

## Low-Voltage, Single Supply, Dual SPST, SPDT Analog Switches

The Intersil ISL84541–ISL84544 devices are precision, dual analog switches designed to operate from a single +2.7V to +12V supply. Targeted applications include battery powered equipment that benefit from the devices' low power consumption (5μW), low leakage currents (100pA max), and fast switching speeds ( $t_{ON} = 35\text{ns}$ ,  $t_{OFF} = 25\text{ns}$ ). Cell phones, for example, often face ASIC functionality limitations. The number of analog input or GPIO pins may be limited and digital geometries are not well suited to analog switch performance. This family of parts may be used to “mux-in” additional functionality while reducing ASIC design risk. Some of the smallest packages are available alleviating board space limitations, and making Intersil's newest line of low-voltage switches an ideal solution.

The ISL84541/ISL84542/ISL84543 are dual single-pole/single-throw (SPST) devices. The ISL84541 has two normally open (NO) switches; the ISL84542 has two normally closed (NC) switches; the ISL84543 has one NO and one NC switch and can be used as an SPDT. The ISL84544 is a committed SPDT, which is perfect for use in 2-to-1 multiplexer applications.

Table 1 summarizes the performance of this family. For higher performance, pin compatible versions, see the ISL5120-23 data sheet.

**TABLE 1. FEATURES AT A GLANCE**

	ISL84541	ISL84542	ISL84543	ISL84544
<b>Number of Switches</b>	2	2	2	1
<b>SW 1 / SW 2</b>	NO / NO	NC / NC	NO / NC	SPDT
<b>3.3V <math>R_{ON}</math></b>	50Ω	50Ω	50Ω	50Ω
<b>3.3V <math>t_{ON}</math> / <math>t_{OFF}</math></b>	50 / 20ns	50 / 20ns	50 / 20ns	50 / 20ns
<b>5V <math>R_{ON}</math></b>	30Ω	30Ω	30Ω	30Ω
<b>5V <math>t_{ON}</math> / <math>t_{OFF}</math></b>	35 / 25ns	35 / 25ns	35 / 25ns	35 / 25ns
<b>Packages</b>	8 Ld PDIP, 8 Ld SOIC, 8 Ld SOT-23			8 Ld PDIP, 8 Ld SOIC, 6 Ld SOT-23

## Related Literature

- Technical Brief TB363 “Guidelines for Handling and Processing Moisture Sensitive Surface Mount Devices (SMDs)”

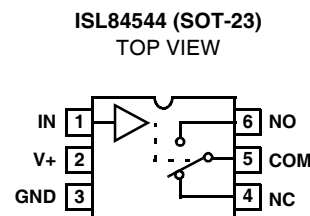
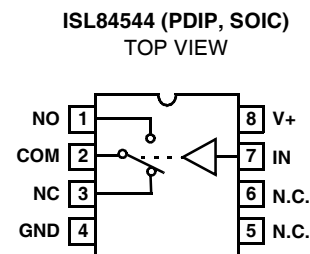
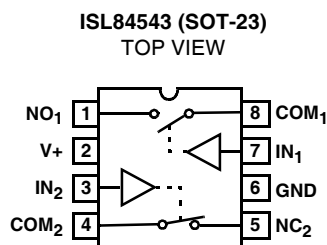
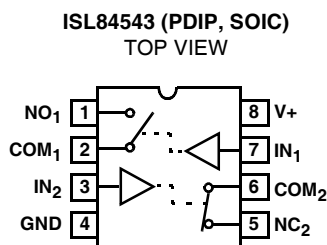
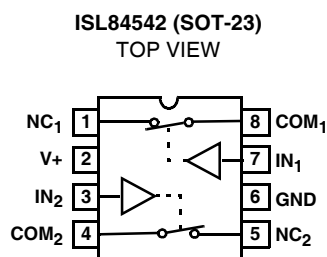
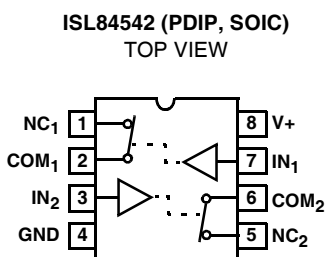
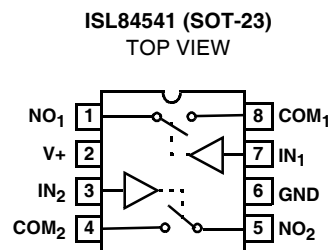
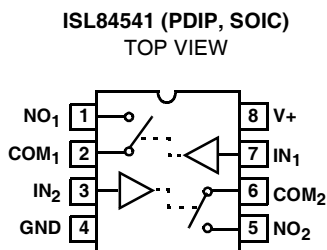
## Features

- Drop-in Replacements for MAX4541 - MAX4544, DG9461, DG9262 - DG9263
- Fully Specified at 3.3V and 5V Supplies
- Pin Compatible with MAX323 - MAX325
- ON Resistance ( $R_{ON}$ ) ..... 30Ω
- $R_{ON}$  Matching Between Channels. .... <1Ω
- Low Charge Injection ..... 5pC (Max)
- Single Supply Operation. .... +2.7V to +12V
- Low Power Consumption ( $P_D$ ) ..... <5μW
- Low Leakage Current (Max at 85°C) ..... 10nA
- Fast Switching Action
  - $t_{ON}$  ..... 35ns
  - $t_{OFF}$  ..... 25ns
- Guaranteed Break-Before-Make (ISL84543/ISL84544 only)
- Minimum 2000V ESD Protection per Method 3015.7
- TTL, CMOS Compatible
- Available in SOT-23 Packaging

## Applications

- Battery Powered, Handheld, and Portable Equipment
  - Cellular/Mobile Phones
  - Pagers
  - Laptops, Notebooks, Palmtops
- Communications Systems
  - Military Radios
  - PBX, PABX
- Test Equipment
  - Ultrasound
  - Electrocardiograph
- Heads-Up Displays
- Audio and Video Switching
- Various Circuits
  - +3V/+5V DACs and ADCs
  - Sample and Hold Circuits
  - Digital Filters
  - Operational Amplifier Gain Switching Networks
  - High Frequency Analog Switching
  - High Speed Multiplexing
  - Integrator Reset Circuits

## Pinouts (Note 1)



NOTE:

1. Switches Shown for Logic "0" Input.

## Truth Table

	ISL84541	ISL84542	ISL84543		ISL84544	
LOGIC	SW 1,2	SW 1,2	SW 1	SW 2	PIN NC	PIN NO
0	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
1	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON

NOTE: Logic "0"  $\leq 0.8V$ . Logic "1"  $\geq 2.4V$ .

## Pin Descriptions

PIN	FUNCTION
V+	System Power Supply Input (+2.7V to +12V)
GND	Ground Connection
IN	Digital Control Input
COM	Analog Switch Common Pin
NO	Analog Switch Normally Open Pin
NC	Analog Switch Normally Closed Pin
N.C.	No Internal Connection

**Ordering Information**

<b>PART NO. (BRAND) (NOTE 2)</b>	<b>TEMP. RANGE (°C)</b>	<b>PACKAGE</b>	<b>PKG. NO.</b>
ISL84541CP	0 to 70	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
ISL84541CB	0 to 70	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL84541IP	-40 to 85	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
ISL84541IB	-40 to 85	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL84541IH-T * (541I)	-40 to 85	8 Ld SOT-23	P8.064
ISL84542CP	0 to 70	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
ISL84542CB	0 to 70	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL84542IP	-40 to 85	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
ISL84542IB	-40 to 85	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL84542IH-T * (542I)	-40 to 85	8 Ld SOT-23	P8.064
ISL84543CP	0 to 70	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
ISL84543CB	0 to 70	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL84543IP	-40 to 85	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
ISL84543IB	-40 to 85	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL84543IH-T * (543I)	-40 to 85	8 Ld SOT-23	P8.064
ISL84544CP	0 to 70	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
ISL84544CB	0 to 70	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL84544IP	-40 to 85	8 Ld PDIP	E8.3
ISL84544IB	-40 to 85	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL84544IH-T (544I)	-40 to 85	6 Ld SOT-23	P6.064

**NOTES:**

2. Most surface mount devices are available on tape and reel; add  
“-T” to suffix.

\* In Development.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

V+ to GND	-0.3 to 15V
Input Voltages	
IN (Note 3)	-0.3 to ((V+) + 0.3V)
NO, NC (Note 3)	-0.3 to ((V+) + 0.3V)
Output Voltages	
COM (Note 3)	-0.3 to ((V+) + 0.3V)
Continuous Current (Any Terminal)	10mA
Peak Current, IN, NO, NC, or COM (Pulsed 1ms, 10% Duty Cycle, Max)	20mA
ESD Rating (Per MIL-STD-883 Method 3015)	>2kV

## Operating Conditions

Temperature Range	
ISL8454XCX	0°C to 70°C
ISL8454XIX	-40°C to 85°C

## Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 4)	$\theta_{JA}$ (°C/W)
6 Ld SOT-23 Package	230
8 Ld SOT-23 Package	215
8 LD SOIC Package	170
8 LD PDIP Package	140
Maximum Junction Temperature (Plastic Package)	150°C
Moisture Sensitivity (See Technical Brief TB363)	
All Other Packages	Level 1
SOT-23 Packages	Level 2
Maximum Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 150°C
Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s)	300°C
(SOIC and SOT-23 - Lead Tips Only)	

**CAUTION:** Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

### NOTES:

3. Signals on NC, NO, COM, or IN exceeding V+ or GND are clamped by internal diodes. Limit forward diode current to maximum current ratings.
4.  $\theta_{JA}$  is measured with the component mounted on a low effective thermal conductivity test board in free air. See Tech Brief TB379 for details.

## Electrical Specifications - 5V Supply

Test Conditions: V+ = +4.5V to +5.5V, GND = 0V,  $V_{INH}$  = 2.4V,  $V_{INL}$  = 0.8V (Note 5), Unless Otherwise Specified

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	MIN (NOTE 6)	TYP	MAX (NOTE 6)	UNITS
ANALOG SWITCH CHARACTERISTICS						
Analog Signal Range, V <sub>ANALOG</sub>		Full	0	-	V+	V
ON Resistance, R <sub>ON</sub>	V+ = 4.5V, I <sub>COM</sub> = 1.0mA, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 3.5V, See Figure 5	25	-	30	60	Ω
		Full	-	-	75	Ω
R <sub>ON</sub> Matching Between Channels, ΔR <sub>ON</sub>	V+ = 5V, I <sub>COM</sub> = 1.0mA, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 3.5V	25	-	0.8	2	Ω
		Full	-	-	4	Ω
R <sub>ON</sub> Flatness, R <sub>FLAT(ON)</sub>	V+ = 5V, I <sub>COM</sub> = 1.0mA, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 1V, 2V, 3V	Full	-	7	8	Ω
NO or NC OFF Leakage Current, I <sub>NO(OFF)</sub> or I <sub>NC(OFF)</sub>	V+ = 5.5V, V <sub>COM</sub> = 1V, 4.5V, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 4.5V, 1V, Note 7	25	-0.1	0.01	0.1	nA
		Full	-5	-	5	nA
COM OFF Leakage Current, I <sub>COM(OFF)</sub>	V+ = 5.5V, V <sub>COM</sub> = 4.5V, 1V, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 1V, 4.5V, Note 7	25	-0.1	-	0.1	nA
		Full	-5	-	5	nA
COM ON Leakage Current, I <sub>COM(ON)</sub>	V+ = 5.5V, V <sub>COM</sub> = 1V, 4.5V, or V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 1V, 4.5V, or Floating, Note 7	25	-0.2	-	0.2	nA
		Full	-10	-	10	nA
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS						
Turn-ON Time, t <sub>ON</sub>	V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 3V, R <sub>L</sub> = 1kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 35pF, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 to 3V, See Figure 1	25	-	35	100	ns
		Full	-	-	240	ns
Turn-OFF Time, t <sub>OFF</sub>	V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 3V, R <sub>L</sub> = 1kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 35pF, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 to 3V, See Figure 1	25	-	25	75	ns
		Full	-	-	150	ns
Break-Before-Make Time Delay (ISL84543, ISL84544), t <sub>D</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> = 300Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 35pF, V <sub>NO</sub> = V <sub>NC</sub> = 3V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 to 3V, See Figure 3	Full	2	10	-	ns
Charge Injection, Q	C <sub>L</sub> = 1.0nF, V <sub>G</sub> = 0V, R <sub>G</sub> = 0Ω, See Figure 2	25	-	1	5	pC
OFF Isolation	R <sub>L</sub> = 50Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 5pF, f = 1MHz, See Figure 4	25	-	76	-	dB
Crosstalk (Channel-to-Channel)	R <sub>L</sub> = 50Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 5pF, f = 1MHz, See Figure 6	25	-	-90	-	dB
NO or NC OFF Capacitance, C <sub>OFF</sub>	f = 1MHz, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = V <sub>COM</sub> = 0V, See Figure 7	25	-	8	-	pF
COM OFF Capacitance, C <sub>COM(OFF)</sub>	f = 1MHz, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = V <sub>COM</sub> = 0V, See Figure 7	25	-	8	-	pF

# ISL84541, ISL84542, ISL84543, ISL84544

## Electrical Specifications - 5V Supply

Test Conditions:  $V_+ = +4.5V$  to  $+5.5V$ ,  $GND = 0V$ ,  $V_{INH} = 2.4V$ ,  $V_{INL} = 0.8V$  (Note 5), Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	MIN (NOTE 6)	TYP	MAX (NOTE 6)	UNITS
COM ON Capacitance, $C_{COM(ON)}$	$f = 1MHz$ , $V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC} = V_{COM} = 0V$ , See Figure 7, ISL84541/2/3	25	-	13	-	pF
	$f = 1MHz$ , $V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC} = V_{COM} = 0V$ , See Figure 7, ISL84544	25	-	20	-	pF
<b>POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Power Supply Range		Full	2.7		12	V
Positive Supply Current, $I_+$	$V_+ = 5.5V$ , $V_{IN} = 0V$ or $V_+$ , all channels on or off	Full	-1	0.0001	1	$\mu A$
<b>DIGITAL INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Input Voltage Low, $V_{INL}$		Full	-	-	0.8	V
Input Voltage High, $V_{INH}$		Full	2.4	-	-	V

### NOTES:

- $V_{IN}$  = input voltage to perform proper function.
- The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive a maximum, is used in this data sheet.
- Leakage parameter is 100% tested at high temp, and guaranteed by correlation at 25°C.

## Electrical Specifications - 3.3V Supply

Test Conditions:  $V_+ = +3.0V$  to  $+3.6V$ ,  $GND = 0V$ ,  $V_{INH} = 2.4V$ ,  $V_{INL} = 0.8V$  (Note 5), Unless Otherwise Specified

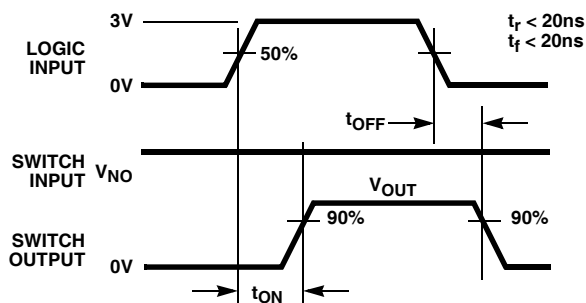
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	MIN (NOTE 6)	TYP	MAX (NOTE 6)	UNITS
ANALOG SWITCH CHARACTERISTICS						
Analog Signal Range, V <sub>ANALOG</sub>		Full	0	-	V+	V
ON Resistance, R <sub>ON</sub>	V+ = 3V, I <sub>COM</sub> = 1.0mA, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 1.5V	25	-	50	80	Ω
		Full	-	-	140	Ω
R <sub>ON</sub> Matching Between Channels, ΔR <sub>ON</sub>	V+ = 3.3V, I <sub>COM</sub> = 1.0mA, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 1.5V	25	-	0.8	2	Ω
		Full	-	-	4	Ω
R <sub>ON</sub> Flatness, R <sub>FLAT(ON)</sub>	V+ = 3.3V, I <sub>COM</sub> = 1.0mA, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 0.5V, 1V, 1.5V	25	-	6	10	Ω
		Full	-	7	12	Ω
NO or NC OFF Leakage Current, I <sub>NO(OFF)</sub> or I <sub>NC(OFF)</sub>	V+ = 3.6V, V <sub>COM</sub> = 1V, 3V, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 3V, 1V, Note 7	25	-0.1	0.01	0.1	nA
		Full	-5	-	5	nA
COM OFF Leakage Current, I <sub>COM(OFF)</sub>	V+ = 3.6V, V <sub>COM</sub> = 3V, 1V, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 1V, 3V, Note 7	25	-0.1	0.01	0.1	nA
		Full	-5	-	5	nA
COM ON Leakage Current, I <sub>COM(ON)</sub>	V+ = 3.6V, V <sub>COM</sub> = 1V, 3V, or V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 1V, 3V, or floating, Note 7	25	-0.2	-	0.2	nA
		Full	-10	-	10	nA
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS						
Turn-ON Time, t <sub>ON</sub>	V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 1.5V, R <sub>L</sub> = 1kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 35pF, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 to 3V	25	-	50	120	ns
		Full			200	ns
Turn-OFF Time, t <sub>OFF</sub>	V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 1.5V, R <sub>L</sub> = 1kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 35pF, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 to 3V	25	-	20	50	ns
		Full	-	-	120	ns
Break-Before-Make Time Delay (ISL84543, ISL84544), t <sub>D</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> = 300Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 35pF, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = 1.5V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 to 3V	Full	3	30	-	ns
Charge Injection, Q	C <sub>L</sub> = 1.0nF, V <sub>G</sub> = 0V, R <sub>G</sub> = 0Ω	25	-	1	5	pC
OFF Isolation	R <sub>L</sub> = 50Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 5pF, f = 1MHz	25	-	76	-	dB
Crosstalk (Channel-to-Channel)		25	-	-90	-	dB
NO or NC OFF Capacitance, C <sub>OFF</sub>	f = 1MHz, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = V <sub>COM</sub> = 0V	25	-	8	-	pF
COM OFF Capacitance, C <sub>COM(OFF)</sub>	f = 1MHz, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = V <sub>COM</sub> = 0V	25	-	8	-	pF
COM ON Capacitance, C <sub>COM(ON)</sub>	f = 1MHz, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = V <sub>COM</sub> = 0V, ISL84541/2/3	25	-	13	-	pF
	f = 1MHz, V <sub>NO</sub> or V <sub>NC</sub> = V <sub>COM</sub> = 0V, ISL84544	25	-	20	-	pF

## Electrical Specifications - 3.3V Supply

Test Conditions:  $V_+ = +3.0V$  to  $+3.6V$ ,  $GND = 0V$ ,  $V_{INH} = 2.4V$ ,  $V_{INL} = 0.8V$  (Note 5), Unless Otherwise Specified **(Continued)**

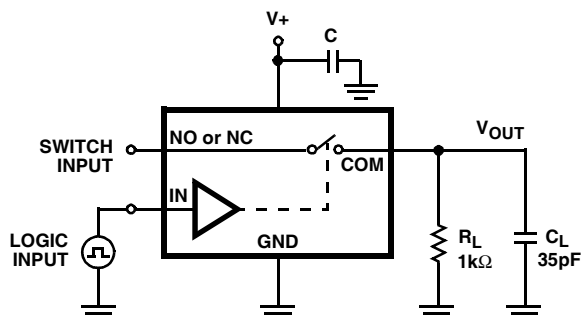
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	MIN (NOTE 6)	TYP	MAX (NOTE 6)	UNITS
<b>POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Positive Supply Current, $I_+$	$V_+ = 3.6V$ , $V_{IN} = 0V$ or $V_+$ , all channels on or off	Full	-1	-	1	$\mu A$
<b>DIGITAL INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Input Voltage Low, $V_{INL}$		Full	-	-	0.8	V
Input Voltage High, $V_{INH}$		Full	2.4	-	-	V
Input Current, $I_{INH}$ , $I_{INL}$	$V_+ = 3.6V$ , $V_{IN} = 0V$ or $V_+$	Full	-1	-	1	$\mu A$

## Test Circuits and Waveforms



Logic input waveform is inverted for switches that have the opposite logic sense.

FIGURE 1A. MEASUREMENT POINTS



Repeat test for all switches.  $C_L$  includes fixture and stray capacitance.

$$V_{OUT} = V_{(NO \text{ or } NC)} \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_{(ON)}}$$

FIGURE 1B. TEST CIRCUIT

FIGURE 1. SWITCHING TIMES

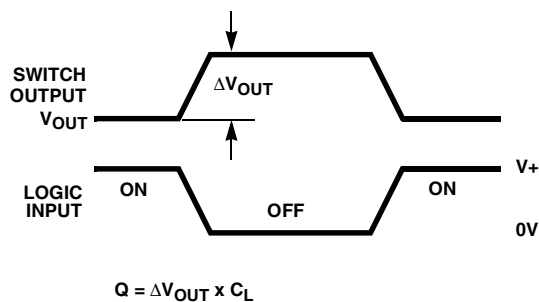


FIGURE 2A. MEASUREMENT POINTS

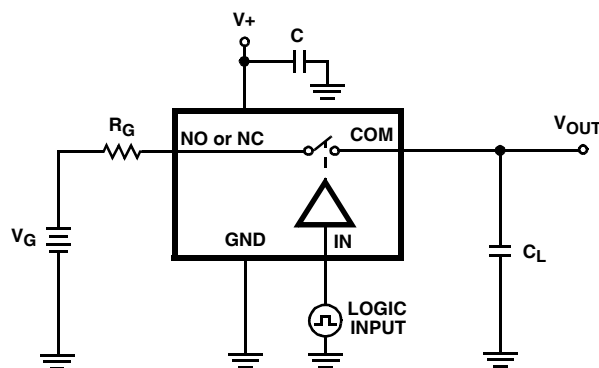


FIGURE 2B. TEST CIRCUIT

FIGURE 2. CHARGE INJECTION

# Test Circuits and Waveforms (Continued)

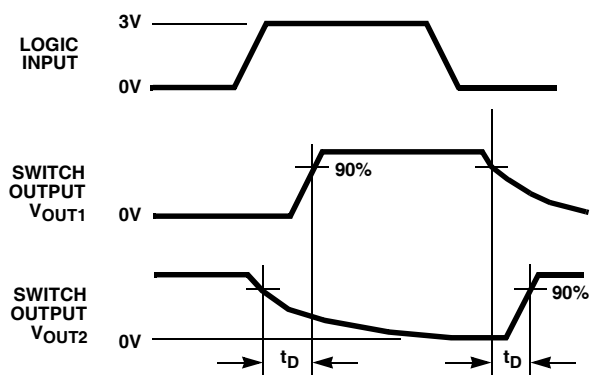
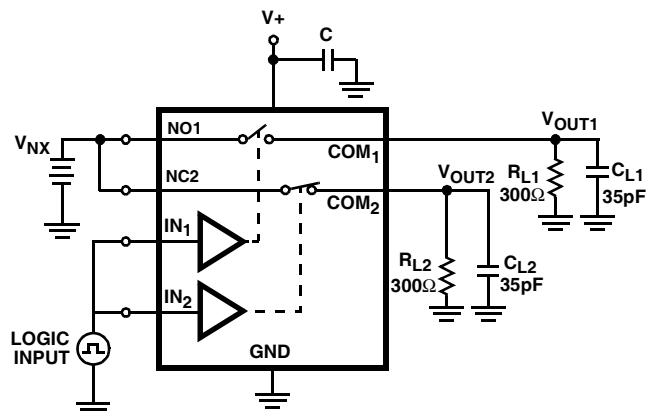


FIGURE 3A. MEASUREMENT POINTS (ISL84543 ONLY)



$C_L$  includes fixture and stray capacitance.

FIGURE 3B. TEST CIRCUIT (ISL84543 ONLY)

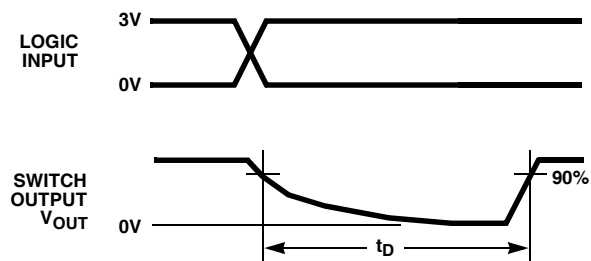
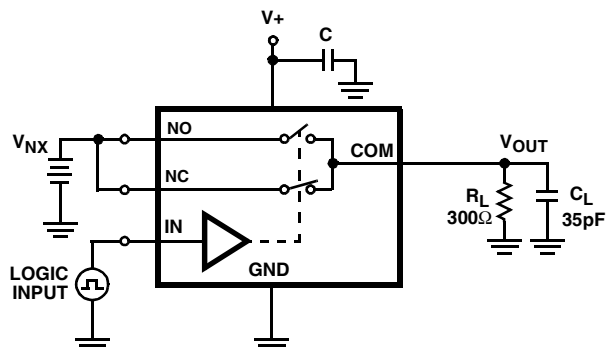


FIGURE 3C. MEASUREMENT POINTS (ISL84544 ONLY)



$C_L$  includes fixture and stray capacitance.

FIGURE 3D. TEST CIRCUIT (ISL84544 ONLY)

## FIGURE 3. BREAK-BEFORE-MAKE TIME

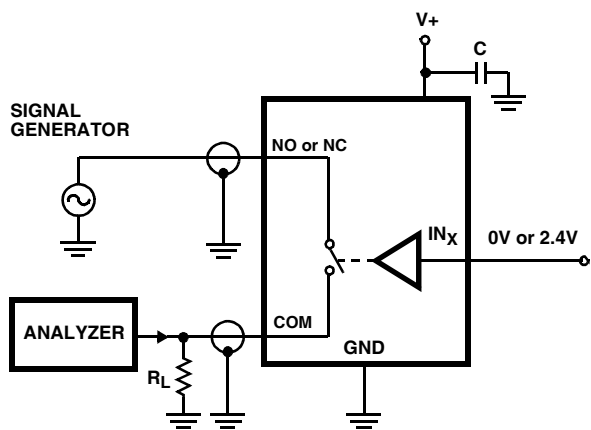


FIGURE 4. OFF ISOLATION TEST CIRCUIT

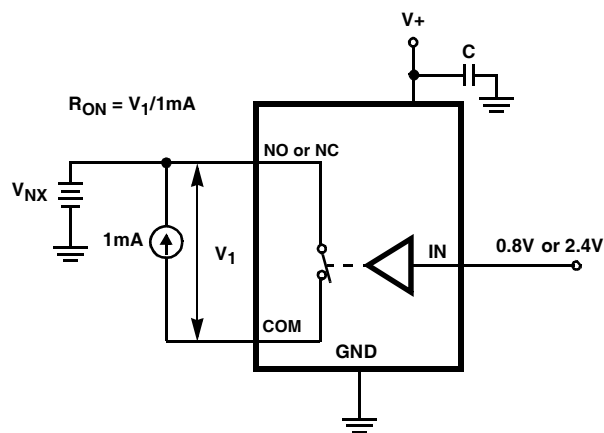


FIGURE 5.  $R_{ON}$  TEST CIRCUIT

**Test Circuits and Waveforms** (Continued)

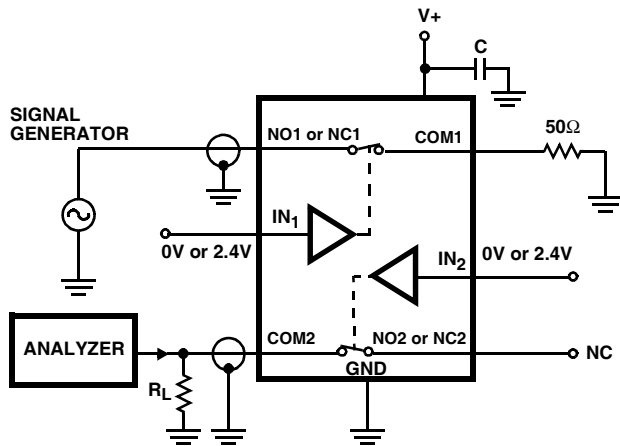


FIGURE 6. CROSSTALK TEST CIRCUIT

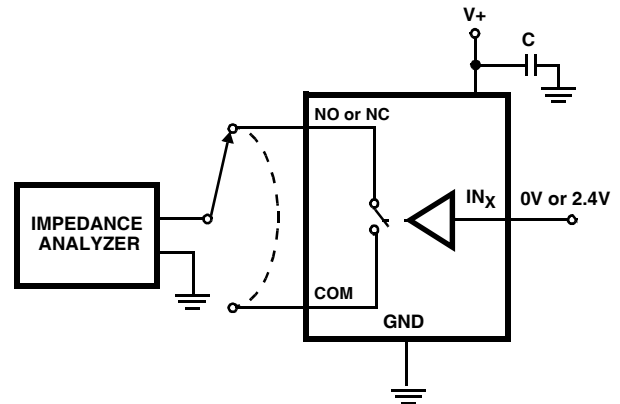


FIGURE 7. CAPACITANCE TEST CIRCUIT



## Detailed Description

The ISL84541–ISL84544 dual analog switches offer precise switching capability from a single 2.7V to 12V supply with low on-resistance ( $30\Omega$ ) and high speed operation ( $t_{ON} = 35\text{ns}$ ,  $t_{OFF} = 25\text{ns}$ ). The devices are especially well suited to portable battery powered equipment thanks to the low operating supply voltage (2.7V), low power consumption ( $5\mu\text{W}$ ), low leakage currents (100pA max), and the tiny SOT-23 packaging. High frequency applications also benefit from the wide bandwidth, and the very high off isolation and crosstalk rejection.

## Supply Sequencing And Overvoltage Protection

With any CMOS device, proper power supply sequencing is required to protect the device from excessive input currents which might permanently damage the IC. All I/O pins contain ESD protection diodes from the pin to  $V+$  and to GND (see Figure 8). To prevent forward biasing these diodes,  $V+$  must be applied before any input signals, and input signal voltages must remain between  $V+$  and GND. If these conditions cannot be guaranteed, then one of the following two protection methods should be employed.

Logic inputs can easily be protected by adding a  $1\text{k}\Omega$  resistor in series with the input (see Figure 8). The resistor limits the input current below the threshold that produces permanent damage, and the sub-microamp input current produces an insignificant voltage drop during normal operation.

Adding a series resistor to the switch input defeats the purpose of using a low  $R_{ON}$  switch, so two small signal diodes can be added in series with the supply pins to provide overvoltage protection for all pins (see Figure 8). These additional diodes limit the analog signal from 1V below  $V+$  to 1V above GND. The low leakage current performance is unaffected by this approach, but the switch resistance may increase, especially at low supply voltages.

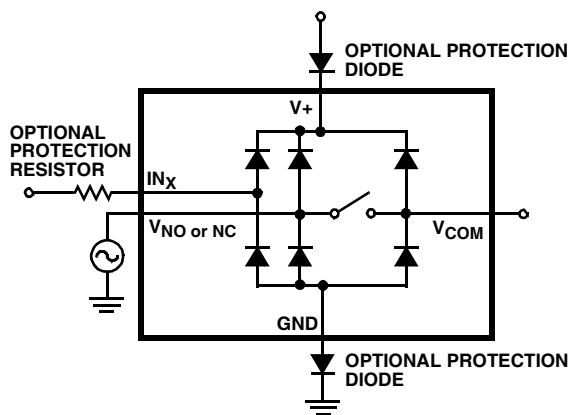


FIGURE 8. OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION

## Power-Supply Considerations

The ISL8454X construction is typical of most CMOS analog switches, except that they have only two supply pins:  $V+$  and GND.  $V+$  and GND drive the internal CMOS switches and set their analog voltage limits. Unlike switches with a 13V maximum supply voltage, the ISL8454X 15V maximum supply voltage provides plenty of room for the 10% tolerance of 12V supplies, as well as room for overshoot and noise spikes.

The minimum recommended supply voltage is 2.7V. It is important to note that the input signal range, switching times, and on-resistance degrade at lower supply voltages. Refer to the electrical specification tables and *Typical Performance* curves for details.

$V+$  and GND also power the internal logic and level shifters. The level shifters convert the logic levels to switched  $V+$  and GND signals to drive the analog switch gate terminals.

This family of switches cannot be operated with bipolar supplies, because the input switching point becomes negative in this configuration.

## Logic-Level Thresholds

This switch family is TTL compatible (0.8V and 2.4V) over a supply range of 3V to 11V (see Figure 15). At 12V the  $V_{IH}$  level is about 2.5V. This is still below the TTL guaranteed high output minimum level of 2.8V, but noise margin is reduced. For best results with a 12V supply, use a logic family that provides a  $V_{OH}$  greater than 3V.

The digital input stages draw supply current whenever the digital input voltage is not at one of the supply rails. Driving the digital input signals from GND to  $V+$  with a fast transition time minimizes power dissipation.

## High-Frequency Performance

In  $50\Omega$  systems, signal response is reasonably flat even past 300MHz (see Figure 16). Figure 16 also illustrates that the frequency response is very consistent over a wide  $V+$  range, and for varying analog signal levels.

An off switch acts like a capacitor and passes higher frequencies with less attenuation, resulting in signal feedthrough from a switch's input to its output. Off Isolation is the resistance to this feedthrough, while Crosstalk indicates the amount of feedthrough from one switch to another. Figure 17 details the high Off Isolation and Crosstalk rejection provided by this family. At 10MHz, off isolation is about 50dB in  $50\Omega$  systems, decreasing approximately 20dB per decade as frequency increases. Higher load impedances decrease Off Isolation and Crosstalk rejection due to the voltage divider action of the switch OFF impedance and the load impedance.

### Leakage Considerations

Reverse ESD protection diodes are internally connected between each analog-signal pin and both V+ and GND. One of these diodes conducts if any analog signal exceeds V+ or GND.

Virtually all the analog leakage current comes from the ESD diodes to V+ or GND. Although the ESD diodes on a given signal pin are identical and therefore fairly well balanced, they are reverse biased differently. Each is biased by either

V+ or GND and the analog signal. This means their leakages will vary as the signal varies. The difference in the two diode leakages to the V+ and GND pins constitutes the analog-signal-path leakage current. All analog leakage current flows between each pin and one of the supply terminals, not to the other switch terminal. This is why both sides of a given switch can show leakage currents of the same or opposite polarity. There is no connection between the analog-signal paths and V+ or GND.

### Typical Performance Curves $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Unless Otherwise Specified

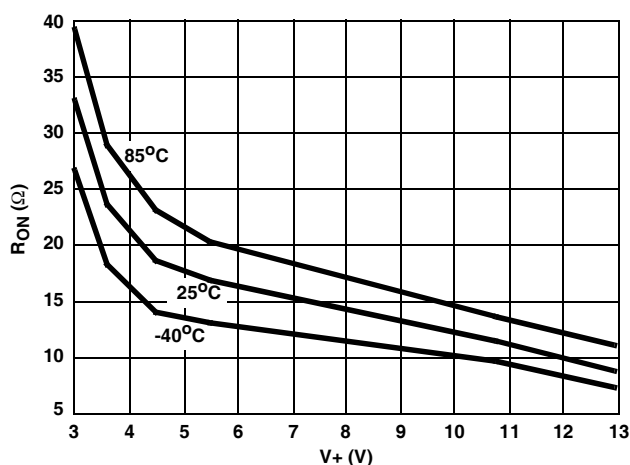


FIGURE 9. ON RESISTANCE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

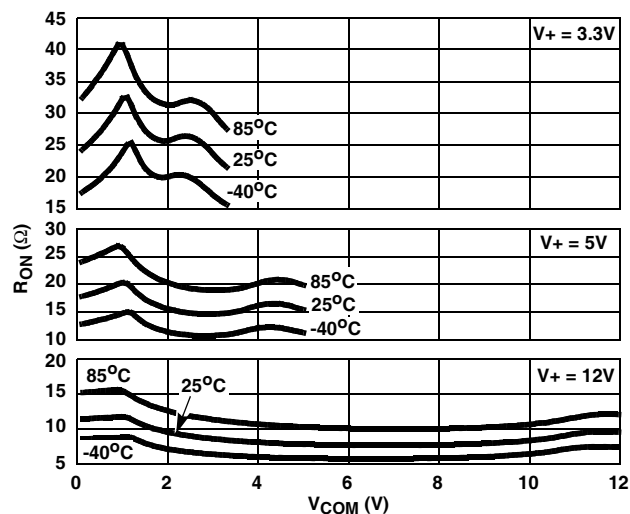


FIGURE 10. ON RESISTANCE vs SWITCH VOLTAGE

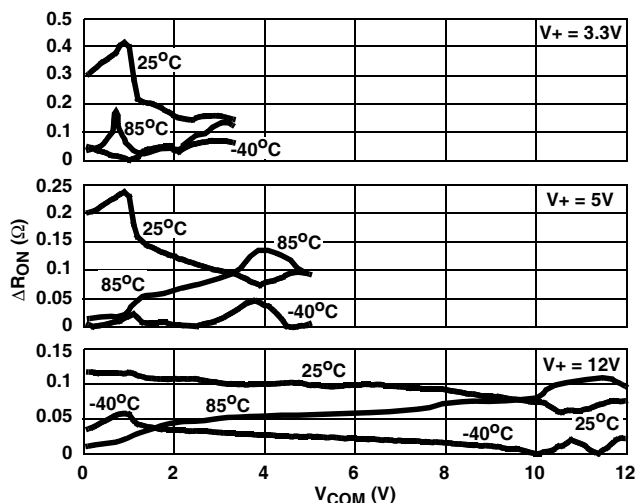


FIGURE 11.  $R_{ON}$  MATCH vs SWITCH VOLTAGE

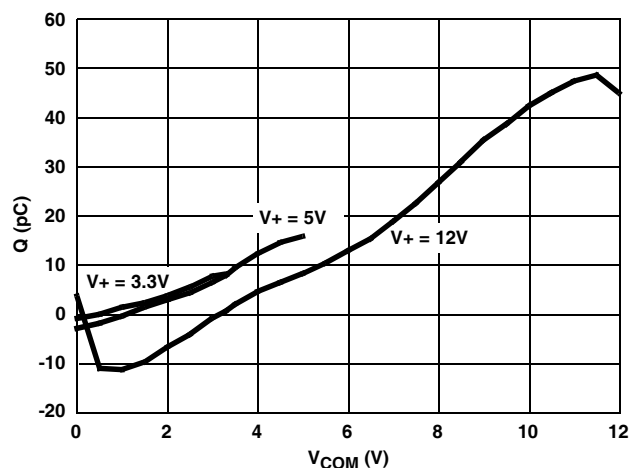


FIGURE 12. CHARGE INJECTION vs SWITCH VOLTAGE

**Typical Performance Curves**  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

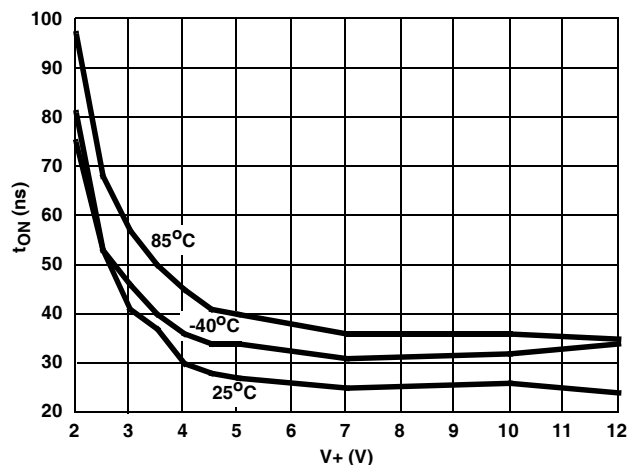


FIGURE 13. TURN - ON TIME vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

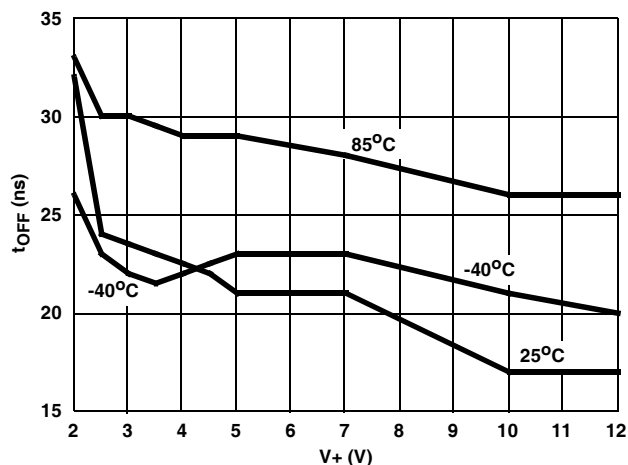


FIGURE 14. TURN - OFF TIME vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

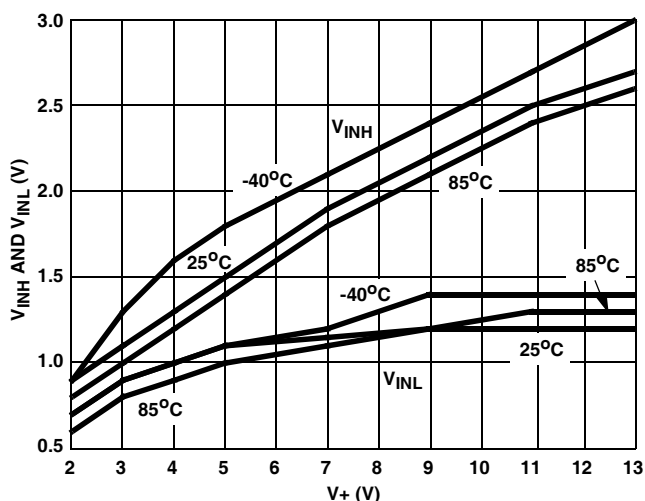


FIGURE 15. DIGITAL SWITCHING POINT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

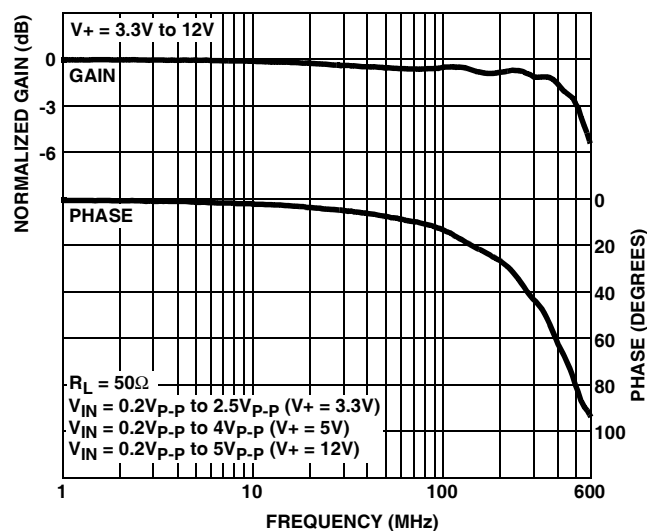


FIGURE 16. FREQUENCY RESPONSE

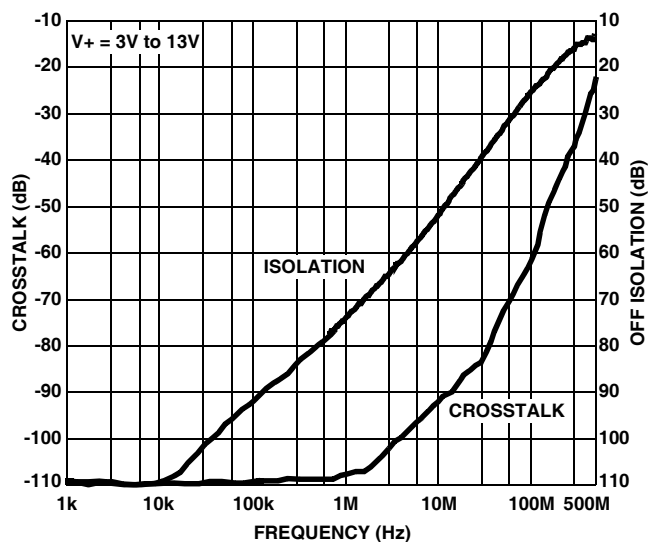


FIGURE 17. CROSSTALK AND OFF ISOLATION

**Die Characteristics**

SUBSTRATE POTENTIAL (POWERED UP):

GND

TRANSISTOR COUNT:

ISL84541: 66

ISL84542: 66

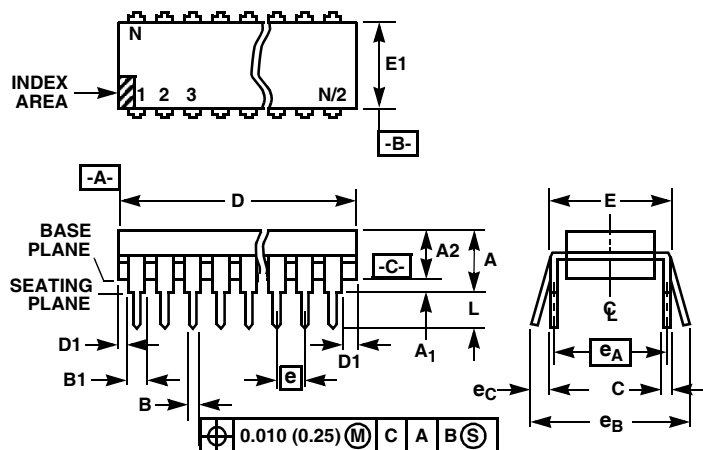
ISL84543: 66

ISL84544: 58

PROCESS:

Si Gate CMOS

## Dual-In-Line Plastic Packages (PDIP)



### NOTES:

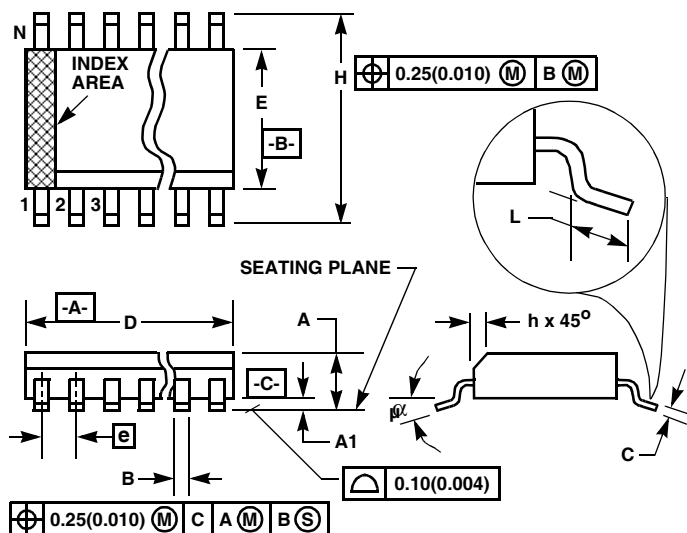
1. Controlling Dimensions: INCH. In case of conflict between English and Metric dimensions, the inch dimensions control.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
3. Symbols are defined in the "MO Series Symbol List" in Section 2.2 of Publication No. 95.
4. Dimensions A, A1 and L are measured with the package seated in JEDEC seating plane gauge GS-3.
5. D, D1, and E1 dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.010 inch (0.25mm).
6. E and  $e_A$  are measured with the leads constrained to be perpendicular to datum -C-.
7.  $e_B$  and  $e_C$  are measured at the lead tips with the leads unconstrained.  $e_C$  must be zero or greater.
8. B1 maximum dimensions do not include dambar protrusions. Dambar protrusions shall not exceed 0.010 inch (0.25mm).
9. N is the maximum number of terminal positions.
10. Corner leads (1, N, N/2 and N/2 + 1) for E8.3, E16.3, E18.3, E28.3, E42.6 will have a B1 dimension of 0.030 - 0.045 inch (0.76 - 1.14mm).

### E8.3 (JEDEC MS-001-BA ISSUE D) 8 LEAD DUAL-IN-LINE PLASTIC PACKAGE

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	-	0.210	-	5.33	4
A1	0.015	-	0.39	-	4
A2	0.115	0.195	2.93	4.95	-
B	0.014	0.022	0.356	0.558	-
B1	0.045	0.070	1.15	1.77	8, 10
C	0.008	0.014	0.204	0.355	-
D	0.355	0.400	9.01	10.16	5
D1	0.005	-	0.13	-	5
E	0.300	0.325	7.62	8.25	6
E1	0.240	0.280	6.10	7.11	5
e	0.100 BSC		2.54 BSC		-
$e_A$	0.300 BSC		7.62 BSC		6
$e_B$	-	0.430	-	10.92	7
L	0.115	0.150	2.93	3.81	4
N	8		8		9

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## Small Outline Plastic Packages (SOIC)



### NOTES:

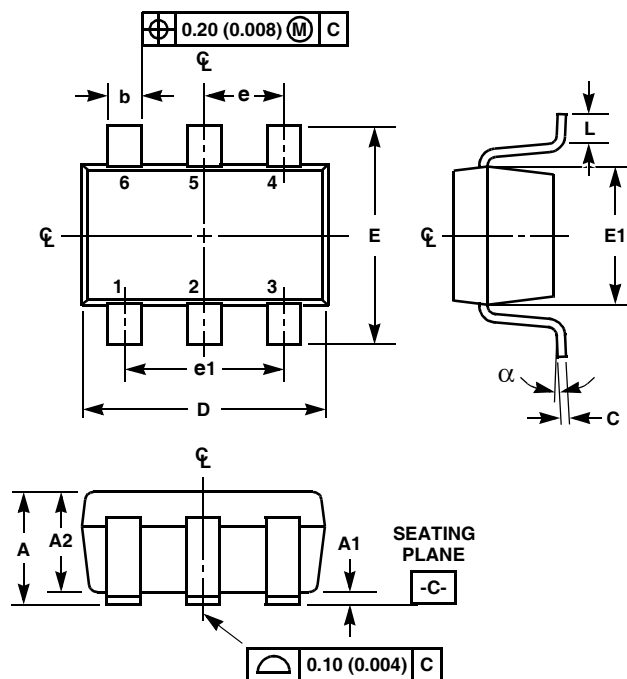
- Symbols are defined in the "MO Series Symbol List" in Section 2.2 of Publication Number 95.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
- Dimension "D" does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusion and gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15mm (0.006 inch) per side.
- Dimension "E" does not include interlead flash or protrusions. Interlead flash and protrusions shall not exceed 0.25mm (0.010 inch) per side.
- The chamfer on the body is optional. If it is not present, a visual index feature must be located within the crosshatched area.
- "L" is the length of terminal for soldering to a substrate.
- "N" is the number of terminal positions.
- Terminal numbers are shown for reference only.
- The lead width "B", as measured 0.36mm (0.014 inch) or greater above the seating plane, shall not exceed a maximum value of 0.61mm (0.024 inch).
- Controlling dimension: MILLIMETER. Converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.

### M8.15 (JEDEC MS-012-AA ISSUE C) 8 LEAD NARROW BODY SMALL OUTLINE PLASTIC PACKAGE

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.0532	0.0688	1.35	1.75	-
A1	0.0040	0.0098	0.10	0.25	-
B	0.013	0.020	0.33	0.51	9
C	0.0075	0.0098	0.19	0.25	-
D	0.1890	0.1968	4.80	5.00	3
E	0.1497	0.1574	3.80	4.00	4
e	0.050 BSC		1.27 BSC		-
H	0.2284	0.2440	5.80	6.20	-
h	0.0099	0.0196	0.25	0.50	5
L	0.016	0.050	0.40	1.27	6
N	8		8		7
$\alpha$	0°	8°	0°	8°	-

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# Small Outline Transistor Plastic Packages (SOT23-6)



## NOTES:

1. Dimensioning and tolerances per ANSI 14.5M-1982.
2. Package conforms to EIAJ SC-74 (1992).
3. Dimensions D and E1 are exclusive of mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs.
4. Footlength L measured at reference to seating plane.
5. "L" is the length of flat foot surface for soldering to substrate.
6. "N" is the number of terminal positions.
7. Controlling dimension: MILLIMETER. Converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.

## P6.064

### 6 LEAD SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR PLASTIC PACKAGE

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.036	0.057	0.90	1.45	-
A1	0.000	0.0059	0.00	0.15	-
A2	0.036	0.051	0.90	1.30	-
b	0.0138	0.0196	0.35	0.50	-
C	0.0036	0.0078	0.09	0.20	-
D	0.111	0.118	2.80	3.00	3
E	0.103	0.118	2.60	3.00	-
E1	0.060	0.068	1.50	1.75	3
e	0.0374 Ref		0.95 Ref		-
e1	0.0748 Ref		1.90 Ref		-
L	0.004	0.023	0.10	0.60	4, 5
N	6		6		6
$\alpha$	0°	10°	0°	10°	-

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