Dual low-ohmic single-pole single-throw analog switch
Rev. 7 - 8 February 2013
Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The NX3L2T66 is a dual low-ohmic single-pole single-throw analog switch. Each switch has two input/output terminals ( nY and nZ ) and an active HIGH enable input ( nE ). When pin $n E$ is LOW, the analog switch is turned off.

Schmitt trigger action at the enable input ( nE ) makes the circuit tolerant to slower input rise and fall times. A low input voltage threshold allows pin $n E$ to be driven by lower level logic signals without a significant increase in supply current Icc. This makes it possible for the NX3L2T66 to switch 4.3 V signals with a 1.8 V digital controller, eliminating the need for logic level translation.

The NX3L2T66 allows signals with amplitude up to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ to be transmitted from nY to nZ ; or from $n Z$ to $n Y$. Its low ON resistance ( $0.5 \Omega$ ) and flatness $(0.13 \Omega)$ ensures minimal attenuation and distortion of transmitted signals.

## 2. Features and benefits

■ Wide supply voltage range from 1.4 V to 4.3 V

- Very low ON resistance (peak):
-1.6 $\Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$
-1.0 $\Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$
- $0.55 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$
$0.50 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$
- $0.50 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$
- High noise immunity
- ESD protection:
$\checkmark$ HBM JESD22-A114F Class 3A exceeds 7500 V
- MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
- CDM AEC-Q100-011 revision B exceeds 1000 V
- IEC61000-4-2 contact discharge exceeds 4000 V for switch ports
- CMOS low-power consumption
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II Level A
- 1.8 V control logic at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$
- Control input accepts voltages above supply voltage
- Very low supply current, even when input is below $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$
- High current handling capability ( 350 mA continuous current under 3.3 V supply)
- Specified from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## 3. Applications

- Cell phone
- PDA
- Portable media player


## 4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Temperature range | Name | Description | Version |
| NX3L2T66GT | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | XSON8 | plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body $1 \times 1.95 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | SOT833-1 |
| NX3L2T66GD | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | XSON8 | plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body $3 \times 2 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | SOT996-2 |
| NX3L2T66GM | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | XQFN8 | plastic, extremely thin quad flat package; no leads; 8 terminals; body $1.6 \times 1.6 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | SOT902-2 |

## 5. Marking

Table 2. Marking codes[1]

| Type number | Marking code |
| :--- | :--- |
| NX3L2T66GT | DOO |
| NX3L2T66GD | DOO |
| NX3L2T66GM | DOO |

[1] The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

## 6. Functional diagram



Fig 1. Logic symbol


Fig 2. Logic diagram (one switch)

## 7. Pinning information

### 7.1 Pinning



Transparent top view
Fig 3. Pin configuration SOT833-1 (XSON8)


Fig 4. Pin configuration SOT996-2 (XSON8)


Fig 5. Pin configuration SOT902-2 (XQFN8)

### 7.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

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

## 8. Functional description

Table 4. Function table[1]

| Input nE | Switch |
| :--- | :--- |
| L | OFF-state |
| H | ON-state |

[1] $H=$ HIGH voltage level; $\mathrm{L}=$ LOW voltage level.

## 9. 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{C C}$ | supply voltage |  | -0.5 | +4.6 | V |
| $V_{1}$ | input voltage | enable input nE | [1] -0.5 | +4.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {sw }}$ | switch voltage |  | [2] -0.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{K}}$ | input clamping current | $\mathrm{V}_{1}<-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | -50 | - | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SK }}$ | switch clamping current | $\mathrm{V}_{1}<-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{1}>\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | $\pm 50$ | mA |
| ISW | switch current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}>-0.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V} ;$ <br> source or sink current | - | $\pm 350$ | mA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}>-0.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> pulsed at 1 ms duration, $<10 \%$ duty cycle; peak current | - | $\pm 500$ | mA |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | storage temperature |  | -65 | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ | total power dissipation | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | [3] - | 250 | mW |

[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 but may not exceed 4.6 V .
[3] For XSON8 and XQFN8 packages: above $118{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of $P_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $7.8 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$.

## 10. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions |  | Min | Typ | Max |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | supply voltage | enable input nE | 1.4 | - | 4.3 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{I}}$ | input voltage |  | 0 | - | 4.3 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{SW}}$ | switch voltage | $\underline{[1]} 0$ | - | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V |  |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}$ | ambient temperature |  | -40 | - | +125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{t} / \Delta \mathrm{V}$ | input transition rise and fall rate | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | $\underline{[2]}-$ | - | 200 | $\mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{V}$ |

[1] To avoid sinking GND current from terminal nZ when switch current flows in terminal nY, 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] Applies to control signal levels.

## 11. Static characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Max } \\ \left(1255^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{array}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | 0.9 | - | - | 0.9 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | 0.9 | - | - | 0.9 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | 1.1 | - | - | 1.1 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | 1.3 | - | - | 1.3 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | 1.4 | - | - | 1.4 | - | - | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | LOW-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | - | - | 0.3 | - | 0.3 | 0.3 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | - | 0.4 | - | 0.4 | 0.3 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | - | 0.4 | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | - | 0.6 | - | 0.6 | 0.6 | V |
| 1 | input leakage current | enable input nE ; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{GND}$ to 4.3 V ; <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | - | - | - | $\pm 0.5$ | $\pm 1$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {( }}$ (oFF) | OFF-state leakage current | nY port; see Figure 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 500$ | nA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | - | $\pm 10$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 500$ | $n A$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | ON-state leakage current | nZ port; see Figure 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 500$ | nA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | - | $\pm 10$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 500$ | nA |
| $I_{\text {CC }}$ | supply current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \text { or } \mathrm{GND} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | 100 | - | 690 | 6000 | nA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | 150 | - | 800 | 7000 | $n A$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{l}_{\text {CC }}$ | additional supply current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SW }}=\mathrm{GND}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2.6 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 2.0 | 4.0 | - | 7 | 7 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=2.6 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.35 | 0.7 | - | 1 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 7.0 | 10.0 | - | 15 | 15 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=1.8 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 2.5 | 4.0 | - | 5 | 5 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 50 | 200 | - | 300 | 500 | nA |
| $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | input capacitance |  | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state capacitance |  | - | 35 | - | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(ON) }}$ | ON-state capacitance |  | - | 110 | - | - | - | - | pF |

### 11.1 Test circuits


$V_{I}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or 0.3 V .
Fig 6. Test circuit for measuring OFF-state leakage current

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ open circuit.
Fig 7. Test circuit for measuring ON -state leakage current

### 11.2 ON resistance

Table 8. ON resistance
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for graphs see Figure 9 to Figure 15.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+85 \\ { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } \\ \\ +125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ ${ }^{[1]}$ | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}(\text { peak })}$ | ON resistance (peak) | $\begin{aligned} & V_{1}=G N D \text { to } V_{C C} ; \\ & I_{\text {sw }}=100 \mathrm{~mA} ; \\ & \text { see Figure } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 1.6 | 3.7 | - | 4.1 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 1.0 | 1.6 | - | 1.7 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.55 | 0.8 | - | 0.9 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.5 | 0.75 | - | 0.9 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.5 | 0.75 | - | 0.9 | $\Omega$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | ON resistance mismatch between channels | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{GND} \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}} ; \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{sw}}=100 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.04 | 0.3 | - | 0.3 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.04 | 0.2 | - | 0.3 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.02 | 0.08 | - | 0.1 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.02 | 0.075 | - | 0.1 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.02 | 0.075 | - | 0.1 | $\Omega$ |

Table 8. ON resistance ...continued
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ ); for graphs see Figure 9 to Figure 15.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+85 \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } \\ \\ +125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Min | Typ ${ }^{[1]}$ | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON(flat) }}$ | ON resistance (flatness) | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}} ; \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=100 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | [3] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 1.0 | 3.3 | - | 3.6 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.5 | 1.2 | - | 1.3 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.15 | 0.3 | - | 0.35 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.13 | 0.3 | - | 0.35 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 0.2 | 0.4 | - | 0.45 | $\Omega$ |

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

### 11.3 ON resistance test circuit and graphs


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

Fig 8. Test circuit for measuring ON resistance

(1) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$.
(2) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$.
(3) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$.
(4) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$.
(5) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$.
(6) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$.

Measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Fig 9. Typical ON resistance as a function of input voltage

(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 10. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$

(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 11. 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 12. 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) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(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; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(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; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$

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

Fig 15. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$

## 12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Dynamic characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V ); for load circuit see Figure 17.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ[1] | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {en }}$ | enable time | nE to nZ or nY ; see Figure 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | - | 35 | 49 | - | 53 | 57 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 28 | 40 | - | 43 | 48 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 20 | 30 | - | 32 | 35 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 18 | 28 | - | 30 | 32 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | 18 | 28 | - | 30 | 32 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {dis }}$ | disable time | $n E$ to $n Z$ or $n Y$; see Figure 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | - | 32 | 70 | - | 80 | 90 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 23 | 55 | - | 60 | 65 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 14 | 25 | - | 30 | 35 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 11 | 20 | - | 25 | 30 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | 11 | 20 | - | 25 | 30 | ns |

[^0]
### 12.1 Waveform and test circuits



Measurement points are given in Table 10.
Logic level: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ is the typical output voltage level that occurs with the output load.
Fig 16. Enable and disable times

Table 10. Measurement points

| Supply voltage | Input | Output |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{M}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{x}}$ |
| 1.4 V to 4.3 V | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $0.9 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ |



Test data is given in Table 11.
Definitions test circuit:
$R_{\mathrm{L}}=$ Load resistance.
$C_{L}=$ Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EXT}}=$ External voltage for measuring switching times.
Fig 17. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 11. Test data

| Supply voltage | Input |  | Load |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{C C}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{I}}$ | $\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{r}}, \mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{f}}$ | $\mathbf{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{L}}$ |
| 1.4 V to 4.3 V | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 35 pF | $50 \Omega$ |

### 12.2 Additional dynamic characteristics

Table 12. Additional dynamic characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ ); $V_{l}=G N D$ or $V_{C C}$ (unless otherwise specified); $t_{r}=t_{f} \leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max |  |
| THD | total harmonic distortion | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to $20 \mathrm{kHz} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=32 \Omega$; see Figure 18 | [1] |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1 \mathrm{~V}$ (p-p) |  | - | 0.15 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$ |  | - | 0.10 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{1}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$ |  | - | 0.02 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2 \mathrm{~V}$ (p-p) |  | - | 0.02 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$ |  | - | 0.02 | - | \% |
| $\mathrm{f}_{(-3 \mathrm{~dB})}$ | -3 dB frequency response | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 19 | [1] |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V |  | - | 60 | - | MHz |
| $\alpha_{\text {iso }}$ | isolation (OFF-state) | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=100 \mathrm{kHz} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 20 | [1] |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V |  | - | -90 | - | dB |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ct}}$ | crosstalk voltage | between digital inputs and switch; $f_{i}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 21 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | - | 0.2 | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V |  | - | 0.2 | - | V |
| Xtalk | crosstalk | between switches; $f_{i}=100 \mathrm{kHz} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 22 | [1] |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V |  | - | -90 | - | dB |
| Qinj | charge injection | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mathrm{nF} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{M} \Omega ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text {; } \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\text {gen }}=0 \Omega \text {; see Figure } 23 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 3 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 3 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 3 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 3 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 6 | - | pC |

[1] $f_{i}$ is biased at $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.

### 12.3 Test circuits



Fig 18. 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 19. Test circuit for measuring the frequency response when channel is in ON-state


Adjust $f_{i}$ voltage to obtain 0 dBm level at input.
Fig 20. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)

a. Test circuit

b. input and output pulse definitions

Fig 21. 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 22. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between switches

a. Test circuit

b. Input and output pulse definitions

Definition: $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{inj}}=\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}} \times \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$.
$\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ output voltage variation
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {gen }}=$ generator resistance .
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=$ generator voltage .
Fig 23. Test circuit for measuring charge injection

## 13. Package outline


$\underset{\text { scale }}{0} \downarrow$,
DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

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

Notes

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

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  |
| SOT833-1 | --- | MO-252 | --- |  | $\begin{aligned} & 07-11-14 \\ & 07-12-07 \end{aligned}$ |

Fig 24. Package outline SOT833-1 (XSON8)

XSON8: plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads;
8 terminals; body $3 \times 2 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$


Dimensions (mm are the original dimensions)

| Unit ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | A | $\mathrm{A}_{1}$ | b | D | E | e | $\mathrm{e}_{1}$ | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{2}$ | v | w | y | $\mathrm{y}_{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | max | 0.5 | 0.05 | 0.35 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.15 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.1 |
|  | nom |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | min |  | 0.00 | 0.15 | 1.9 | 2.9 |  |  | 0.3 | 0.05 | 0.4 |  |  |  |  |


| Outline version | References |  |  | European projection | Issue date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  |
| SOT996-2 |  |  |  | $\square$ (¢) | $\begin{aligned} & -07-12-21 \\ & 12-11-20 \end{aligned}$ |

Fig 25. Package outline SOT996-2 (XSON8)

XQFN8: plastic, extremely thin quad flat package; no leads;
8 terminals; body $1.6 \times 1.6 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$



Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.075 mm maximum per side are not included.


Fig 26. Package outline SOT902-2 (XQFN8)

## 14. Abbreviations

Table 13. Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| CDM | Charged Device Model |
| CMOS | Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor |
| ESD | ElectroStatic Discharge |
| HBM | Human Body Model |
| MM | Machine Model |
| PDA | Personal Digital Assistant |

## 15. Revision history

Table 14. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NX3L2T66 v.7 | 20130208 | Product data sheet | - | NX3L2T66 v.6 |
| Modifications: | $\bullet$ | For type number NX3L2T66GD XSON8U has changed to XSON8. |  |  |
| NX3L2T66 v.6 | 20120606 | Product data sheet | - | NX3L2T66 v.5 |
| NX3L2T66 v.5 | 20111107 | Product data sheet | - | NX3L2T66 v.4 |
| NX3L2T66 v.4 | 20101229 | Product data sheet | - | NX3L2T66 v.3 |
| NX3L2T66 v.3 | 20090828 | Product data sheet | - | NX3L2T66 v.2 |
| NX3L2T66 v.2 | 20090420 | Product data sheet | - | NX3L2T66 v.1 |
| NX3L2T66 v.1 | 20081204 | Product data sheet | - | - |

## 16. Legal information

### 16.1 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".
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[^0]:    [1] Typical values are measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}, 1.8 \mathrm{~V}, 2.5 \mathrm{~V}, 3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ and 4.3 V respectively.

