## 74LVC2G66

## Bilateral switch

## 1. General description

The 74LVC2G66 is a low-power, low-voltage, high-speed Si-gate CMOS device.
The 74LVC2G66 provides two single pole, single-throw analog switch functions. Each switch has two input/output terminals ( nY and nZ ) and an active HIGH enable input ( nE ). When nE is LOW, the analog switch is turned off.

Schmitt-trigger action at the enable inputs makes the circuit tolerant of slower input rise and fall times across the entire $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ range from 1.65 V to 5.5 V .

## 2. Features

■ Wide supply voltage range from 1.65 V to 5.5 V

- Very low ON resistance:
- $7.5 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$
- $6.5 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$
- $6 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$
- Switch current capability of 32 mA
- High noise immunity
- CMOS low power consumption
- TTL interface compatibility at 3.3 V
- Latch-up performance meets requirements of JESD78 Class I
- ESD protection:
- HBM JESD22-A114E exceeds 2000 V
- MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
- Enable input accepts voltages up to 5.5 V
- Multiple package options
- Specified from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Temperature range | Name | Description | Version |
| $74 \mathrm{LVC2G66DP}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | TSSOP8 | plastic thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; <br> body width 3 mm ; lead length 0.5 mm | SOT505-2 |
| $74 \mathrm{LVC2G66DC}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | VSSOP8 | plastic very thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; <br> body width 2.3 mm | SOT765-1 |
| $74 \mathrm{LVC2G66GT}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | XSON8 | plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; <br> 8 terminals; body $1 \times 1.95 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | SOT833-1 |
| $74 \mathrm{LVC2G66GD}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | XSON8U | plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; <br> 8 terminals; UTLP based; body $3 \times 2 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | SOT996-2 |
| $74 \mathrm{LVC2G66GM}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | XQFN8U | plastic extremely thin quad flat package; noleads; <br> 8 terminals; UTLP based; body $1.6 \times 1.6 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | SOT902-1 |

## 4. Marking

Table 2. Marking codes

| Type number | Marking code |
| :--- | :--- |
| 74 LVC2G66DP | V66 |
| 74 LVC2G66DC | V66 |
| 74 LVC2G66GT | V66 |
| 74 LVC2G66GD | V66 |
| 74 LVC2G66GM | V66 |

## 5. Functional diagram



Fig 1. Logic symbol


Fig 2. IEC logic symbol


Fig 3. Logic diagram (one switch)

## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1 Pinning



Fig 4. Pin configuration SOT505-2 (TSSOP8) and SOT765-1 (VSSOP8)


Fig 5. Pin configuration SOT833-1 (XSON8)


Fig 6. Pin configuration SOT996-2 (XSON8U)


Fig 7. Pin configuration SOT902-1 (XQFN8U)

### 6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

| Symbol | Pin |  | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | SOT505-2, SOT765-1, <br> SOT833-1 and SOT996-2 | SOT902-1 |  |
| 1 Y | 1 | 7 | independent input or output |
| $1 Z$ | 2 | 6 | independent input or output |
| 2 E | 3 | 5 | enable input (active HIGH) |
| GND | 4 | 4 | ground (0 V) |
| 2 Y | 5 | 3 | independent input or output |
| $2 Z$ | 6 | 2 | independent input or output |
| 1 E | 7 | 1 | enable input (active HIGH) |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | 8 | 8 | supply voltage |

## 7. Functional description

Table 4. Function table[1]

| Input $\mathbf{n E}$ | Switch |
| :--- | :--- |
| L | OFF-state |
| H | ON-state |

[1] $H=$ HIGH voltage level; $L=$ LOW voltage level.

## 8. Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | supply voltage |  | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{I}}$ | input voltage |  | [1] | -0.5 | +6.5 |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IK}}$ | input clamping current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}<-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}>\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | -50 | - | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SK}}$ | switch clamping current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}<-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}>\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | $\pm 50$ | mA |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{SW}}$ | switch voltage | enable and disable mode | [2] | -0.5 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}$ | switch current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}>-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or | V |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | $\pm 50$ | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | supply current |  | - | 100 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{GND}}$ | ground current | storage temperature |  | -100 | - |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {Stg }}$ | total power dissipation | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | [3] - | 250 | mA |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ |  | -65 | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |

[1] The minimum input voltage rating may be exceeded if the input current rating is observed.
[2] The minimum and maximum switch voltage ratings may be exceeded if the switch clamping current rating is observed.
[3] For TSSOP8 package: above $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $2.5 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$. For VSSOP8 package: above $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $8 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$.
For XSON8, XSON8U and XQFN8U packages: above $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $2.4 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | supply voltage |  | 1.65 | 5.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{I}}$ | input voltage |  | 0 | 5.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{SW}}$ | switch voltage |  | $\underline{[1][2]}$ | 0 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}$ | ambient temperature | -40 | +125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| $\Delta \mathrm{t} / \Delta \mathrm{V}$ | input transition rise and fall rate | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | [3] - | 20 | $\mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{V}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | [3] - | 10 | $\mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{V}$ |

[1] To avoid sinking GND current from terminal $n Z$ when switch current flows in terminal $n Y$, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4 V . If the switch current flows into terminal nZ , no GND current will flow from terminal nY . In this case, there is no limit for the voltage drop across the switch.
[2] For overvoltage tolerant switch voltage capability, refer to 74LVCV2G66.
[3] Applies to control signal levels.

## 10. Static characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Min | Typ[1] | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V |  | $0.65 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | - | - | $0.65 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V |  | 1.7 | - | - | 1.7 | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | 2.0 | - | - | 2.0 | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V |  | $0.7 \times \mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ | - | - | $0.7 \times \mathrm{V}_{\text {c }}$ | - | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | LOW-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V |  | - | - | $0.35 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | - | $0.35 \times \mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V |  | - | - | 0.7 | - | 0.7 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | - | - | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V |  | - | - | $0.3 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | - | $0.3 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V |
| $I_{1}$ | input leakage current | $\begin{aligned} & \text { pin } \mathrm{nE} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{l}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{GND} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 5.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | [2] | - | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 100$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state leakage current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} \text {; see Figure } 8 \end{aligned}$ | [2] | - | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 200$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | ON-state leakage current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} \text {; see Figure } 9 \end{aligned}$ | [2] | - | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 200$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $I_{\text {cc }}$ | supply current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{GND} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} ; \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}=0 \mathrm{~A} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 5.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | [2] | - | 0.1 | 10 | - | 200 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\Delta l_{\text {CC }}$ | additional supply current | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{pin} n E ; V_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.6 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} ; \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}=0 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | [2] | - | 5 | 500 | - | 5000 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ [1] | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | input capacitance |  | - | 2.0 | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state capacitance |  | - | 5.0 | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(ON) }}$ | ON-state capacitance |  | - | 9.5 | - | - | - | pF |

[1] All typical values are measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
[2] These typical values are measured at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$.

### 10.1 Test circuits


$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or GND and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{GND}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.
Fig 8. Test circuit for measuring OFF-state leakage current

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or GND and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ open circuit.
Fig 9. Test circuit for measuring ON -state leakage current

### 10.2 ON resistance

Table 8. ON resistance
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground 0 V); for graphs see Figure 11 to Figure 16.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ[]] | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON(peak) }}$ | ON resistance (peak) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{GND}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$; see Figure 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=4 \mathrm{~mA} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 1.95 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - | 34.0 | 130 | - | 195 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=8 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 12.0 | 30 | - | 45 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=12 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 10.4 | 25 | - | 38 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}=24 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 7.8 | 20 | - | 30 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=32 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 6.2 | 15 | - | 23 | $\Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}(\text { rail }}$ | ON resistance (rail) | $V_{1}=$ GND; see Figure 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=4 \mathrm{~mA} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 1.95 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - | 8.2 | 18 | - | 27 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=8 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 7.1 | 16 | - | 24 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=12 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 6.9 | 14 | - | 21 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 6.5 | 12 | - | 18 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=32 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 5.8 | 10 | - | 15 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$; see Figure 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=4 \mathrm{~mA} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 1.95 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - | 10.4 | 30 | - | 45 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=8 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 7.6 | 20 | - | 30 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=12 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 7.0 | 18 | - | 27 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 6.1 | 15 | - | 23 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=32 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 4.9 | 10 | - | 15 | $\Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON(flat) }}$ | ON resistance (flatness) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{GND}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=4 \mathrm{~mA} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 1.95 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - | 26.0 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=8 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 5.0 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}=12 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3.5 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 2.0 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=32 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 1.5 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |

[1] Typical values are measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and nominal $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.
[2] Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of ON resistance measured at identical $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and temperature

### 10.3 ON resistance test circuit and graphs


$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}} / \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{SW}}$.

Fig 10. Test circuit for measuring ON resistance

(1) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$.
(2) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$.
(3) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{C}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$.
(4) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{C}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$.
(5) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$.

Fig 11. Typical ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 12. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 13. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 14. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $V_{c c}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 15. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(4) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 16. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Dynamic characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V ); for test circuit see Figure 19.

[1] Typical values are measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and nominal $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.
[2] $t_{p d}$ is the same as $t_{\text {PLH }}$ and $t_{\text {PHL }}$.
[3] Propagation delay is the calculated RC time constant of the typical ON resistance of the switch and the specified capacitance when driven by an ideal voltage source (zero output impedance).
[4] $t_{e n}$ is the same as $t_{\text {PzH }}$ and $t_{\text {PzL }}$.
[5] $t_{\text {dis }}$ is the same as tpLZ and tPHZ.
[6] $\mathrm{C}_{P D}$ is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ in $\mu \mathrm{W}$ ).
$P_{D}=C_{P D} \times V_{C C}{ }^{2} \times f_{i} \times N+\Sigma\left\{\left(C_{L}+C_{S(O N)}\right) \times V_{C C}{ }^{2} \times f_{0}\right\}$ where:
$\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=$ input frequency in MHz ;
$\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{o}}=$ output frequency in MHz ;
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=$ output load capacitance in pF ;
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{ON})}=$ maximum ON -state switch capacitance in pF ;
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=$ supply voltage in V ;
$\mathrm{N}=$ number of inputs switching;
$\Sigma\left\{\left(\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}+\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{ON})}\right) \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}{ }^{2} \times \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{O}}\right\}=$ sum of the outputs.

### 11.1 Waveforms and test circuit



Measurement points are given in Table 10.
Logic levels: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.
Fig 17. Input ( $\mathrm{n} Y$ or nZ ) to output ( nZ or nY ) propagation delays


Measurement points are given in Table 10.
Logic levels: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.
Fig 18. Enable and disable times

Table 10. Measurement points

| Supply voltage | Input | Output |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{C C}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{M}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{M}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{X}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{Y}}$ |
| 1.65 V to 1.95 V | $0.5 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $0.5 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}+0.15 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-0.15 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 2.3 V to 2.7 V | $0.5 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $0.5 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}+0.15 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-0.15 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 2.7 V | 1.5 V | 1.5 V | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OL}}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 3.0 V to 3.6 V | 1.5 V | 1.5 V | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OL}}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 4.5 V to 5.5 V | $0.5 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $0.5 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |



Test data is given in Table 11.
Definitions test circuit
$R_{T}=$ Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance $Z_{o}$ of the pulse generator.
$C_{L}=$ Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.
$R_{\mathrm{L}}=$ Load resistance.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EXT}}=$ External voltage for measuring switching times.
Fig 19. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 11. Test data

| Supply voltage | Input |  | Load |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {EXT }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{\text {cc }}$ | $V_{1}$ | $\mathbf{t r}_{\mathrm{r}}, \mathbf{t}_{\text {f }}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH, }} \mathrm{t}_{\text {PHL }}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PZH, }} \mathrm{t}_{\text {PHZ }}$ | $t_{\text {PZL, }} \mathrm{t}_{\text {PLZ }}$ |
| 1.65 V to 1.95 V | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | $\leq 2.0 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 30 pF | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | open | GND | $2 \times V_{C C}$ |
| 2.3 V to 2.7 V | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ | $\leq 2.0 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 30 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | $2 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| 2.7 V | 2.7 V | $\leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 50 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | 6 V |
| 3.0 V to 3.6 V | 2.7 V | $\leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 50 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | 6 V |
| 4.5 V to 5.5 V | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 50 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | $2 \times \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |

### 11.2 Additional dynamic characteristics

Table 12. Additional dynamic characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ ); $T_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| THD | total harmonic distortion | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$; $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.032 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.008 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.006 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.005 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 0.068 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.009 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 0.008 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.006 | - | \% |

Table 12. Additional dynamic characteristics ...continued At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ ); $T_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{f}_{(-3 \mathrm{~dB})}$ | -3 dB frequency response | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}$; see Figure 21 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 135 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 145 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 150 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 155 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{pF}$; see Figure 21 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 200 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 350 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 410 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 440 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \mathrm{pF}$; see Figure 21 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | > 500 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | > 500 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | > 500 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | > 500 | - | MHz |
| $\alpha_{\text {iso }}$ | isolation (OFF-state) | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$; see $\underline{\text { Figure } 22}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -46 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -46 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -46 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -46 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$; see Figure 22 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -37 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -37 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -37 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -37 | - | dB |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ct }}$ | crosstalk voltage | between digital inputs and switch; $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega$; $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}=2 \mathrm{~ns}$; see Figure 23 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | - | mV |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 91 | - | mV |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 119 | - | mV |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 205 | - | mV |

Table 12. Additional dynamic characteristics ...continued At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ ); $T_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Xtalk | crosstalk | between switches; $R_{L}=600 \Omega ; C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$; $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$; see Figure 24 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -56 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -56 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -56 | - | dB |
|  |  | between switches; $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \mathrm{pF}$; $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$; see Figure 24 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -29 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -28 | - | dB |
|  |  | $V_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -28 | - | dB |
| $Q_{\text {inj }}$ | charge injection | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mathrm{nF} ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=0 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{R}_{\text {gen }}=0 \Omega ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{M} \Omega ; \text { see Figure } 25 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3.3 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 4.1 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 5.0 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 6.4 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 7.5 | - | pC |

### 11.3 Test circuits



## Test conditions:

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}: \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$.
$V_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}: V_{i}=2 V(p-p)$.
$V_{C C}=3 \mathrm{~V}: \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}: \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}}=4 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$.
Fig 20. Test circuit for measuring total harmonic distortion


Adjust $f_{i}$ voltage to obtain 0 dBm level at output. Increase $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}$ frequency until dB meter reads -3 dB .
Fig 21. Test circuit for measuring the frequency response when switch is in ON-state


Adjust $f_{i}$ voltage to obtain 0 dBm level at input.
Fig 22. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)


Fig 23. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk voltage (between digital inputs and switch)

$20 \log _{10}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O} 2} / \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O} 1}\right)$ or $20 \log _{10}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O} 1} / \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O} 2}\right)$.
Fig 24. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between switches

a. Test circuit

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}$

b. Input and output pulse definitions
$\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{inj}}=\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}} \times \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$.
$\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ output voltage variation.
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {gen }}=$ generator resistance.
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=$ generator voltage.
Fig 25. Test circuit for measuring charge injection

## 12. Package outline

TSSOP8: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3 mm ; lead length 0.5 mm SOT505-2
DIMENSIONS ( mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | $\mathbf{A}$ <br> max. | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{2}}$ | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{3}}$ | $\mathbf{b}_{\mathbf{p}}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{D}^{(1)}$ | $\mathbf{E}^{(\mathbf{1})}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{E}}$ | $\mathbf{L}$ | $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{p}}$ | $\mathbf{v}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{Z}^{(\mathbf{1})}$ | $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 1.1 | 0.15 | 0.95 | 0.25 | 0.38 | 0.18 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.65 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 0.47 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.13 | 0.1 | 0.70 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.75 | 0.2 | 0.22 | 0.08 | 2.9 | 2.9 | $8^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  |
| SOT505-2 |  | -- |  | $\square$ (¢) | 02-01-16 |

Fig 26. Package outline SOT505-2 (TSSOP8)
DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | A max. | $\mathrm{A}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{A}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{A}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{b}_{\mathrm{p}}$ | c | $D^{(1)}$ | $E^{(2)}$ | e | $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{E}}$ | L | $L_{p}$ | Q | v | w | y | $Z^{(1)}$ | $\theta$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.15 \\ & 0.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.85 \\ & 0.60 \end{aligned}$ | 0.12 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.27 \\ & 0.17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.23 \\ & 0.08 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.40 \\ & 0.15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.21 \\ & 0.19 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2 | 0.13 | 0.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8^{\circ} \\ & 0^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |

Notes

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.


Fig 27. Package outline SOT765-1 (VSSOP8)


DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | $\mathbf{A}^{(1)}$ <br> $\mathbf{m a x}$ | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{1}}$ <br> $\mathbf{m a x}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{L}$ | $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 0.5 | 0.04 | 0.25 <br> 0.17 | 2.0 <br> 1.9 | 1.05 <br> 0.95 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.35 <br> 0.27 | 0.40 <br> 0.32 |

Notes

1. Including plating thickness.
2. Can be visible in some manufacturing processes.

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

Fig 28. Package outline SOT833-1 (XSON8)


DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | $\mathbf{A}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{m a x}$ |  | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{1}}$


| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  |
| SOT996-2 | --- |  | --- | $\square$ (¢) | $\begin{aligned} & 07-12-18 \\ & 07-12-21 \end{aligned}$ |

Fig 29. Package outline SOT996-2 (XSON8U)

XQFN8U: plastic extremely thin quad flat package; no leads;
8 terminals; UTLP based; body $1.6 \times 1.6 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$


DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | $\mathbf{A}$ <br> $\boldsymbol{m a x}$ | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{L}$ | $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{v}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 0.5 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 0.55 | 0.5 | 0.35 <br> 0.00 | 0.15 <br> 0.05 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |


| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  |
| SOT902-1 | --- | MO-255 | -- | $\square$ (®) | $\begin{aligned} & 05-11-25 \\ & 07-11-14 \end{aligned}$ |

Fig 30. Package outline SOT902-1 (XQFN8U)

## 13. Abbreviations

Table 13. Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| CMOS | Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor |
| TTL | Transistor-Transistor Logic |
| HBM | Human Body Model |
| ESD | ElectroStatic Discharge |
| MM | Machine Model |
| DUT | Device Under Test |

## 14. Revision history

Table 14. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 74LVC2G66_4 | 20080701 | Product data sheet | - | 74LVC2G66_3 |
| Modifications: | - Section 8: derating factor for TSSOP8 package corrected. |  |  |  |
| - | Added type number 74LVC2G66GD (XSON8U package). |  |  |  |
| 74LVC2G66_3 | 20080310 | Product data sheet | - | 74LVC2G66_2 |
| 74LVC2G66_2 | 20070828 | Product data sheet | - | 74LVC2G66_1 |
| 74LVC2G66_1 | 20040629 | Product data sheet | - | - |

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### 15.1 Data sheet status

| Document status $[\underline{[1][2]}$ | Product status $[3]$ | Definition |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Objective [short] data sheet | Development | This document contains data from the objective specification for product development. |
| Preliminary [short] data sheet | Qualification | This document contains data from the preliminary specification. |
| Product [short] data sheet | Production | This document contains the product specification. |

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".
[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.nxp.com.

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