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June 2004

0.5Ω max @ 2.7V

0.8Ω max @ 2.7V

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$

National Semiconductor

LMS4684 0.5 Ω Low-Voltage, Dual SPDT Analog Switch

General Description

The LMS4684 is a low on-resistance, low voltage dual SPDT (Single-Pole/Double-Throw) analog switch that operates from a 1.8V to 5.5V supply. The LMS4684 features a 0.5Ω R_{ON} for its NC switch and 0.8Ω R_{ON} for its NO switch at a 2.7V supply. The digital logic inputs are 1.8V logic-compatible with a 2.7V to 3.3V supply.

The LMS4684 is available in the 12 bump micro SMD and the 10 lead LLP miniature packages. These PCB real estate saving packages offer extreme performance while saving money with small footprints.

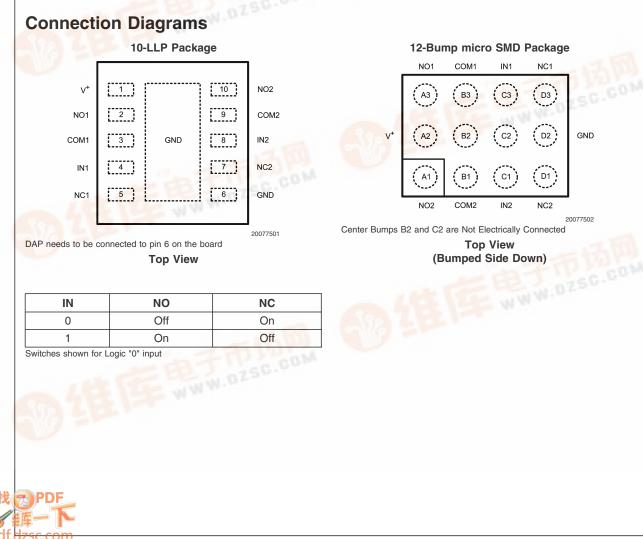
Features

NC switch R_{ON}

- NO switch R_{ON}
- 50nA (max) supply current
- 1.8 to 5.5V single supply operation
- 12-Bump micro SMD package
- LLP-10 package, 3x4mm
- See AN-1112 for micro SMD package considerations
- See AN-1187 for LLP package considerations

Applications

- Power routing
- Battery-operated equipment
- Communications circuits
- Modems
- Cell phones



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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

V+, IN	-0.3V to 6.0V
COM, NO, NC	-0.3V to (V ⁺ + 0.3V)
Continuous Current NO, NC,	±400mA
COM	
ESD Tolerance (Note 2)	
Human Body Model	2000V
Machine Model	200V

Storage Temperature Range-65°C to 150°CJunction Temperature (Note 3)150°C Max

Operating Ratings

Nominal Supply Voltage 1.8V to 5.		
Temperature Range	–40°C to 85°C	
Thermal Resistance θ_{JA}		
LLP-10	TBD	
micro SMD-12	TBD	

Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, V⁺ = 2.7 to 3.3V, V_{IH} = 1.4V, V_{IL} = 0.5V. Typical values are measured at 3V, and T_J = 25°C. **Boldface** limits apply at temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Parameter Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Units
V _{NO} ,	Analog Signal Range			0		V+	V		
V _{NC} ,									
V _{COM}									
R _{ON (NC)}	NC-On-Resistance (Note 4)	V ⁺ =2.7, I _{COM} =	=100ma,		0.3	0.5	Ω		
			V _{NC} =0 to V ⁺						
R _{ON (NO)}	NO-On-Resistance (Note 4)		=2.7, I _{СОМ} =100ma,		0.45	0.8	Ω		
		$V_{NO} = 0$ to V^+							
ΔR_{ON}	On-Resistance Match Between	V ⁺ =2.7, I _{COM} =				0.06	Ω		
	Channels (Note 4), (Note 5)	V_{NC} or $V_{NO} = 1$.				0.45			
R _{FLAT(NC)}	NC-On-Resistance Flatness (Note 6)	$V^+ = 2.7V,$				0.15			
		$V_{\rm NC} = 0$ to V ⁺	T _J =0°C to 85°C micro SMD				-		
		V _{NC} =0 to V	$T_J = 0^{\circ}C$ to $85^{\circ}C$			0.17			
						0.18	Ω		
			$T_{J} = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$			0.10			
			micro SMD			0.20	1		
			$T_J = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$			0.20			
R _{FLAT(NO)}	NO-On Resistance Flatness (Note 6)	V ⁺ =2.7V, I _{COM} =100mA,				0.35	Ω		
$V_{NO} = 0$ to V^+									
I _{NO(OFF)}	NO or NC Off-Leakage Current	$ \begin{array}{l} V^{+} = 3.3V, \ V_{NO} \ \text{or} \ V_{NC} = 3V, \\ 0.3V; \ V_{COM} = 0.3V, \ 3V \end{array} \\ \end{array} $		-1		1			
or				-10		10	nA		
I _{NC(OFF)}						_			
I _{COM}	COM On-Leakage Current	V^+ =3.3V, V_{NO} or V_{NC} =3V,		-2		2	nA		
(ON)		0.3V, or floating	; $V_{COM} = 3V$, or floating	-20		20			
Dynamic	Characteristics								
t _{on}	Turn-On Time	$V^+ = 2.7V, V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} = 1.5V;$			35	55	ns		
		$R_L = 50\Omega; C_L = 3$	-			65			
t _{OFF}	Turn-Off Time V^+ =2.7V, V_{NO} or V_{NC} =1.5V;				25	30	ns		
		$R_{L} = 50\Omega; \ C_{L} = 35pF;$				40	<u> </u>		
t _{BBM}	Break-Before-Make-Delay	V ⁺ =2.7V, V _{NO}		2	15		ns		
		$R_{L} = 50\Omega; C_{L} = 35pF;$							
Q	Charge Injection	COM =0; R _S =0); C _L = 1nF;		200		рС		
Digital I/C		Т	Т		1	1			
V _{IH}	Input Logic High			1.4			V		
V _{IL}	Input Logic Low					0.5	V		
I _{IN}	IN Input Leakage Current	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ or } V^+$		-1		1	μA		

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, $V^+ = 2.7$ to 3.3V, $V_{IH} = 1.4V$, $V_{IL} = 0.5V$. Typical values are measured at 3V, and $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$. **Boldface** limits apply at temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Power Supply						
V ⁺	Power-Supply Range		1.8		5.5	V
l+	Supply Current (Note 4)		-50	0.04	50	n۸
			-200		200	nA

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not guaranteed.

Note 2: Human body model: $1.5k\Omega$ in series with 100pF. Machine model, 0Ω in series with 200pF.

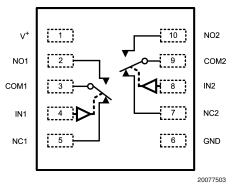
Note 3: The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(max)} \; \theta_{JA}$ and $T_A.$

Note 4: Guaranteed by design.

Note 5: ΔR_{ON} is equal to the difference between NC1/NC2 R_{ON} or NO1/NO2 R_{ON} at a specified voltage.

Note 6: Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on-resistance as measured over the specified analog signal ranges.

Symbolic Diagram



Ordering Information

Package	Part Number	Package Marking	Transport Media	NSC Drawing
12-Bump	LMS4684ITL	F09A	250 Units Tape and Reel	TLA12DPA
micro SMD	LMS4684ITLX	FU9A	3k Units Tape and Reel	
10-Pin LLP	LMS4684LD	L4684	1k Units Tape and Reel	LDA10B
	LMS4684LDX	L4004	4.5k Units Tape and Reel	

Pin Descriptions

Name	Name Pin ID		Description		
	LLP	micro SMD			
NC	5, 7	D3, D1	Analog switch normally closed terminal		
IN	4, 8	C3, C1	Digital control input		
COM	3, 9	B3, B1	Analog switch common terminal		
NO	2, 10	A3, A1	Analog switch normally open terminal		
V^+	1	A2	Positive supply voltage		
GND	6, GND	D2	Ground		
		B2, C2	Not electrically connected. Can be used to help dissipate heat by connecting to GND		
			pin.		



Typical Performance Characteristics Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage 60 50 SUPPLY CURRENT (pA) 40 R_{ON} (Ω) 30 20 10 0 0 2 3 4 5 6 1 SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V) 20077504 NC ON Resistance vs. COM Voltage 2.50 V_S = 1.8V 2.25 LOGIC THRESHOLD VOLTAGE (V) 2.00 1.75 V_S = 2.0V (G) 1.50 ≥ 1.25 ≥ 1.00 1.50 $V_{S} = 5.0V$ $V_{S} = 2.3V$ 1.00 0.75 = 2.5V ٧s V_c = 3.0V 0.50 0.25 0.00 1.0 2.0 3.0 0.0 4.0 5.0 V_{COM} (V) 20077506 Turn-on / Turn-off Times vs. Temperature 50 V+ = 3V 45 C_L = 100pF t_{ON} (ns) 40 $R_1 = 50\Omega$ 35 t_{ON} / t_{OFF} (ns) 30 Q (pC) 25 20

t_{OFF} (ns)

35

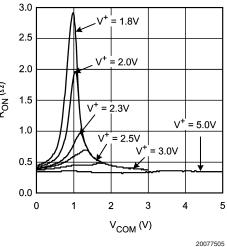
TEMPERATURE

60

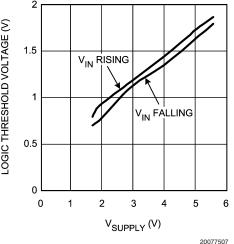
85

20077508

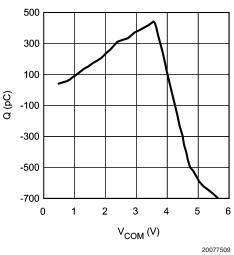
NO ON Resistance vs. COM Voltage



Logic Threshold Voltage vs. Supply Voltage



Charge Injection vs. COM Voltage



15 10

> 5 0

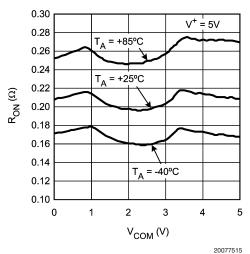
> > -40

-15

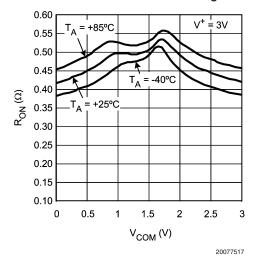
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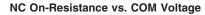
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

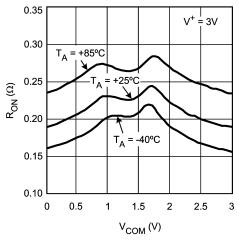
NC On-Resistance vs. COM Voltage



NO On-Resistance vs. COM Voltage

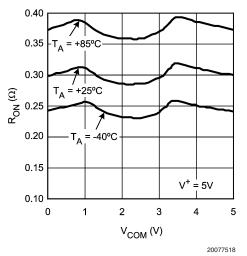






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NO On-Resistance vs. COM Voltage



Application Notes

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The LMS4684 is a low voltage dual analog switch with extremely low On-Resistance operating with a supply voltage range of 1.8V to 5.5V. National has fully characterized the LMS4684 to operate in applications with 3V nominal supply voltage. The LMS4684 also features fast switching times for Turn-Off (40ns max over temp) and Turn-On (65ns max over temp).

The switch operates asymmetrically, one terminal is normally closed (NC) and the other terminal normally open (NO).

Both NC and NO terminals are connected to a common terminal (COM). This configuration is ideal for applications with asymmetric loads such as speaker handsets and internal speakers.

ANALOG SIGNAL LEVELS

The Analog signal ranges from GND to V^+ and are passed through the switch with very little change. Each switch is bidirectional so any pin can be an input or output.

DIGITAL CONTROL INPUTS

The IN pin can be driven to 5.5V regardless of the voltage level of the supply pin V⁺. For example if you wanted to have a supply of 2V you could still drive the IN digital control input to 5V. Minimum power is lost when the IN pin, is driven rail-to-rail.

SUPPLY VOLTAGE SEQUENCING

It is good general practice to first apply the supply voltage to a CMOS device before any other supply on other pins. This is also true for the LMS4684 analog switch which is a CMOS device.

However if it is necessary to have an analog signal applied before the supply voltage is applied and the analog signal supply is not limited to 20mA max, a diode connected between the supply voltage and the V⁺ pin as shown in the figure below will supply adequate input protection. This will limit the max analog voltage to a diode drop below V⁺. This diode D1 will also provide protection against some overvoltage situations.

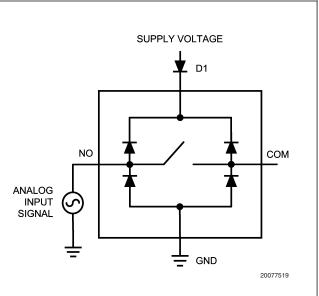


FIGURE 1. Overvoltage Protection Circuitry

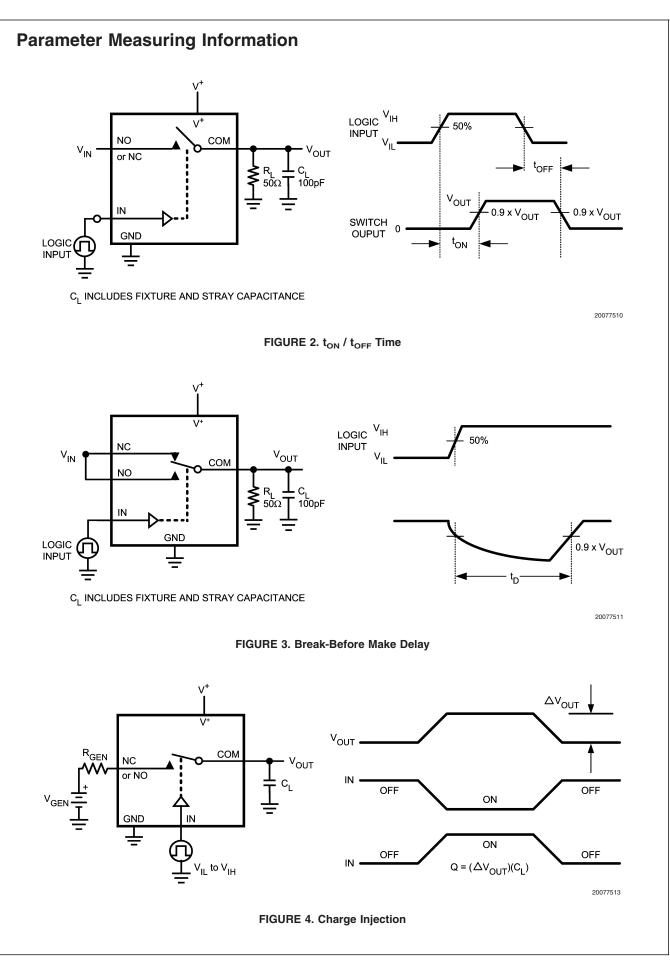
PCB LAYOUT

Both the LLP and micro SMD packages offer enhanced board real estate savings because of their tiny footprints. These tiny packages are capable of supporting up to an absolute maximum of 400mA of continuous current because of the advanced thermal handling capabilities.

The LLP package has the exposed die attach pad internally connected to the internal circuit GND. When this pad is soldered to copper on the PCB board according to Application Note AN-1187 the full thermal capability of the LLP package can be achieved without additional bulky heat sinks to dissipate the heat generated. The micro SMD package has a similar capability to help dissipate heat generated through Bumps B2 and C2 which are not electrically connected. To enhance heat dissipation of the micro SMD package B2 and C2 could be connected to the GND pin and through copper traces on the board.

Please see Application Note AN-1112 for micro SMD package considerations.





Parameter Measuring Information (Continued)

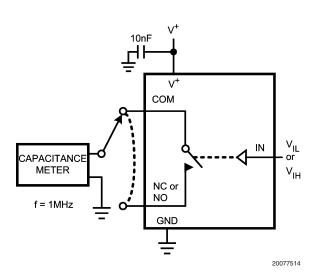
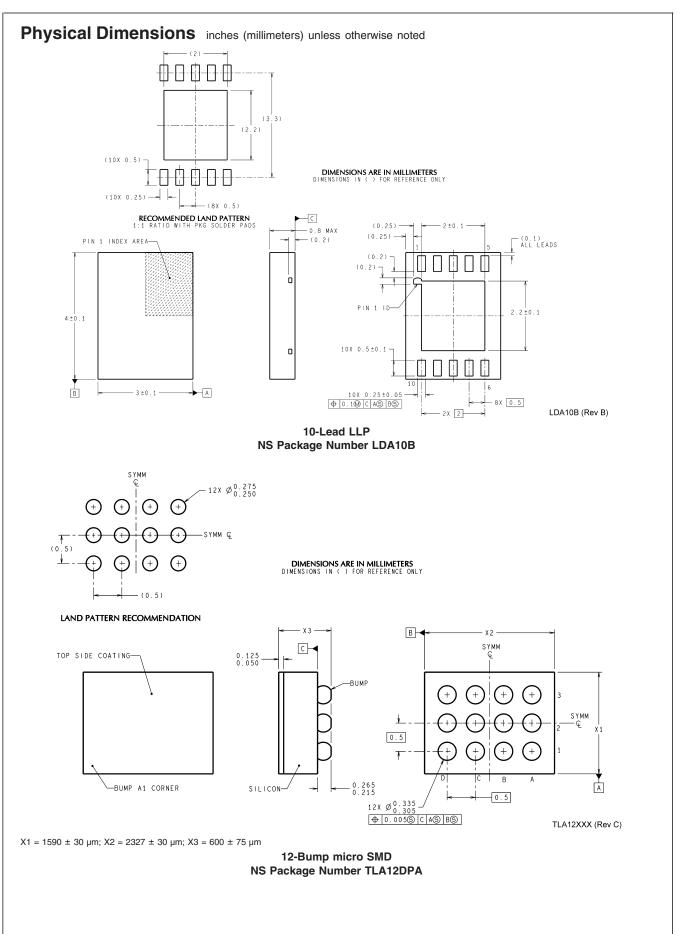


FIGURE 5. Channel Capacitance



Notes

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