TS5A4594
SINGLE-CHANNEL 8- $\Omega$ SPST ANALOG SWITCH

## Description

The TS5A4594 is a single-pole single-throw (SPST) analog switch that is designed to operate from 2 V to 5.5 V . This device can handle both digital and analog signals, and signals up to $\mathrm{V}_{+}$can be transmitted in either direction.

## Applications

## - Sample-and-Hold Circuits

- Battery-Powered Equipment (Cellular Phones, PDAs)
- Audio and Video Signal Routing
- Communication Circuits
- PCMCIA Cards

SOT-23 OR SC-70 PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)


## Features

- Low ON-State Resistance (8 $\Omega$ )
- ON-State Resistance Flatness (1.5 $\Omega$ )
- Control Inputs Are 5.5-V Tolerant
- Low Charge Injection (5 pC Max)
- $450-\mathrm{MHz}-3-\mathrm{dB}$ Bandwidth at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Low Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) (0.04\%)
- 2-V to $5.5-\mathrm{V}$ Single-Supply Operation
- Specified at 5-V and 3.3-V Nodes
- -82-dB OFF-Isolation at 1 MHz
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, Class II
- 0.5-nA Max OFF Leakage
- ESD Performance Tested Per JESD 22
- 2000-V Human-Body Model (A114-B, Class II) - 1000-V Charged-Device Model (C101)
- TTL/CMOS-Logic Compatible


## Summary of Characteristics

$\mathrm{V}_{+}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Configuration | Single Pole Single Throw (SPST) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number of channels | 1 |
| ON-state resistance ( $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on }}$ ) | $8 \Omega$ |
| ON-state resistance flatness ( $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on(flat) }}$ ) | $1.5 \Omega$ |
| Turn-on/turn-off time ( $\mathrm{t}_{\text {ON }} / \mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ ) | $17 \mathrm{~ns} / 14 \mathrm{~ns}$ |
| Charge injection ( $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{C}}$ ) | 5 pC |
| Bandwidth (BW) | 450 MHz |
| OFF isolation ( $\mathrm{O}_{\text {ISO }}$ ) | -82 dB at 1 MHz |
| Total harmonic distortion (THD) | 0.04\% |
| Leakage current ( $\mathrm{l}_{\text {COM(OFF) }} / \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{NO}}(\mathrm{OFF})$ ) | $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{nA}$ |
| Power-supply current ( $\mathrm{I}_{+}$) | $0.25 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Package option | 5-pin SOT-23 or SC-70 |

ORDERING INFORMATION

| $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{A}}$ | PACKAGE(1) |  | ORDERABLE PART NUMBER | TOP-SIDE MARKING(2) |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | SOT (SOT-23) - DBV | Tape and reel | TS5A4594DBVR | $\mathrm{JSA}_{-}$ |
|  | SOT (SC-70) - DCK | Tape and reel | TS5A4594DCKR | $\mathrm{JS}_{-}$ |

[^0]Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

## Pin Configurations



## Available in Other Pin Configurations



Absolute Minimum and Maximum Ratings(1)(2)
over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

|  |  |  | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | Supply voltage range ${ }^{(3)}$ |  | -0.3 | 6 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}$ <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}$ | Analog voltage range ${ }^{(3)(4)}$ |  | -0.3 | $\mathrm{V}_{+}+0.3$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{K}}$ | Analog port diode current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}<0$ | -50 |  | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}}$ $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}$ | On-state switch current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}=0$ to $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | -20 | 20 | mA |
| ${ }^{1} \mathrm{NO}$ $I_{\text {сом }}$ | On-state switch current (pulsed at $1 \mathrm{~ms}, 10 \%$ duty cycle) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}=0$ to $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | -40 | 40 | mA |
| $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ | Digital input voltage range ${ }^{(3)(4)}$ |  | -0.3 | 6 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IK}}$ | Digital input clamp current | $\mathrm{V}_{1}<0$ | -50 |  | mA |
| $I_{+}$ | Continuous current through $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ |  |  | 100 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {GND }}$ | Continuous current through GND |  | -100 |  | mA |
|  |  | DBV package |  | 206 |  |
| $\theta_{\text {JA }}$ | Package thermal impedance ${ }^{(5)}$ | DCK package |  | 252 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | Storage temperature range |  | -65 | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

(1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those specified is not implied.
(2) The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum
${ }^{(3)}$ All voltages are with respect to ground, unless otherwise specified.
${ }^{(4)}$ The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.
(5) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

## Electrical Characteristics for 5-V Supply ${ }^{(1)}$

$\mathrm{V}_{+}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IH}}=2.4 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IL}}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Analog Switch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analog signal range | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}$, <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}$ |  |  |  |  | 0 |  | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | V |
| ON-state resistance | $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=3.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 4.5 V |  | 5 | 8 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 10 |  |
| ON-state resistance flatness | $r_{\text {on(flat) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}, 2.5 \mathrm{~V}, 3.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 4.5 V |  | 0.5 | 1.5 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| NO OFF leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{OFF})}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ \text { or } \\ \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \end{gathered}$ | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 14 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5.5 V | -0.5 | 0.01 | 0.5 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -5 |  | 5 |  |
| COM <br> OFF leakage current | ICOM(OFF) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 14 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5.5 V | -0.5 | 0.01 | 0.5 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -5 |  | 5 |  |
| NO ON leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cl} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \\ \text { or } \\ \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, & \text { Switch ON, } \\ \text { or } & \text { See Figure } \\ \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, 4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=\text { Open, } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5.5 V | -1 | 0.01 | 1 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -10 |  | 10 |  |
| COM <br> ON leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {COM }}(\mathrm{ON})$ | $\begin{array}{\|ll} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, & \\ \text { or } & \text { Switch ON, } \\ \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, & \text { See Figure } \\ \text { or } \\ \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, 4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\text { Open, } & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5.5 V | -1 | 0.01 | 1 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -10 |  | 10 |  |
| Digital Control Input (IN) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input logic high | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IH }}$ |  |  | Full |  | 2.4 |  | 5.5 | V |
| Input logic low | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ |  |  | Full |  | 0 |  | 0.8 | V |
| Input leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IH}}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {IL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or 0 |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 V | -0.5 | 0.01 | 0.5 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -5 |  | 5 |  |

(1) The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum

## Electrical Characteristics for 5-V Supply( ${ }^{(1)}$ (continued)

$\mathrm{V}_{+}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dynamic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turn-on time | ton | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=300 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 17 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 V |  | 12 | 17 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Full | 4.5 V to 5.5 V |  |  | 19 | ns |
| Turn-off time | tofF | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=300 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 17 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 V |  | 9 | 14 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | 4.5 V to 5.5 V |  |  | 17 |  |
| Charge injection | $Q_{C}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0 \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{nF}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 20 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 V |  | 2 | 5 | pC |
| NO OFF capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO} \text { (OFF) }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 V |  | 6.5 |  | pF |
| COM OFF capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {COM(OFF) }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$, | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 V |  | 6.5 |  | pF |
| NO ON capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$, | Switch ON, See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 V |  | 13 |  | pF |
| COM <br> ON capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {COM(ON) }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Сом }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$, | Switch ON, See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 V |  | 13 |  | pF |
| Digital input capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=0 \mathrm{~V}$, | See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 V |  | 3 |  | pF |
| Bandwidth | BW | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \text { Signal }=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 18 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 V |  | 450 |  | MHz |
| OFF isolation | OIso | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{RMS}} \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \mathrm{pF} \end{aligned}$ | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 19 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 V |  | -82 |  | dB |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\text {SOURCE }}=5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p},} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f}=20 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 20 \mathrm{kHz}, \\ & \text { See Figure } 21 \end{aligned}$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 V |  | 0.04 |  | \% |
| Supply |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Positive supply current | $I_{+}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{l}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND, | Switch ON or OFF | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5.5 V |  | 0.01 | 0.25 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full | 5.5 V |  |  | 1 |  |

${ }^{(1)}$ The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum

## Electrical Characteristics for 3-V Supply ${ }^{(1)}$

$\mathrm{V}_{+}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to $3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS |  | TA | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Analog Switch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analog signal range | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}$, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}$ |  |  |  |  | 0 |  | $V_{+}$ | V |
| ON-state resistance | $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, <br> See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V |  | 9.5 | 16 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 20 |  |
| ON-state resistance flatness | $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on(flat) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}, 2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\text {com }}=10 \mathrm{~mA}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 13 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.7 V |  | 1.8 | 6 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 7 |  |
| NO OFF leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {NO(OFF) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 14 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.6 V | -0.5 | 0.01 | 0.5 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -5 |  | 5 |  |
| COM OFF leakage current | ICOM(OFF) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 14 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.6 V | -0.5 | 0.01 | 0.5 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -5 |  | 5 |  |
| NO ON leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=\text { Open, }, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 15 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.6 V | -1 | 0.01 | 1 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -10 |  | 10 |  |
| COM ON leakage current | ICOm(ON) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, \\ \text { or } \\ \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ \text { or } \\ \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=1 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=\text { Open, } \end{array}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 15 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.6 V | -1 | 0.01 | 1 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -10 |  | 10 |  |
| Digital Control Input (IN) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input logic high | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  |  | Full |  | 2 |  | 5.5 | V |
| Input logic low | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ |  |  | Full |  | 0 |  | 0.8 | V |
| Input leakage current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {IH }}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {IL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or 0 |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3.6 V | -0.5 | 0.01 | 0.5 | nA |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  | -5 |  | 5 |  |

[^1]
## Electrical Characteristics for 3-V Supply( ${ }^{(1)}$ (continued)

$\mathrm{V}_{+}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to $3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | TEST CONDITIONS |  | TA | $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dynamic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turn-on time | ton | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=2 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=300 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF},$ <br> See Figure 17 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 20 | 30 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | 2.7 V to 3.6 V |  |  | 35 |  |
| Turn-off time | toff | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=2 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=300 \Omega, \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF},$ <br> See Figure 17 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V |  | 15 | 25 | ns |
|  |  |  |  | Full | 2.7 V to 3.6 V |  |  | 30 |  |
| Charge injection | $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{GEN}}=0, \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{nF}, \end{aligned}$ | See Figure 20 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V | 1 |  | 4 | pC |
| NO OFF capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO} \text { ( } \mathrm{OFF} \text { ) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V | 6.5 |  |  | pF |
| COM OFF capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {COM(OFF) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V | 6.5 |  |  | pF |
| NO ON capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\mathrm{NO}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & f=1 \mathrm{MH}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V | 13 |  |  | pF |
| COM <br> ON capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {COM(ON) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V | 13 |  |  | pF |
| Digital input capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$, | See Figure 16 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V | 3 |  |  | pF |
| Bandwidth | BW | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \\ & \text { Signal }=0 \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ | Switch ON, See Figure 18 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V | 450 |  |  | MHz |
| OFF isolation | OISo | $\begin{aligned} & R_{L}=50 \Omega, C_{L}=5 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & f=1 \mathrm{MHz}, V_{N O}=1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{RMS}}, \end{aligned}$ | Switch OFF, <br> See Figure 19 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V | -82 |  |  | dB |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\text {SOURCE }}=3 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{f}=20 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 20 \mathrm{kHz},$ <br> See Figure 21 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 V | 0.09 |  |  | \% |
| Supply |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Positive supply current | $I_{+}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{l}}=\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND, | Switch ON or OFF | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5.5 V |  | 0.01 | 0.25 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Full |  |  |  | 0.5 |  |

${ }^{(1)}$ The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE



Figure 1. $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{on}}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}$


Figure 3. $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on }}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}\left(\mathrm{V}_{+}=3 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 5. Charge-Injection $\left(\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{C}}\right)$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}$


Figure 2. $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on }}$ vs $\mathrm{V}_{\text {com }}\left(\mathrm{V}_{+}=5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 4. Leakage Current vs Temperature $\left(\mathrm{V}_{+}=5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 6. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ and $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ vs Supply Voltage

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE (continued)


Figure 7. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ and $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{OFF}}$ vs Temperature $\left(\mathrm{V}_{+}=5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 9. Bandwidth (Gain vs Frequency) $\left(\mathrm{V}_{+}=5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 11. Power-Supply Current vs Temperature


Figure 8. Logic-Level Threshold vs $\mathbf{V}_{\boldsymbol{+}}$


Figure 10. OFF Isolation vs Frequency


Figure 12. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency

## PIN DESCRIPTION

| PIN <br> NUMBER | NAME | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | COM | Common |
| 2 | NO | Normally open |
| 3 | GND | Digital ground |
| 4 | IN | Digital control pin to connect COM to NO |
| 5 | V $_{+}$ | Power supply |

## PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

| SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}$ | Voltage at COM |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}$ | Voltage at NO |
| $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{on}}$ | Resistance between COM and NO ports when the channel is ON |
| $\mathrm{r}_{\text {on(flat) }}$ | Difference between the maximum and minimum value of $r_{\text {on }}$ in a channel over the specified range of conditions |
| $\mathrm{l}_{\text {NO(OFF) }}$ | Leakage current measured at the NO port, with the corresponding channel (NO to COM) in the OFF state |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | Leakage current measured at the NO port, with the corresponding channel (NO to COM) in the ON state and the output (COM) open |
| ICOM(OFF) | Leakage current measured at the COM port, with the corresponding channel (COM to NO) in the OFF state |
| $\mathrm{ICOM}(\mathrm{ON})$ | Leakage current measured at the COM port, with the corresponding channel (COM to NO) in the ON state and the output (NO) open |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IH }}$ | Minimum input voltage for logic high for the control input (IN) |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Maximum input voltage for logic low for the control input (IN) |
| $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ | Voltage at the control input (IN) |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {IH, }} \mathrm{IIL}^{\text {l }}$ | Leakage current measured at the control input (IN) |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | Turn-on time for the switch. This parameter is measured under the specified range of conditions and by the propagation delay between the digital control (IN) signal and analog output (COM or NO ) signal when the switch is turning ON. |
| $t_{\text {OFF }}$ | Turn-off time for the switch. This parameter is measured under the specified range of conditions and by the propagation delay between the digital control (IN) signal and analog output (COM or NO) signal when the switch is turning OFF. |
| $Q_{C}$ | Charge injection is a measurement of unwanted signal coupling from the control (IN) input to the analog (NO or COM) output. This is measured in coulomb $(\mathrm{C})$ and measured by the total charge induced due to switching of the control input. Charge injection, $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{C}}=\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}} \times \Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ is the load capacitance, and $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}$ is the change in analog output voltage. |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO} \text { (OFF) }}$ | Capacitance at the NO port when the corresponding channel (NO to COM) is OFF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}$ | Capacitance at the NO port when the corresponding channel ( NO to COM) is ON |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {COM(OFF) }}$ | Capacitance at the COM port when the corresponding channel (COM to NO) is OFF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {COM(ON) }}$ | Capacitance at the COM port when the corresponding channel (COM to NO) is ON |
| $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | Capacitance of control input (IN) |
| OISO | OFF isolation of the switch is a measurement of OFF-state switch impedance. This is measured in dB in a specific frequency, with the corresponding channel ( NO to COM ) in the OFF state. |
| BW | Bandwidth of the switch. This is the frequency in which the gain of an ON channel is -3 dB below the DC gain. |
| THD | Total harmonic distortion describes the signal distortion caused by the analog switch. This is defined as the ratio of root mean square (RMS) value of the second, third, and higher harmonic to the absolute magnitude of the fundamental harmonic. |
| $\mathrm{I}_{+}$ | Static power-supply current with the control (IN) pin at $\mathrm{V}_{+}$or GND |

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION


Figure 13. ON-State Resistance ( $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{on}}$ )


Figure 14. OFF-State Leakage Current (ICOM(OFF), $\left.\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{OFF})}\right)$


Figure 15. ON-State Leakage Current (ICOM(ON), $\left.\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}\right)$

$\mathrm{V}_{\text {BIAS }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$
Capacitance is measured at NO, COM, and IN inputs during ON and OFF conditions.

Figure 16. Capacitance ( $\left.\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{l}}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{COM}(\mathrm{OFF})}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{COM}(\mathrm{ON})}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{OFF})}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{ON})}\right)$

(1) All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: $\mathrm{PRR} \leq 10 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{O}}=50 \Omega, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}<5 \mathrm{~ns}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}<5 \mathrm{~ns}$.
(2) $C_{L}$ includes probe and jig capacitance.
(3) See Electrical Characteristics for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}$.

Figure 17. Turn-On (ton) and Turn-Off Time (toff)


Figure 18. Bandwidth (BW)


Figure 19. OFF Isolation ( $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{ISO}}$ )

(1) $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ includes probe and jig capacitance.
(2) All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: $\mathrm{PRR} \leq 10 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{O}}=50 \Omega, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}<5 \mathrm{~ns}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}<5 \mathrm{~ns}$.

Figure 20. Charge Injection $\left(\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{C}}\right)$

(1) $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 21. Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)

INSTRUMENTS

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status <br> (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan <br> (2) | Lead finish/ Ball material <br> (6) | MSL Peak Temp <br> (3) | Op Temp ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TS5A4594DBVR | ACTIVE | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | RoHS \& Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | JSAR | Samples |
| TS5A4594DCKR | ACTIVE | SC70 | DCK | 5 | 3000 | RoHS \& Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | (JS5, JSF, JSR) | Samples |
| TS5A4594DCKRE4 | LIFEBUY | SC70 | DCK | 5 | 3000 | RoHS \& Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | (JS5, JSF, JSR) |  |

${ }^{(1)}$ The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device
${ }^{(2)}$ RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed $0.1 \%$ by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.
${ }^{(3)}$ MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.
${ }^{(4)}$ There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.
${ }^{(5)}$ Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.
${ }^{(6)}$ Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package <br> Type | Package <br> Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel <br> Diameter <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | Reel <br> Width <br> W1 $(\mathbf{m m})$ | A0 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | B0 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | K0 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | P1 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | W <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | Pin1 <br> Quadrant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TS5A4594DBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | 180.0 | 8.4 | 3.23 | 3.17 | 1.37 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TS5A4594DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 5 | 3000 | 178.0 | 9.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.22 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TS5A4594DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 5 | 3000 | 178.0 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |
| TS5A4594DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 5 | 3000 | 180.0 | 8.4 | 2.47 | 2.3 | 1.25 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Q3 |


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TS5A4594DBVR | SOT-23 | DBV | 5 | 3000 | 202.0 | 201.0 | 28.0 |
| TS5A4594DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 5 | 3000 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 18.0 |
| TS5A4594DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 5 | 3000 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 18.0 |
| TS5A4594DCKR | SC70 | DCK | 5 | 3000 | 202.0 | 201.0 | 28.0 |



ALTERNATIVE PACKAGE SINGULATION VIEW

## NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Refernce JEDEC MO-178.
4. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Support pin may differ or may not be present.


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

NOTES: (continued)
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.


SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:15X

NOTES: (continued)
8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



ALTERNATIVE PACKAGE SINGULATION VIEW

## NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Refernce JEDEC MO-203.
4. Support pin may differ or may not be present.
5. Lead width does not comply with JEDEC.
6. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side


NOTES: (continued)
7. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
8. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.


SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE BASED ON 0.125 THICK STENCIL SCALE:18X

NOTES: (continued)
9. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
10. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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[^0]:    (1) Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.
    (2) DBV/DCK: The actual top-side marking has one additional character that designates the assembly/test site.

[^1]:    (1) The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum

