Dual $10 \Omega$ single-pole double-throw analog switch
Rev. 3 - 25 March 2019
Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74LVC2G3157 is a dual low-ohmic single-pole double-throw analog switch suitable for use as an analog or digital 2:1 multiplexer/demultiplexer. Each switch has a digital select input (nS), two independent inputs/outputs ( $\mathrm{nY0}$ and nY 1 ) and a common input/output ( nZ ).
Schmitt trigger action at the select inputs makes the circuit tolerant of slower input rise and fall times across the entire $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ range from 1.65 V to 5.5 V .

## 2. Features and benefits

- Wide supply voltage range from 1.65 V to 5.5 V
- Very low ON resistance:
- $10.4 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$
- $7.8 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$
- $6.2 \Omega$ (typical) at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$
- Switch current capability of 32 mA
- Break-before-make switching
- High noise immunity
- CMOS low power consumption
- TTL interface compatibility at 3.3 V
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II
- ESD protection:
- HBM ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 Class 2 exceeds 2 kV
- MM JESD22-A115-C exceeds 200 V
- CDM JESD22-C101E exceeds 1000 V
- Select input accepts voltages up to 5.5 V
- Specified from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Temperature range | Name | Description | Version |
| 74LVC2G3157DP | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | TSSOP10 | plastic thin shrink small outline package; 10 leads; <br> body width 3 mm | SOT552-1 |
| 74 LVC 2 G 3157 GM | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | XQFN10 | plastic extremely thin quad flat package; no leads; <br> 10 terminals; body $1.55 \times 2.00 \times 0.50 \mathrm{~mm}$ | SOT1049-3 |

## 4. Marking

Table 2. Marking codes

| Type number | Marking code[1] |
| :--- | :--- |
| 74LVC2G3157DP | YJ |
| 74LVC2G3157GM | YJ |

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

## 5. Functional diagram



## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1. Pinning

74LVC2G3157


Fig. 3. Pin configuration SOT552-1 (TSSOP10)

74LVC2G3157


Fig. 4. Pin configuration SOT1049-3 (XQFN10)

### 6.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

| Symbol | Pin | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 S | 1 | select input |
| 1 Y 1 | 2 | independent input or output |
| GND | 3 | ground $(0 \mathrm{~V})$ |
| 2 Y 1 | 4 | independent input or output |
| 2 S | 5 | select input |
| $2 Z$ | 6 | common output or input |
| $2 \mathrm{Y0}$ | 7 | independent input or output |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | 8 | supply voltage |
| 1 YO | 9 | independent input or output |
| $1 Z$ | 10 | common output or input |

## 7. Functional description

Table 4. Function table
H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level.

| Input nS | Channel on |
| :--- | :--- |
| L | nY0 |
| H | nY1 |

## 8. Limiting values

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | supply voltage |  | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| V | input voltage | [1] | -0.5 | +6.5 | 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 |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SW }}$ | switch voltage | enable and disable mode [2] | -0.5 | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}+0.5$ | V |
| Isw | switch current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SW }}>-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SW }}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | $\pm 50$ | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ | supply current |  | - | 100 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {GND }}$ | ground current |  | -100 | - | mA |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | storage temperature |  | -65 | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ | total power dissipation | $\mathrm{Tamb}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | 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.
[3] For TSSOP10 package: above $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $8.3 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$.
For XQFN10 package: above $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}$ derates linearly with $4.2 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

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

[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 control signal levels

## 10. Static characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ[1] | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | $0.65 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {cc }}$ | - | - | $0.65 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {cc }}$ | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | 1.7 | - | - | 1.7 | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | 2.0 | - | - | 2.0 | - | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | $0.7 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}$ | - | - | $0.7 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}$ | - | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | LOW-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | - | $0.35 V_{\text {CC }}$ | - | $0.35 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {cc }}$ | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | - | 0.7 | - | 0.7 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | - | $0.3 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {cc }}$ |  | $0.3 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V |
| 1 | input leakage current | pin $n S ; V_{1}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ or GND; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 1$ | - | $\pm 1$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state leakage current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$; see Fig. 5 [2] | - | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 0.2$ | - | $\pm 0.5$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{IS}_{\text {(ON })}$ | ON-state leakage current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$; see Fig. 6 | - | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 1$ | - | $\pm 2$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| ICC | supply current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{1}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } \mathrm{GND} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 5.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | - | 0.1 | 4 | - | 4 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{l}_{\text {CC }}$ | additional supply current | $\begin{aligned} & \text { pin } n S ; V_{1}=V_{C C}-0.6 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SW}}=\mathrm{GND} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \end{aligned}$ | - | 5 | 500 | - | 500 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | input capacitance |  | - | 2.5 | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(OFF) }}$ | OFF-state capacitance |  | - | 6.0 | - | - | - | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {S(ON) }}$ | ON-state capacitance |  | - | 18 | - | - | - | pF |

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

### 10.1. Test circuits


$\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or GND and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{GND}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.
Fig. 5. Test circuit for measuring OFF-state leakage current

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or GND and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=$ open circuit.
Fig. 6. Test circuit for measuring ON -state leakage current

### 10.2. ON resistance

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to +85 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ[1] | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON( } \text { (eak) }}$ | ON resistance (peak) | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=$ GND to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Cc }}$; see Fig. 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}=4 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 34.0 | 130 | - | 195 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}=8 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 12.0 | 30 | - | 45 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=12 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 10.4 | 25 | - | 38 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 7.8 | 20 | - | 30 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{sw}}=32 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 6.2 | 15 | - | 23 | $\Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}(\text { rail }}$ | ON resistance (rail) | $V_{1}=$ GND; see Fig. 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}=4 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 8.2 | 18 | - | 27 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}=8 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 7.1 | 16 | - | 24 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=12 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 6.9 | 14 | - | 21 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 6.5 | 12 | - | 18 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=32 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 5.8 | 10 | - | 15 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$; see Fig. 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=4 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 10.4 | 30 | - | 45 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=8 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 7.6 | 20 | - | 30 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}=12 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 7.0 | 18 | - | 27 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 6.1 | 15 | - | 23 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=32 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 4.9 | 10 | - | 15 | $\Omega$ |

Dual $10 \Omega$ single-pole double-throw analog switch

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ[1] | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON(flat) }}$ | ON resistance (flatness) | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{GND}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=4 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | 26.0 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=8 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | 5.0 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}=12 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3.5 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=24 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | 2.0 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=32 \mathrm{~mA} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 1.5 | - | - | - | $\Omega$ |

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

### 10.3. ON resistance test circuit and graphs



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

Fig. 9. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$

(1) $\mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) $T_{a m b}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(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; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$

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

Fig. 10. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$

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

Fig. 12. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$

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

Fig. 13. ON resistance as a function of input voltage; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min | Typ[1] | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{pd}}$ | propagation delay | $n Y n$ to $n Z$ or $n Z$ to $n Y n$; see Fig. 14 [2][3] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | - | - | 2 | - | 3.0 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | - | - | 1.2 | - | 2.0 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | 1.0 | - | 1.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | - | - | 0.8 | - | 1.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | - | - | 0.6 | - | 1.0 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {en }}$ | enable time | nS to nYn ; see Fig. 15 [4] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | 1 | 8.7 | 24 | 1 | 26.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | 1 | 5.3 | 14 | 1 | 15.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1 | 4.9 | 14 | 1 | 15.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | 0.5 | 4 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 8.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | 0.5 | 3 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 6.6 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {dis }}$ | disable time | $n \mathrm{n}$ to nYn ; see Fig. 15 [5] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | 2.5 | 6 | 13 | 2.5 | 14.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | 2 | 4.4 | 7.5 | 2 | 8.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1.5 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 1.5 | 8.5 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | 1.5 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 6 | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | 0.8 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 4.5 | ns |
| $t_{b-m}$ | break-beforemake time | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega$; see Fig. 16 [6] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.95 V | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.7 V | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | ns |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | ns |

[1] Typical values are measured at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and nominal $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.
[2] $t_{p d}$ is the same as $t_{\text {PLH }}$ and $t_{\text {PHL }}$.
[3] Propagation delay is the calculated RC time constant of the typical ON resistance of the switch and the specified capacitance when driven by an ideal voltage source (zero output impedance).
[4] $t_{e n}$ is the same as $t_{P Z H}$ and $t_{\text {PZL }}$.
[5] $t_{\text {dis }}$ is the same as $t_{P L Z}$ and $t_{P H Z}$.
[6] Break-before-make specified by design.

Dual $10 \Omega$ single-pole double-throw analog switch

### 11.1. Waveforms and test circuits



Measurement points are given in Table 10.
Logic levels: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.
Fig. 14. Input ( nYn or nZ ) to output ( nZ or nYn ) propagation delays


Measurement points are given in Table 10.
Logic levels: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.
Fig. 15. Enable and disable times
Table 10. Measurement points

| Supply voltage | Input | Output |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{C C}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{M}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{M}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{X}}$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{Y}}$ |
| 1.65 V to 5.5 V | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Dual $10 \Omega$ single-pole double-throw analog switch

a. Test circuit

b. Input and output measurement points

Fig. 16. Test circuit for measuring break-before-make timing


Test data is given in Table 11.
Definitions for test circuit:
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=$ Load resistance.
$C_{L}=$ Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.
$R_{T}=$ Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance $Z_{o}$ of the pulse generator.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EXT}}=$ Test voltage for switching times.
Fig. 17. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Dual $10 \Omega$ single-pole double-throw analog switch
Table 11. Test data

| Supply voltage | Input |  | Load |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {EXT }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ | $V_{1}$ | $\mathbf{t r}_{\mathrm{r}}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH, }} \mathrm{t}_{\text {PHL }}$ | $\mathbf{t}_{\text {PZH, }} \mathbf{t}_{\text {PHZ }}$ | $\mathbf{t}_{\text {PZL, }} \mathbf{t}_{\text {PLZ }}$ |
| 1.65 V to 1.95 V | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ | $\leq 2.0 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 50 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | $2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {cc }}$ |
| 2.3 V to 2.7 V | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | $\leq 2.0 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 50 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | $2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}$ |
| 2.7 V | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | $\leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 50 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | $2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}$ |
| 3 V to 3.6 V | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ | $\leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 50 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | $2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {cc }}$ |
| 4.5 V to 5.5 V | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ | $\leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 50 pF | $500 \Omega$ | open | GND | $2 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |

### 11.2. Additional dynamic characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| THD | total harmonic distortion | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=600 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 20 \mathrm{kHz} ; \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega ; \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}) ; \text { see Fig. } 18 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.260 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.078 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.078 | - | \% |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 0.078 | - | \% |
| $\mathrm{f}_{(-3 \mathrm{~dB})}$ | -3 dB frequency response | $R_{L}=50 \Omega$; see Fig. 19 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 200 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 300 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 300 | - | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 300 | - | MHz |
| $\mathrm{a}_{\text {iso }}$ | isolation (OFF-state) | $R_{L}=50 \Omega ; C_{L}=5 \mathrm{pF} ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=10 \mathrm{MHz}$; see Fig. 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -42 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -42 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -40 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -40 | - | dB |
| Xtalk | crosstalk | between switches; $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=10 \mathrm{MHz}$; see Fig. 21 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -54 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -54 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -54 | - | dB |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | -54 | - | dB |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {inj }}$ | charge injection | $\begin{aligned} & C_{L}=0.1 \mathrm{nF} ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=0 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{R}_{\text {gen }}=0 \Omega ; \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \text {; see Fig. } 22 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 3.3 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 4.1 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 5.0 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 6.4 | - | pC |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 7.5 | - | pC |

### 11.3. Test circuits



Fig. 18. Test circuit for measuring total harmonic distortion


Adjust $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}$ voltage to obtain 0 dBm level at output. Increase $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}$ frequency until dB meter reads -3 dB .
Fig. 19. Test circuit for measuring the frequency response when switch is in ON-state


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


Adjust $f_{i}$ voltage to obtain 0 dBm level at input.
Fig. 21. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk

a. Test circuit

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

b. Input and output pulse definitions
$Q_{i n j}=\Delta V_{O} \times C_{L}$.
$\Delta V_{O}=$ output voltage variation.
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{gen}}=$ generator resistance.
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {gen }}=$ generator voltage.
Fig. 22. Test circuit for measuring charge injection

## 12. Package outline



## detail $X$



DIMENSIONS ( mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | $\underset{\max .}{\mathrm{A}}$ | $\mathrm{A}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{A}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{A}_{3}$ | $b_{p}$ | C | $D^{(1)}$ | $E^{(2)}$ | e | $\mathrm{H}_{E}$ | L | $L_{p}$ | v | w | y | $Z^{(1)}$ | $\theta$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 1.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.15 \\ & 0.05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.95 \\ & 0.80 \end{aligned}$ | 0.25 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.30 \\ & 0.15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.23 \\ & 0.15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | 0.95 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.67 \\ & 0.34 \end{aligned}$ | $6^{\circ}$ |

Notes

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

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA |  |  |
| SOT552-1 |  |  |  | $\bigcirc \bigcirc$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-99-07-29 \\ & 03-02-18 \end{aligned}$ |

Fig. 23. Package outline SOT552-1 (TSSOP10)

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


Fig. 24. Package outline SOT1049-3 (XQFN10)

## 13. Abbreviations

Table 13. Abbreviations

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

## 14. Revision history

Table 14. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 74LVC2G3157 v. 3 | 20190325 | Product data sheet | - | 74LVC2G3157 v. 2 |
| Modifications: | - The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia. <br> - Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate. |  |  |  |
| 74LVC2G3157 v. 2 | 20161215 | Product data sheet | - | 74LVC2G3157 v. 1 |
| Modifications: | - Table 7: The maximum limits for leakage current and supply current have changed. |  |  |  |
| 74LVC2G3157 v. 1 | 20151214 | Product data sheet | - | - |

## 15. Legal information

## Data sheet status

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

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".
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