Octal bus switch with quad output enables

Rev. 02 — 15 September 2005

Product data sheet

1. General description

The CBT3244A provides eight bits of high-speed TTL-compatible bus switching in a standard '244 device pinout. The low ON-state resistance of the switch allows connections to be made with minimal propagation delay.

The CBT3244A device is organized as two 4-bit low-impedance switches with separate output-enable (\overline{OE}) inputs. When \overline{OE} is LOW, the switch is on and data can flow from port A to port B, or vice versa. When \overline{OE} is HIGH, the switch is open and high-impedance state exists between the two ports.

The CBT3244A is characterized for operation from -40 °C to +85 °C.

2. Features

- Standard '244-type pinout
- 5 Ω switch connection between two ports
- TTL compatible control input levels
- Package options include:
 - plastic small outline (SO20)
 - shrink small outline (SSOP20)
 - shrink small outline, QSOP (SSOP20)
 - thin shrink small outline (TSSOP20)
 - depopulated heatsink very thin quad flat package, no leads (DHVQFN20)
- Latch-up protection exceeds 500 mA per JESD78
- ESD protection exceeds 2000 V HBM per JESD22-A114, 200 V MM per JESD22-A115 and 1000 V CDM per JESD22-C101



3. Ordering information

Table 1: Ordering information

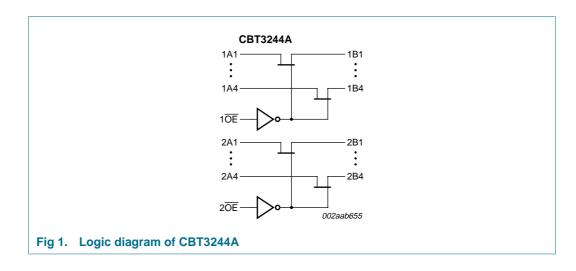
 $T_{amb} = -40 \circ C$ to $+85 \circ C$

Type number Topside		Package				
	mark	Name	Description	Version		
CBT3244ABQ	CT3244A	DHVQFN20	plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 20 terminals; body $2.5 \times 4.5 \times 0.85$ mm	SOT764-1		
CBT3244APW	CT3244A	TSSOP20	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT360-1		
CBT3244ADS	CT3244ADS	SSOP20 ^[1]	plastic shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 3.9 mm; lead pitch 0.635 mm	SOT724-1		
CBT3244ADB	CT3244A	SSOP20	plastic shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 5.3 mm	SOT339-1		
CBT3244AD	CBT3244AD	SO20	plastic small outline package; 20 leads; body width 7.5 mm	SOT163-1		

[1] Also known as QSOP20.

Standard packing quantities and other packaging data are available at *www.standardics.philips.com/packaging*.

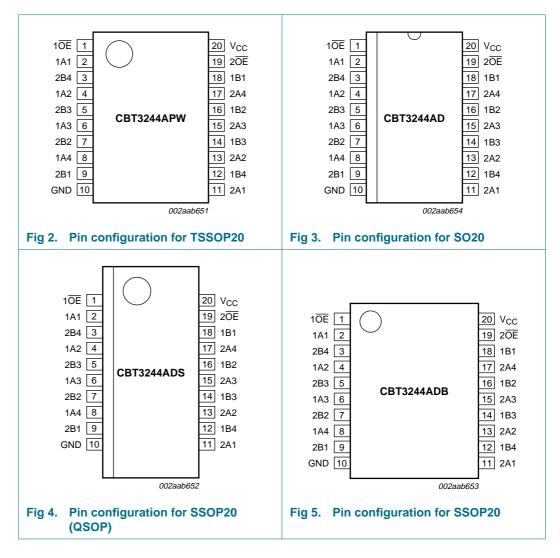
4. Functional diagram



Octal bus switch with quad output enables

5. Pinning information

5.1 Pinning



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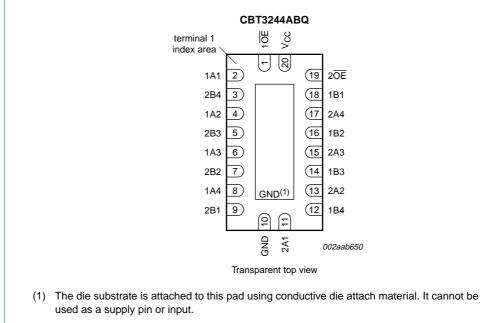


Fig 6. Pin configuration for DHVQFN20

5.2 Pin description

Table 2: Pin descrip	tion	
Symbol	Pin	Description
1 0E	1	output enable (active LOW)
1A1, 1A2, 1A3, 1A4	2, 4, 6, 8	inputs
2A1, 2A2, 2A3, 2A4	11, 13, 15, 17	inputs
1B1, 1B2, 1B3, 1B4	18, 16, 14, 12	outputs
2B1, 2B2, 2B3, 2B4	9, 7, 5, 3	outputs
GND	10	ground (0 V)
2 0E	19	output enable (active LOW)
V _{CC}	20	positive supply voltage

Octal bus switch with quad output enables

6. Functional description

Refer to Figure 1 "Logic diagram of CBT3244A".

6.1 Function table

Table 3: Function selection

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; Z = high-impedance OFF state

		Outputs		
10E	2OE	1An, 1Bn	2An, 2Bn	
L	L	1An = 1Bn	2An = 2Bn	
L	Н	1An = 1Bn	Z	
Н	L	Z	2An = 2Bn	
Н	Н	Z	Z	

7. Limiting values

Table 4: Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).^[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Мах	Unit
V _{CC}	supply voltage		-0.5	+7.0	V
I _{IK}	input clamping current	V _I < 0 V	-	-18	mA
VI	input voltage		2 –1.2	+7.0	V
I _{OK}	output clamping current	V _O < 0 V	-	-50	mA
Vo	output voltage	output in OFF or HIGH state	2 –0.5	+7.0	V
lo	output current	output in LOW state	-	128	mA
T _{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C

[1] The performance capability of a high-performance integrated circuit in conjunction with its thermal environment can create junction temperatures which are detrimental to reliability. The maximum junction temperature of this integrated circuit should not exceed 150 °C.

[2] The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

8. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5:	Operating conditions					
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{CC}	supply voltage		4.5	-	5.5	V
V _{IH}	HIGH-state input voltage		2.0	-	-	V
V _{IL}	LOW-state input voltage		-	-	0.8	V
T _{amb}	ambient temperature	operating in free-air	-40	-	+85	°C

9397 750 13362 Product data sheet

Octal bus switch with quad output enables

9. Static characteristics

Table 6: Static characteristics

 $T_{amb} = -40 \circ C$ to +85 $\circ C$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ <mark>[1]</mark>	Max	Unit
V _{IK}	input clamping voltage	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; I_1 = -18 \text{ mA}$	-	-	-1.2	V
I _{LI}	input leakage current	V_{CC} = 5.5 V; $V_{\rm I}$ = GND or 5.5 V	-	-	±1	μΑ
I _{CC}	quiescent supply current	V_{CC} = 5.5 V; I _O = 0 mA; V _I = V _{CC} or GND	-	1	3	μA
ΔI_{CC} ^[2]	additional quiescent supply current (per input)	V_{CC} = 5.5 V; one input at 3.4 V, other inputs at V_{CC} or GND	-	-	2.5	mA
Ci	input capacitance (control pins)	$V_I = 3 V \text{ or } 0 V; n\overline{OE} = V_{CC}$	-	3	-	pF
C _{io}	input/output capacitance	$n\overline{OE} = V_{CC} = 5.0 V$	-	3	-	pF
R _{on} [3]	ON-state resistance	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; \text{ V}_{I} = 0 \text{ V}; \text{ I}_{I} = 64 \text{ mA}$	-	4	7	Ω
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; \text{ V}_{I} = 0 \text{ V}; \text{ I}_{I} = 30 \text{ mA}$	-	4	7	Ω
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V; V_{I} = 2.4 V; I_{I} = 15 mA	-	8	15	Ω

[1] All typical values are at V_{CC} = 5 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C.

[2] This is the increase in supply current for each input that is at the specified TTL voltage level rather than V_{CC} or GND.

[3] Measured by the voltage drop between the A and the B terminals at the indicated current through the switch. ON-state resistance is determined by the lowest voltage of the two (A or B) terminals.

10. Dynamic characteristics

Table 7: Dynamic characteristics

 T_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C; V_{CC} = 5.0 V ± 0.5 V; GND = 0 V; C_L = 50 pF; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
t _{PD}	propagation delay ^[1]	from nAn input to nBn output, or from nBn input to nAn output	-	-	0.25	ns
t _{en}	enable time ^[2]	from $n\overline{OE}$ input to nAn or nBn output	1.0	-	5.6	ns
t _{dis}	disable time 3	from $n\overline{OE}$ input to nAn or nBn output	1.0	-	6.0	ns

[1] This parameter is warranted but not production tested. The propagation delay is based on the RC time constant of the typical ON-state resistance of the switch and a load capacitance of 50 pF, when driven by an ideal voltage source (zero output impedance).

[2] Output enable time to HIGH and LOW level.

[3] Output disable time from HIGH and LOW level.

Octal bus switch with quad output enables

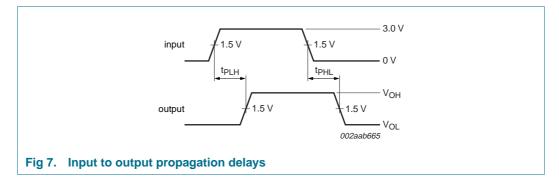
10.1 AC waveforms

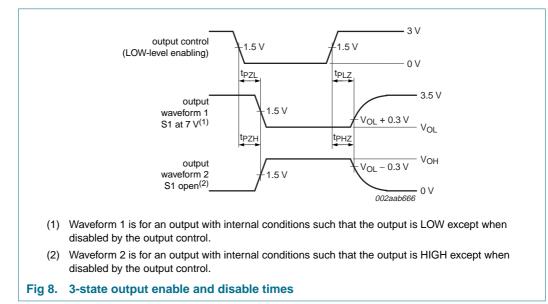
 $V_M = 1.5 \text{ V}; V_I = GND \text{ to } 3.0 \text{ V}$

 t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ} are the same as $t_{\mathsf{dis}}.$

 t_{PZL} and t_{PZH} are the same as $t_{\text{en}}.$

 t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} are the same as $t_{\mathsf{PD}}.$





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11. Test information

Fiq 9.	The outputs are measured one at a time with one transition per measurement. C_L = load capacitance includes jig and probe capacitance. R_L = load resistance. Test circuit
	Test data are given in <u>Table 8</u> . All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR \leq 10 MHz; Z ₀ = 50 Ω ; t _f \leq 2.5 ns; t _f \leq 2.5 ns.
	from output under test 500Ω S1 7 V open CL 50 pF 1500 Ω GND 002aab667

Table 8: Test data

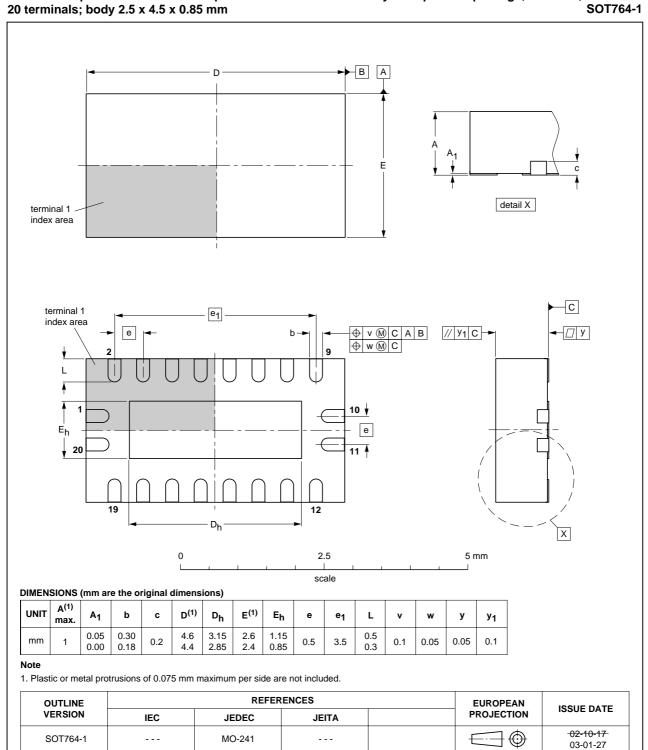
Test	Load		Switch
	CL	RL	-
t _{PD}	50 pF	500 Ω	open
t _{PLZ} /t _{PZL}	50 pF	500 Ω	7 V
t _{PHZ} /t _{PZH}	50 pF	500 Ω	open

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CBT3244A

Octal bus switch with quad output enables

12. Package outline



DHVQFN20: plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads;

Fig 10. Package outline SOT764-1 (DHVQFN20)

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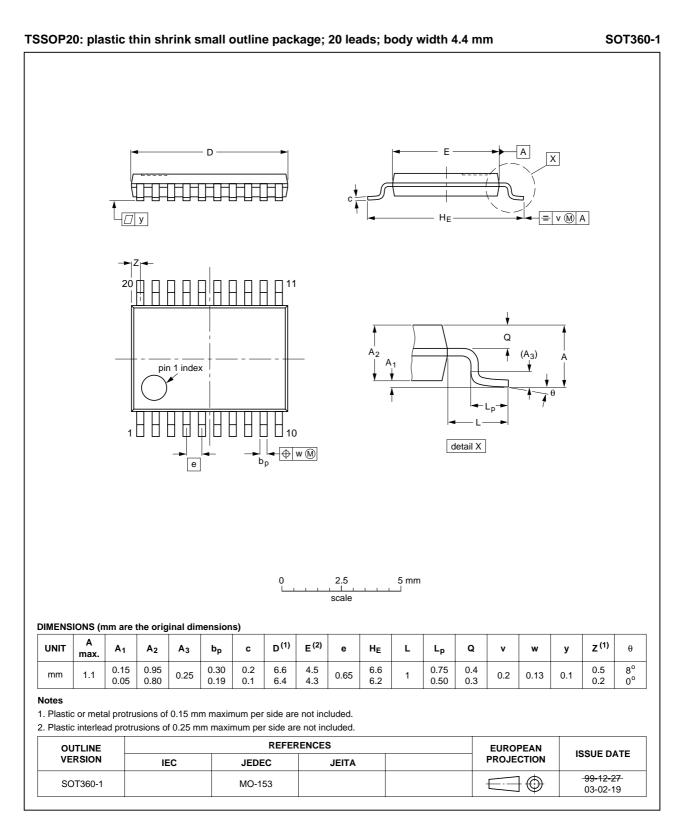
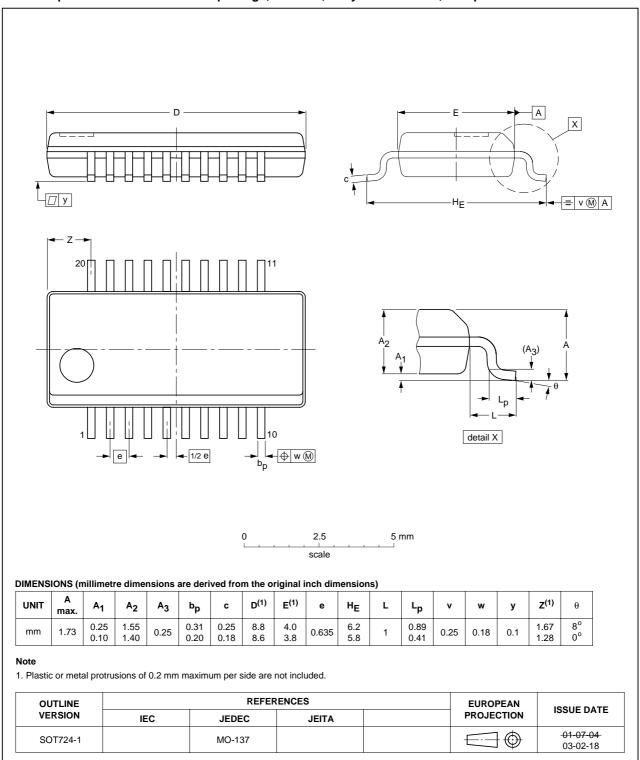


Fig 11. Package outline SOT360-1 (TSSOP20)



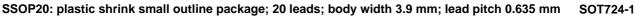


Fig 12. Package outline SOT724-1 (SSOP20) (QSOP20)

Octal bus switch with quad output enables

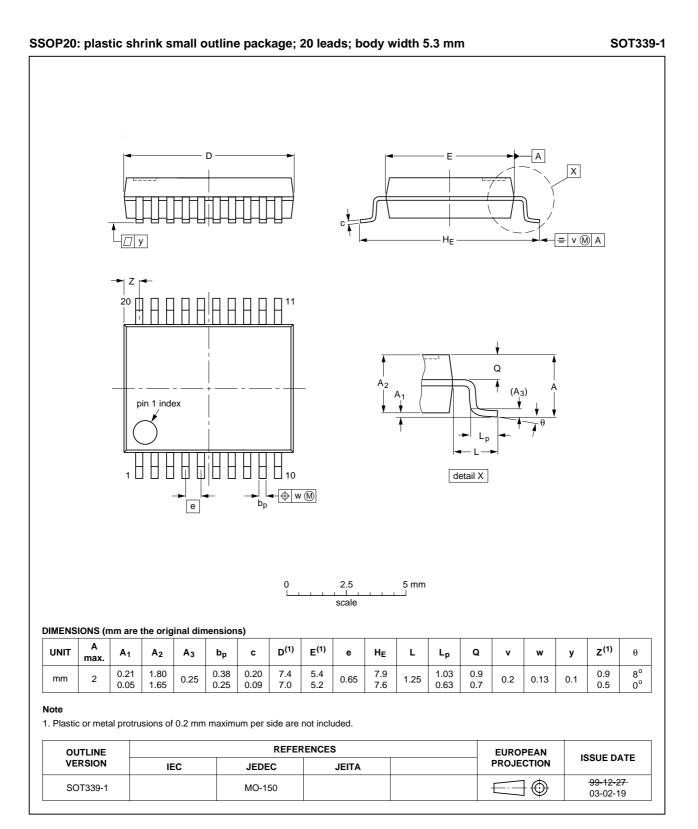


Fig 13. Package outline SOT339-1 (SSOP20)

Octal bus switch with quad output enables

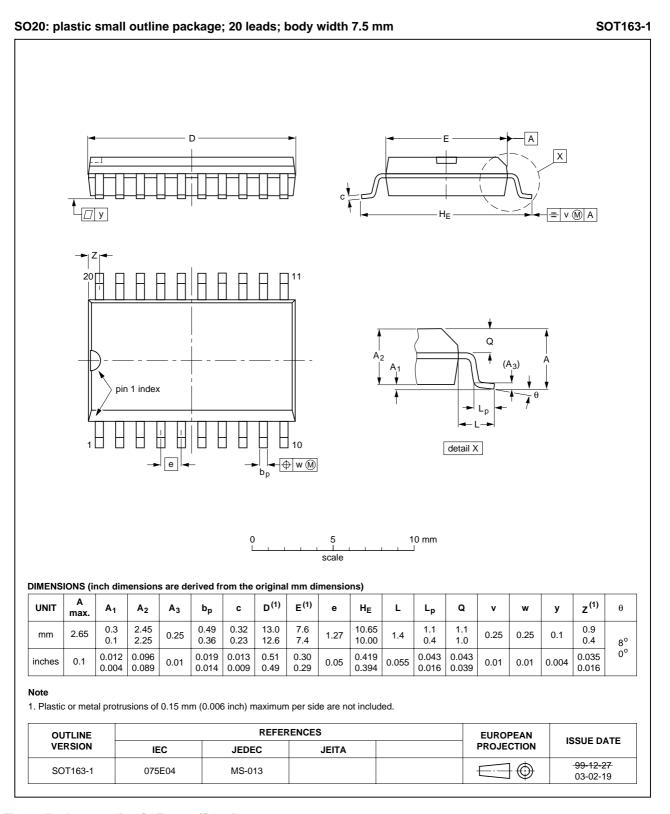


Fig 14. Package outline SOT163-1 (SO20)

13. Soldering

13.1 Introduction to soldering surface mount packages

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages* (document order number 9398 652 90011).

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all surface mount IC packages. Wave soldering can still be used for certain surface mount ICs, but it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. In these situations reflow soldering is recommended.

13.2 Reflow soldering

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement. Driven by legislation and environmental forces the worldwide use of lead-free solder pastes is increasing.

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, convection or convection/infrared heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 100 seconds and 200 seconds depending on heating method.

Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 °C to 270 °C depending on solder paste material. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferably be kept:

- below 225 °C (SnPb process) or below 245 °C (Pb-free process)
 - for all BGA, HTSSON..T and SSOP..T packages
 - for packages with a thickness \geq 2.5 mm
 - for packages with a thickness < 2.5 mm and a volume ≥ 350 mm³ so called thick/large packages.
- below 240 °C (SnPb process) or below 260 °C (Pb-free process) for packages with a thickness < 2.5 mm and a volume < 350 mm³ so called small/thin packages.

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on packing, must be respected at all times.

13.3 Wave soldering

Conventional single wave soldering is not recommended for surface mount devices (SMDs) or printed-circuit boards with a high component density, as solder bridging and non-wetting can present major problems.

To overcome these problems the double-wave soldering method was specifically developed.

If wave soldering is used the following conditions must be observed for optimal results:

- Use a double-wave soldering method comprising a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave.
- For packages with leads on two sides and a pitch (e):
 - larger than or equal to 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis is preferred to be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board;

9397 750 13362

- smaller than 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis **must** be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.

The footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.

• For packages with leads on four sides, the footprint must be placed at a 45° angle to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board. The footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Typical dwell time of the leads in the wave ranges from 3 seconds to 4 seconds at 250 °C or 265 °C, depending on solder material applied, SnPb or Pb-free respectively.

A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

13.4 Manual soldering

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use a low voltage (24 V or less) soldering iron applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 $^{\circ}$ C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 seconds to 5 seconds between 270 $^{\circ}$ C and 320 $^{\circ}$ C.

13.5 Package related soldering information

Table 9:	Suitability of surface mount IC	packages for wave and reflow soldering methods

Package [1]	Soldering method		
	Wave	Reflow ^[2]	
BGA, HTSSONT ^[3] , LBGA, LFBGA, SQFP, SSOPT ^[3] , TFBGA, VFBGA, XSON	not suitable	suitable	
DHVQFN, HBCC, HBGA, HLQFP, HSO, HSOP, HSQFP, HSSON, HTQFP, HTSSOP, HVQFN, HVSON, SMS	not suitable ^[4]	suitable	
PLCC ^[5] , SO, SOJ	suitable	suitable	
LQFP, QFP, TQFP	not recommended [5] [6]	suitable	
SSOP, TSSOP, VSO, VSSOP	not recommended [7]	suitable	
CWQCCNL ^[8] , PMFP ^[9] , WQCCNL ^[8]	not suitable	not suitable	

 For more detailed information on the BGA packages refer to the (LF)BGA Application Note (AN01026); order a copy from your Philips Semiconductors sales office.

- [2] All surface mount (SMD) packages are moisture sensitive. Depending upon the moisture content, the maximum temperature (with respect to time) and body size of the package, there is a risk that internal or external package cracks may occur due to vaporization of the moisture in them (the so called popcorn effect). For details, refer to the Drypack information in the Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods.
- [3] These transparent plastic packages are extremely sensitive to reflow soldering conditions and must on no account be processed through more than one soldering cycle or subjected to infrared reflow soldering with peak temperature exceeding 217 °C ± 10 °C measured in the atmosphere of the reflow oven. The package body peak temperature must be kept as low as possible.

Octal bus switch with quad output enables

- [4] These packages are not suitable for wave soldering. On versions with the heatsink on the bottom side, the solder cannot penetrate between the printed-circuit board and the heatsink. On versions with the heatsink on the top side, the solder might be deposited on the heatsink surface.
- [5] If wave soldering is considered, then the package must be placed at a 45° angle to the solder wave direction. The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.
- [6] Wave soldering is suitable for LQFP, QFP and TQFP packages with a pitch (e) larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
- [7] Wave soldering is suitable for SSOP, TSSOP, VSO and VSSOP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.65 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.5 mm.
- [8] Image sensor packages in principle should not be soldered. They are mounted in sockets or delivered pre-mounted on flex foil. However, the image sensor package can be mounted by the client on a flex foil by using a hot bar soldering process. The appropriate soldering profile can be provided on request.
- [9] Hot bar soldering or manual soldering is suitable for PMFP packages.

14. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
MM	Machine Model
PRR	Pulse Rate Repetition
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

15. Revision history

Table 11:Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Doc. number	Supersedes		
CBT3244_2	20050915	Product data sheet	-	9397 750 13362	CBT3244A_1		
Modifications:	 The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the new presentation and information standard of Philips Semiconductors. added DHVQFN20 package option (affects <u>Section 2 "Features", Section 3 "Ordering</u> information", Section 5 "Pinning information", and Section 12 "Package outline" 						
	 Section 2 "Features" on page 1, 6th bullet: changed from 'exceeds 1000 V HBM' to 'exceeds 2000 V HBM' 						
	 added Section 14 "Abbreviations" on page 16 						
CBT3244A_1	20040526	Product data sheet	-	9397 750 13281	-		

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16. Data sheet status

Level	Data sheet status [1]	Product status [2] [3]	Definition
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
II	Preliminary data	Qualification	This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product.
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[1] Please consult the most recently issued data sheet before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.semiconductors.philips.com.

[3] For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

17. Definitions

Short-form specification — The data in a short-form specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.

Limiting values definition — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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17 of 18

Philips Semiconductors

CBT3244A

Octal bus switch with quad output enables

21. Contents

1	General description 1
2	Features 1
3	Ordering information 2
4	Functional diagram 2
5	Pinning information 3
5.1	Pinning
5.2	Pin description 4
6	Functional description 5
6.1	Function table 5
7	Limiting values 5
8	Recommended operating conditions 5
9	Static characteristics 6
10	Dynamic characteristics 6
10.1	AC waveforms
11	Test information 8
12	Package outline 9
13	Soldering 14
13.1	Introduction to soldering surface mount
	packages 14
13.2	Reflow soldering 14
13.3	Wave soldering 14
13.4	Manual soldering 15
13.5	Package related soldering information 15
14	Abbreviations 16
15	Revision history 16
16	Data sheet status 17
17	Definitions 17
18	Disclaimers 17
19	Trademarks 17
20	Contact information 17

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