## 1. General description

The NX3L4357 is a low-ohmic single-pole triple-throw analog switch suitable for use as an analog or digital 3:1 multiplexer/demultiplexer. It has two digital select inputs (S0 and S1), one digital enable input ( $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ ), three independent inputs/outputs (Y0, Y1 and Y2) and a common input/output ( $Z$ ). The device features a broadcast mode, when S0 and S1 are both high the signal applied to pin $Z$ is passed to $\mathrm{Y} 0, \mathrm{Y} 1$ and Y 2 .

Schmitt trigger action at the digital inputs makes the circuit tolerant to slower input rise and fall times. Low threshold digital inputs allows this device to be driven by 1.8 V logic levels in 3.3 V applications without significant increase in supply current Icc. This makes it possible for the NX3L4357 to switch 4.3 V signals with a 1.8 V digital controller, eliminating the need for logic level translation. The NX3L4357 allows signals with amplitude up to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ to be transmitted from Z to Yn or Yn to Z . 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):

- $1.65 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$
- $0.95 \Omega$ (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 $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$
- Break-before-make switching
- High noise immunity
- ESD protection:
- 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 6000 V for switch ports
- CMOS low-power consumption
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78B 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 $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

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## 3. Applications

- Cell phone
- PDA
- Portable media player


## 4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Temperature range | Name | Description | Version |
| NX3L4357GM | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | XQFN10 | plastic extremely thin quad flatpackage; no leads; <br> 10 terminals; body $2 \times 1.55 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | SOT1049-3 |

## 5. Marking

Table 2. Marking

| Type number | Marking code |
| :--- | :--- |
| NX3L4357GM | D43 |

## 6. Functional diagram



Fig 1. Logic symbol


Fig 2. Logic diagram

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## 7. Pinning information

### 7.1 Pinning



Fig 3. Pin configuration SOT1049-3 (XQFN10)

### 7.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

| Symbol | Pin | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| S0 | 1 | select input |
| S1 | 2 | select input |
| Z | 3 | common output or input |
| $\bar{E}$ | 4 | enable input (active LOW) |
| GND | 5 | ground $(0$ V) |
| n.c. | 6 | not connected |
| Y2 | 7 | independent input or output |
| Y1 | 8 | independent input or output |
| Y0 | 9 | independent input or output |
| $V_{\text {CC }}$ | 10 | supply voltage |

## 8. Functional description

Table 4. Function table[1]

| $\overline{\text { E }}$ | S1 | S0 | Channel on |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| L | L | L | Y0 = Z |
| L | L | H | Y1 = Z |
| L | H | L | Y2 = Z |
| L | H | H | YO, Y1, Y2 = Z (broadcast mode) |
| H | X | switches off |  |

[1] $H=$ HIGH voltage level; $L=$ LOW voltage level; $X=$ don't care.

## 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 | select input S0, S1 and $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ | [1] -0.5 | +4.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SW }}$ | switch voltage |  | [2] -0.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}+0.5$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IK}}$ | 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 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}>-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$; 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 XQFN10 packages: above $132^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $14.1 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$.

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## 10. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

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

[1] To avoid sinking GND current from terminal $Z$ when switch current flows in terminal Yn, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4 V . If the switch current flows into terminal Z , no GND current will flow from terminal Yn. In this case, there is no limit for the voltage drop across the switch.
[2] Applies to select input Sn signal levels.

## 11. Static characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | 0.9 | - | - | 0.9 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | 0.9 | - | - | 0.9 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | 1.1 | - | - | 1.1 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | 1.3 | - | - | 1.3 | - | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cC }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | 1.4 | - | - | 1.4 | - | - | V |
| $V_{\text {IL }}$ | LOW-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ 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 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | 0.4 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | - | 0.6 | - | 0.6 | 0.6 | V |
| $I$ | input leakage current | $\begin{aligned} & \text { select input } \mathrm{S} 0, \mathrm{~S} 1 \text { and } \overline{\mathrm{E}} \text {; } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{GND} \text { to } 4.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 4.3 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - | - | $\pm 0.5$ | $\pm 1$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state leakage current | port $\mathrm{Y} 0, \mathrm{Y} 1$ and Y 2 ; <br> see Figure 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 100$ | nA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | - | $\pm 10$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 200$ | nA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {(ON) }}$ | ON-state leakage current | Z port; see Figure 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | $\pm 5$ | - | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 200$ | nA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | - | $\pm 10$ | - | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 400$ | nA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | supply current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \text { or } \mathrm{GND} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cC }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | 100 | - | 300 | 3000 | nA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | 150 | - | 500 | 5000 | nA |

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{array}$ |  |
| $\Delta l_{\text {CC }}$ | 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 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=1.8 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 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 | port Y0, Y1 and Y2 | - | 35 | - | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(ON) }}$ | ON-state capacitance | port Z ; broadcast mode | - | 330 | - | - | - | - | pF |
|  |  | port Y0, Y1 and Y2 | - | 170 | - | - | - | - | pF |

### 11.1 Test circuits


$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ 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 4. Test circuit for measuring OFF-state leakage current

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or 0.3 V .
Fig 5. Test circuit for measuring ON -state leakage current

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### 11.2 ON resistance

Table 8. ON resistance
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for graphs see Figure 7 to Figure 13.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to +125 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ[1] | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON} \text { (peak) }}$ | ON resistance (peak) | port Y0, Y1 and Y2; <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{GND}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$; <br> $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$; <br> see Figure 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 1.6 | 3.7 | - | 4.1 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 1.0 | 1.6 | - | 1.7 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.55 | 0.8 | - | 0.9 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.5 | 0.75 | - | 0.9 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.5 | 0.75 | - | 0.9 | $\Omega$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | ON resistance mismatch between channels | $\begin{aligned} & V_{1}=\mathrm{GND} \text { to } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}} ; \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Sw}}=100 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.20 | 0.35 | - | 0.35 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.20 | 0.25 | - | 0.30 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.09 | 0.13 | - | 0.15 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.09 | 0.13 | - | 0.15 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.09 | 0.13 | - | 0.15 | $\Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON(flat) }}$ | ON resistance (flatness) | port Y0, Y1 and Y2; <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{GND}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$; <br> $I_{\text {sw }}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 1.05 | 3.35 | - | 3.65 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.55 | 1.25 | - | 1.35 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.20 | 0.35 | - | 0.40 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.18 | 0.35 | - | 0.40 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.23 | 0.40 | - | 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 $V_{C C}$ and temperature.

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### 11.3 ON resistance test circuit and graphs



Fig 6. 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 $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Fig 7. Typical ON resistance as a function of input voltage (Yn port)

(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 8. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ (Yn port)

(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; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ (Yn port) (Cc 2.5 V (Yn port)

(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 9. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ (Yn port)

(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; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ (Yn port)

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(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) $T_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 12. 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) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Fig 13. 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 test circuit see Figure 16.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ [1] | Max | Min | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| ten | enable time | $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$, Sn to Z or Yn ; see Figure 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | - | 50 | 100 | - | 120 | 125 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 36 | 75 | - | 85 | 95 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 24 | 50 | - | 55 | 60 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 22 | 45 | - | 45 | 50 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | 22 | 45 | - | 45 | 50 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {dis }}$ | disable time | $\overline{\mathrm{E}}, \mathrm{Sn}$ to Z or Yn ; see Figure 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V | - | 32 | 80 | - | 90 | 105 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 20 | 65 | - | 70 | 75 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 12 | 30 | - | 35 | 40 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 10 | 25 | - | 30 | 35 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V | - | 10 | 25 | - | 30 | 35 | ns |

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Table 9. Dynamic characteristics ...continued
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ ); for test circuit see Figure 16.

| 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 | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \left(125{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $t_{b-m}$ | break-before-make time | see Figure 15 | [2] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.6 V |  | - | 19 | - | 9 | - | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V |  | - | 17 | - | 7 | - | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V |  | - | 13 | - | 4 | - | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | - | 10 | - | 3 | - | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V |  | - | 10 | - | 2 | - | - | ns |

[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.
[2] Break-before-make guaranteed by design.

### 12.1 Waveforms and test circuits



Measurement points are given in Table 10.
Logic level: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ is typical output voltage level that occurs with the output load.
Fig 14. 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 | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $0.9 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ |


a. Test circuit

b. Input and output measurement points
$V_{1}$ may be connected to S 0 or S 1 .
Fig 15. Test circuit for measuring break-before-make timing


Test data is given in Table 11.
$V_{1}$ may be connected to Sn or $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$.
Definitions test circuit:
$R_{L}=$ Load resistance.
$C_{L}=$ Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EXT}}=$ External voltage for measuring switching times.
Fig 16. Load circuit for switching times

Table 11. Test data


Low-ohmic single-pole triple-throw analog switch with enable input

### 12.2 Additional dynamic characteristics

Table 12. Additional dynamic characteristics
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 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 17 | [1] |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$ |  | - | 0.15 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$ |  | - | 0.10 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p})$ |  | - | 0.02 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2 \mathrm{~V}$ (p-p) |  | - | 0.02 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{1}=2 \mathrm{~V}$ (p-p) |  | - | 0.02 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=3.0 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=1 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}) ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega$ |  | - | 0.01 | - | \% |
| $\mathrm{f}_{(-3 \mathrm{~dB})}$ | -3 dB frequency response | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 18 | [1] |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | port $\mathrm{Y} 0, \mathrm{Y} 1$ or Y 2 ; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V |  | - | 30 | - | MHz |
|  |  | port $\mathrm{Y} 0, \mathrm{Y} 1$ and $\mathrm{Y} 2 ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V |  | - | 20 | - | MHz |
| $\alpha_{\text {iso }}$ | isolation (OFF-state) | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=100 \mathrm{kHz} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 19 | [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; $f_{i}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Figure 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V |  | - | 0.21 | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V |  | - | 0.30 | - | V |
| Xtalk | crosstalk | between switches; $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=100 \mathrm{kHz} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega \text {; see Figure } 21$ | [1] |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}$ to 4.3 V |  | - | -90 | - | dB |
| Qinj | charge injection | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \mathrm{nF} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{M} \Omega ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text {; } \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\text {gen }}=0 \Omega \text {; see Figure } 22 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 10 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 15 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 26 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 36 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 50 | - | pC |

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

Low-ohmic single-pole triple-throw analog switch with enable input

### 12.3 Test circuits



Fig 17. 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 18. 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 19. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)

Low-ohmic single-pole triple-throw analog switch with enable input

a. Test circuit

b. Input and output pulse definitions
$V_{1}$ may be connected to Sn or $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$.
Fig 20. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk voltage between digital inputs and switch

$f_{i}$ may be connected to $\mathrm{Y} 0, \mathrm{Y} 1$ or Y 2 .
Fig 21. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between switches

Low-ohmic single-pole triple-throw analog switch with enable input

a. Test circuit

$v_{0}$

b. Input and output pulse definitions
$V_{1}$ may be connected to Sn or $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$.
Definition: $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {inj }}=\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}} \times \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$.
$\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ output voltage variation.
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {gen }}=$ generator resistance .
$V_{\text {gen }}=$ generator voltage .
Fig 22. Test circuit for measuring charge injection

Low-ohmic single-pole triple-throw analog switch with enable input

## 13. Package outline

XQFN10: plastic, extremely thin quad flat package; no leads;
10 terminals; body $1.55 \times 2.00 \times 0.50 \mathrm{~mm}$


Fig 23. Package outline SOT1049-3 (XQFN10)

Low-ohmic single-pole triple-throw analog switch with enable input

## 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 |

## 15. Revision history

Table 14. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NX3L4357 v. 5 | 20120618 | Product data sheet | - | NX3L4357 v.4 |
| Modifications: | $\bullet$ | Package outline drawing SOT1049-2 changed to SOT1049-3 | (Figure 23). |  |
| NX3L4357 v.4 | 20111107 | Product data sheet | - | NX3L4357 v.3 |
| Modifications: | - Legal pages updated. |  |  |  |
| NX3L4357 v.3 | 20101228 | Product data sheet | - | NX3L4357 v.2 |
| NX3L4357 v.2 | 20100428 | Product data sheet | - | NX3L4357 v.1 |
| NX3L4357 v.1 | 20091019 | Product data sheet | - | - |

## 16. Legal information

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| Document status $\underline{[1][2]}$ | Product status $[3]$ | Definition |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
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