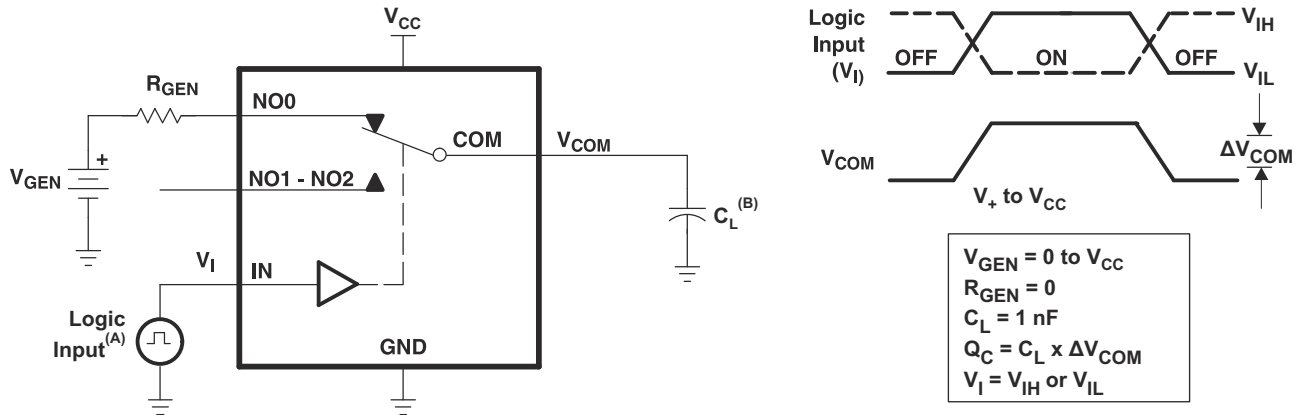
图 7-8. Off Isolation ( $O_{ISO}$ )



Channel ON: NO0 to COM  
Channel OFF: NO0-NO1 to COM  
 $V_I = V_{CC}$  or GND

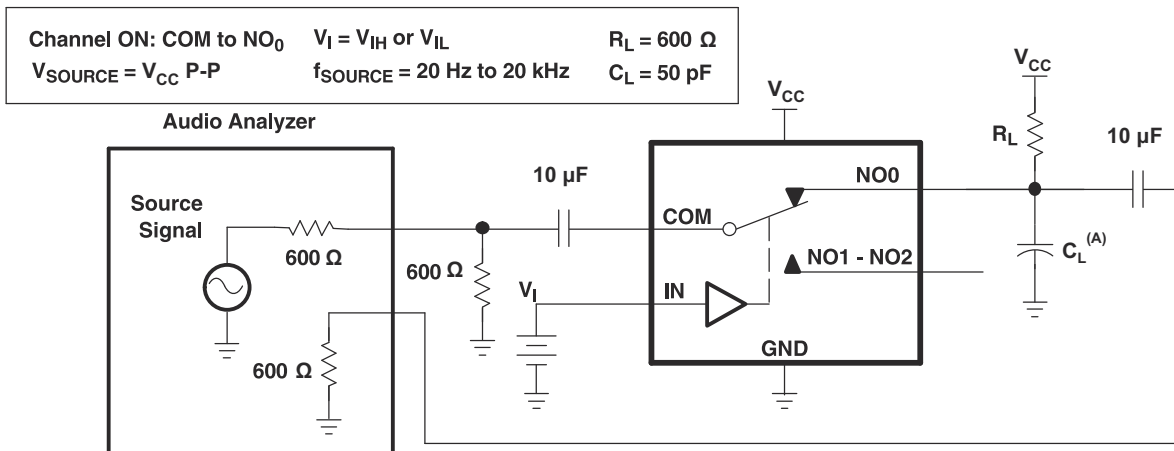
**Network Analyzer Setup**  
Source Power = 0 dBm  
(632-mV P-P at 50-Ω load)  
DC Bias = 350 mV

图 7-9. Crosstalk ( $X_{TALK}$ )



- A. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 10 MHz, ZO = 50 Ω, tr < 5 ns, tf < 5 ns.
- B. CL includes probe and jig capacitance.

**7-10. Charge Injection (QC)**



- A. CL includes probe and jig capacitance.

**7-11. Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)**

表 7-1. Parameter Description

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
$V_{COM}$	Voltage at COM
$V_{NO}$	Voltage at NO
$r_{on}$	Resistance between COM and NC or COM and NO ports when the channel is ON
$r_{peak}$	Peak ON-state resistance over a specified voltage range
$\Delta r_{on}$	Difference of $r_{on}$ between channels in a specific device
$r_{on(Flat)}$	Difference between the maximum and minimum value of $r_{on}$ in a channel over the specified range of conditions
$I_{NO(OFF)}$	Leakage current measured at the NO port, with the corresponding channel (NO to COM) in the OFF state
$I_{NO(PWROFF)}$	Leakage current measured at the NO port during the power-down condition, $V_{CC} = 0$ .
$I_{NO(ON)}$	Leakage current measured at the NO port, with the corresponding channel (NO to COM) in the ON state and the output (COM) open
$I_{COM(ON)}$	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
$I_{COM(OFF)}$	Leakage current measured at the COM port during the power-down condition, $V_{CC} = 0$
$I_{COM(PWROFF)}$	Leakage current measured at the COM port during the power-down condition, $V_{CC} = 0$ .
$V_{IH}$	Minimum input voltage for logic high for the control input (IN)
$V_{IL}$	Maximum input voltage for logic low for the control input (IN)
$V_i$	Voltage at the control input (IN)
$I_{IH}, I_{IL}$	Leakage current measured at the control input (IN)
$t_{ON}$	Turnon 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 or NO) signal when the switch is turning ON.
$t_{OFF}$	Turnoff 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 or NO) signal when the switch is turning OFF.
$t_{BBM}$	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.
$Q_C$	Charge injection is a measurement of unwanted signal coupling from the control (IN) input to the analog (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, $Q_C = C_L \times \Delta V_{COM}$ , $C_L$ is the load capacitance and $\Delta V_{COM}$ is the change in analog output voltage.
$C_{NO(OFF)}$	Capacitance at the NO port when the corresponding channel (NO to COM) is OFF
$C_{NO(ON)}$	Capacitance at the NO port when the corresponding channel (NO to COM) is ON
$C_{COM(ON)}$	Capacitance at the COM port when the corresponding channel (COM to NO) is ON
$C_{COM(OFF)}$	Capacitance at the COM port when the corresponding channel (COM to NO) is OFF
$C_i$	Capacitance of control input (IN)
$O_{ISO}$	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.
$X_{TALK}$	Crosstalk is a measurement of unwanted signal coupling from an ON channel to an OFF channel (NC to NO or NO to NC). This 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 less than 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.
$I_{CC}$	Static power-supply current with the control (IN) pin at $V_{CC}$ or GND

**表 7-2. Summary of Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>**

PARAMETER	CHARACTERISTIC
Configuration	Triple 3:1 Multiplexer/ Demultiplexer (1 × SP3T)
Number of channels	1
ON-state resistance ( $r_{on}$ )	1.1 $\Omega$
ON-state resistance match ( $\Delta r_{on}$ )	0.1 $\Omega$
ON-state resistance flatness ( $r_{on(flat)}$ )	0.15 $\Omega$
Turnon/turnoff time ( $t_{ON}/t_{OFF}$ )	40 ns/35 ns
Break-before-make time ( $t_{BBM}$ )	1 ns
Charge injection ( $Q_C$ )	40 pC
Bandwidth (BW)	100 MHz
OFF isolation ( $O_{ISO}$ )	-65 dB at 10 MHz
Crosstalk ( $X_{TALK}$ )	-66 dB at 10 MHz
Total harmonic distortion (THD)	0.01%
Leakage current ( $I_{COM(OFF)}/I_{NO(OFF)}$ )	$\pm 20 \mu A$
Power supply current ( $I_{CC}$ )	0.1 $\mu A$
Package options	8-pin DCU or YZP

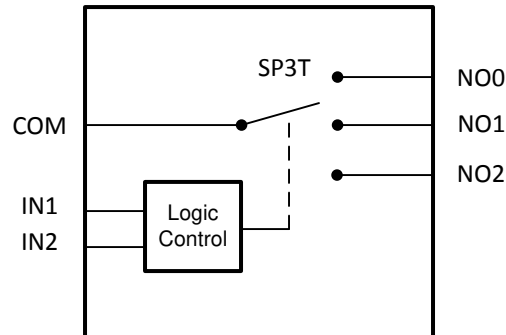
(1)  $V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25^\circ C$

## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Overview

The TS5A3359 is a bidirectional, single-channel, single-pole triple-throw (SP3T) analog switch that is designed to operate from 1.65 V to 5.5 V. This device provides a signal switching solution while maintaining excellent signal integrity, which makes the TS5A3359 suitable for a wide range of applications in various markets including personal electronics, portable instrumentation, and test and measurement equipment. The device maintains the signal integrity by its low ON-state resistance, excellent ON-state resistance matching, and total harmonic distortion (THD) performance. To prevent signal distortion during the transferring of a signal from one channel to another, the TS5A3359 device also has a specified break-before-make feature. The device consumes very low power and provides isolation when  $V_{CC} = 0$ .

### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



### 8.3 Feature Description

Isolation in Power-Down Mode,  $V_{CC} = 0$

When power is not supplied to the VCC pin,  $V_{CC} = 0$ , the signal paths NO and COM are high impedance. This is specified in the electrical characteristics table under the COM and NO OFF leakage current when  $V_{CC} = 0$ . Because the device is high impedance when it is not powered, you may connect other signals to the signal chain without interference of the TS5A3359.

### 8.4 Device Functional Modes

表 8-1. Function Table

IN2	IN1	COM TO NO, NO TO COM
L	L	OFF
L	H	COM = NO0
H	L	COM = NO1
H	H	COM = NO2

## 9 Application and Implementation

### Note

以下のアプリケーション情報は、TI の製品仕様に含まれるものではなく、TI ではその正確性または完全性を保証いたしません。個々の目的に対する製品の適合性については、お客様の責任で判断していただくこととなります。お客様は自身の設計実装を検証しテストすることで、システムの機能を確認する必要があります。

### 9.1 Application Information

The TS5A3359 switch is bidirectional, so the NO and COM pins can be used as either inputs or outputs. This switch is typically used when there is only one signal path that needs to be able to communicate to 3 different signal paths.

### 9.2 Typical Application

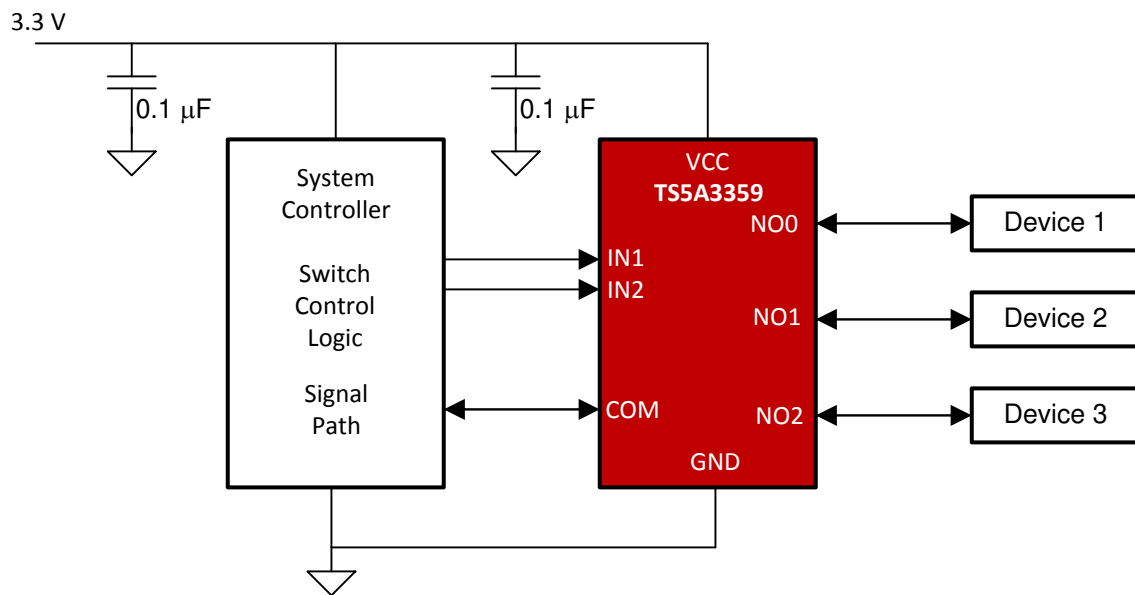


図 9-1. Typical Application Schematic

#### 9.2.1 Design Requirements

The TS5A3359 device can be properly operated without any external components. However, TI recommends connecting unused pins to ground through a 50-Ω resistor to prevent signal reflections back into the device. TI also recommends pulling up the digital control pins (IN1 and IN2) to VCC or pulling down to GND to avoid undesired switch positions that could result from the floating pin.

Select the appropriate supply voltage to cover the entire voltage swing of the signal passing through the switch because the TS5A3359 input and output signal swing through NO and COM are dependent on the supply voltage  $V_{CC}$ . For example, if the desired signal level to pass through the switch is 5 V,  $V_{CC}$  must be greater than or equal to 5 V.  $V_{CC} = 3.3$  V would not be valid for passing a 5-V signal since the Analog signal voltage cannot exceed the supply.

### 9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The TS5A3359 device can be properly operated without any external components. However, TI recommends connecting unused pins to ground through a 50-Ω resistor to prevent signal reflections back into the device. TI also recommends pulling up the digital control pins (IN1 and IN2) to VCC or pulling down to GND to avoid undesired switch positions that could result from the floating pin.

Select the appropriate supply voltage to cover the entire voltage swing of the signal passing through the switch because the TS5A3359 input/output signal swing through NO and COM are dependant of the supply voltage  $V_{CC}$ .

### 9.2.3 Application Curve

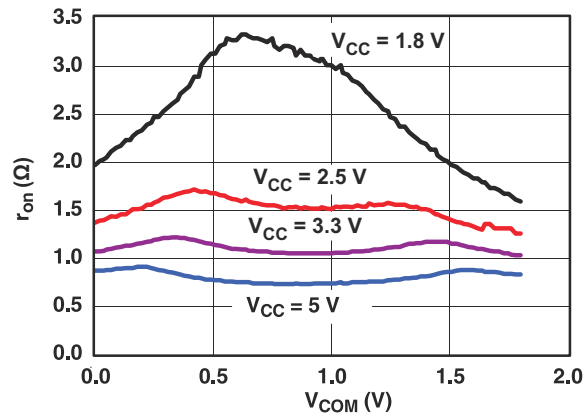


Figure 9-2.  $R_{on}$  vs  $V_{COM}$

## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

TI recommends proper power-supply sequencing for all CMOS devices. Do not exceed the absolute maximum ratings, because stresses beyond the listed ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. Always sequence VCC on first, followed by NO or COM.

Although it is not required, power-supply bypassing improves noise margin and prevents switching noise propagation from the VCC supply to other components. A 0.1-μF capacitor, connected from VCC to GND, is adequate for most applications.



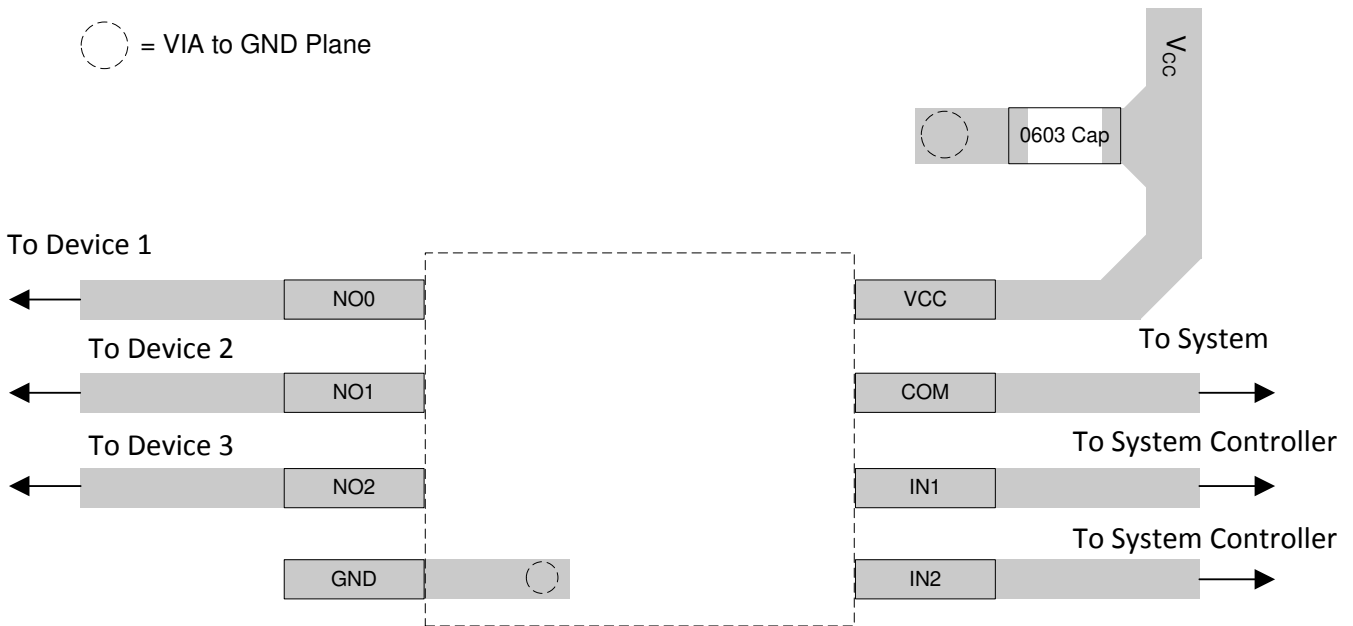
## 11 Layout

### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

TI recommends following common printed-circuit board layout guidelines to ensure reliability of the device.

- Bypass capacitors should be used on power supplies.
- Short trace lengths should be used to avoid excessive loading.

### 11.2 Layout Example



☒ 11-1. Recommended Layout

## 12 Device and Documentation Support

### 12.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on [ti.com](https://www.ti.com). Click on *Subscribe to updates* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

### 12.2 サポート・リソース

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### 12.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.



### 12.5 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TS5A3359DCUR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(AL, JALR) JZ	
TS5A3359DCUT	OBSOLETE	VSSOP	DCU	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	(AL, JALR) JZ	
TS5A3359YZPR	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	RoHS & Green	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	J9	

(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) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(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.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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## 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
TS5A3359DCUR	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.25	3.35	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q3
TS5A3359YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	180.0	8.4	1.02	2.02	0.63	4.0	8.0	Q1

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TS5A3359DCUR	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
TS5A3359YZPR	DSBGA	YZP	8	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0

YZP0008



# PACKAGE OUTLINE

DSBGA - 0.5 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

YZP0008

DSBGA - 0.5 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:40X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS  
NOT TO SCALE

4223082/A 07/2016

NOTES: (continued)

3. Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SNVA009 ([www.ti.com/lit/snva009](http://www.ti.com/lit/snva009)).



# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

YZP0008

DSBGA - 0.5 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY

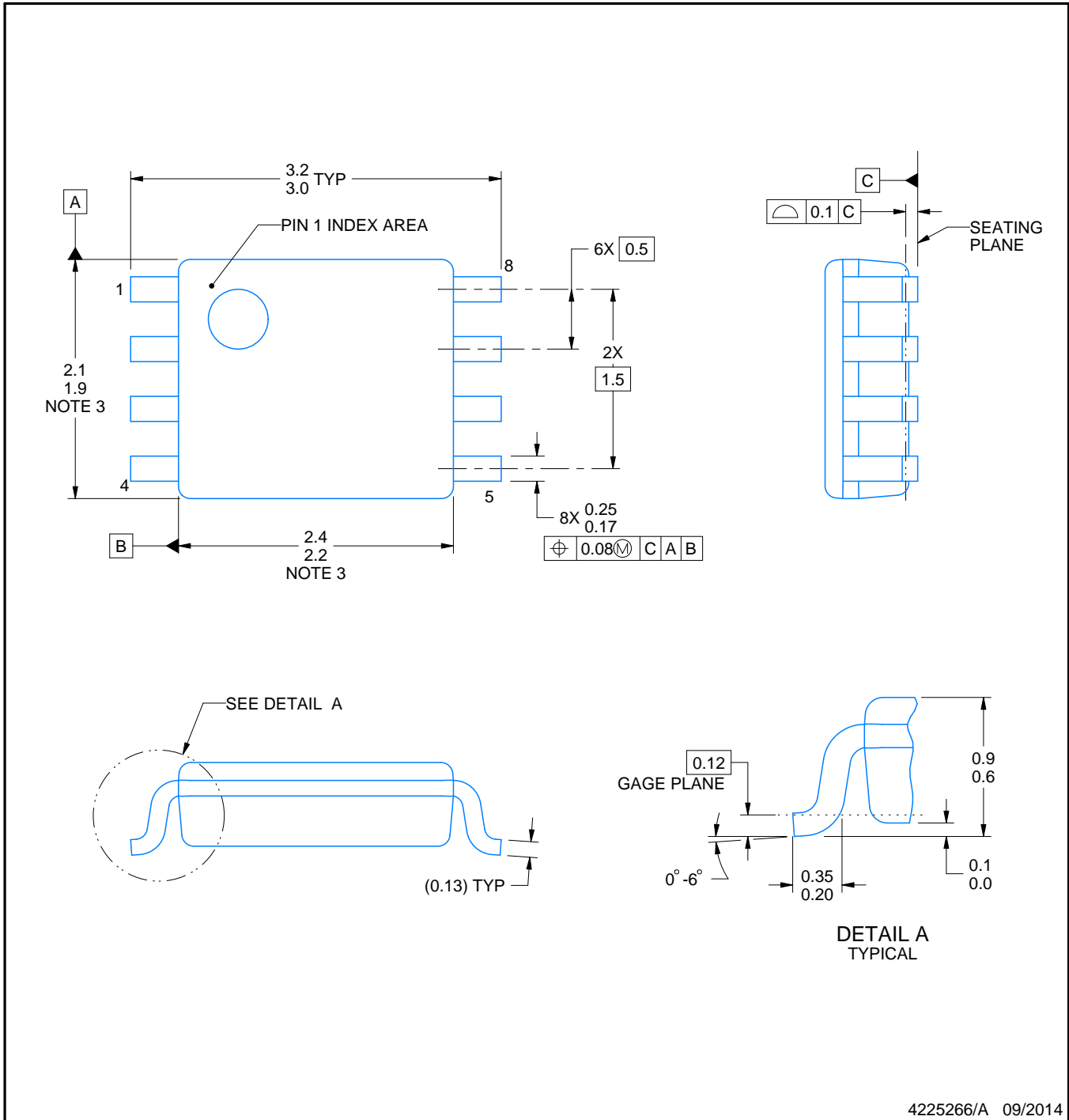


SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:40X

4223082/A 07/2016

NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.



4225266/A 09/2014

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187 variation CA.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DCU0008A

VSSOP - 0.9 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 25X



4225266/A 09/2014

NOTES: (continued)

- 5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DCU0008A

VSSOP - 0.9 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE: 25X

4225266/A 09/2014

NOTES: (continued)

7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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