Product Preview

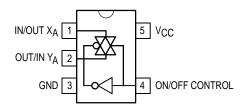
Analog Switch

The MC74VHC1G66 is an advanced high speed CMOS bilateral analog switch fabricated with silicon gate CMOS technology. It achieves high speed propagation delays and low ON resistances while maintaining CMOS low power dissipation. This bilateral switch controls analog and digital voltages that may vary across the full power–supply range (from V_{CC} to GND).

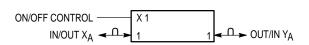
The MC74VHC1G66 is compatible in function to a single gate of the High Speed CMOS MC74VHC4066 and the metal–gate CMOS MC14066. The device has been designed so that the ON resistances (RoN) are much lower and more linear over input voltage than RoN of the metal–gate CMOS or High Speed CMOS analog switches.

The ON/OFF control inputs are compatible with standard CMOS outputs; with pull-up resistors, it is compatible with LSTTL outputs.

- High Speed: tpD = TBD (Typ) at VCC = 5 V
- Low Power Dissipation: ICC = 2 μA (Max) at TA = 25°C
- Diode Protection Provided on Inputs and Outputs
- Improved Linearity and Lower ON Resistance over Input Voltage than the MC14066 or the HC4066
- Pin and Function Compatible with Other Standard Logic Families
- Latchup Performance Exceeds 300 mA
- ESD Performance: HBM > 2000 V; MM > 200 V, CDM > 1500 V
- Chip Complexity: 11 FETs or 3 Equivalent Gates



5-Lead SOT-353 Pinout (Top View)



Logic Symbol

MC74VHC1G66



DF SUFFIX 5-LEAD SOT-353 PACKAGE SC-88A CASE 419A-01

FUNCTION TABLE

On/Off Control Input	State of Analog Switch
L	Off
Н	On



d = Date Code

Marking Diagram

DEVICE ORDERING INFORMATION

Device Nomenclature								
Device Order Number	Motorola Circuit Indicator	Temp Range Identifier	Technology	Device Function	Package Suffix	Tape and Reel Suffix	Package Type	Tape and Reel Size
MC74VHC1G66DFT1	MC	74	VHC1G	66	DF	T1	SC-88A	7-Inch/3000 Unit

This document contains information on a product under development. Motorola reserves the right to change or discontinue this product without notice.

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristics	Symbol	Value	Unit
DC Supply Voltage	VCC	-0.5 to +7.0	V
Digital Input Voltage	VIN	−0.5 to V _{CC} +0.5	V
Analog Output Voltage	VIS	-0.5 to V _{CC} + 0.5	V
Digital Input Diode Current	lк	-20	mA
DC Supply Current, V _{CC} and GND	lcc	+25	mA
Power dissipation in still air, SC-88A †	P _D	200	mW
Lead temperature, 1 mm from case for 10 s	TL	260	°C
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	-65 to +150	°C

[†]Derating — SC-88A Package: -3 mW/°C from 65° to 125°C

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC Supply Voltage	VCC	4.5	5.5	V
Digital Input Voltage	VIN	GND	VCC	V
Analog Input Voltage	VIS	GND	VCC	V
Static or Dynamic Voltage Across Switch	V _{IO} *		100	mV
Operating Temperature Range	T _A	– 55	+125	°C
Input Rise and Fall Time ON/OFF Control Input $ V_{CC} = 3.3 V \pm 0.3 V_{CC} = 5.0 V \pm 0.5 V_{CC} = 5.0 V_{CC} = 5$	t _r , t _f /	0 0	100 20	ns/V

^{*} For voltage drops across the switch greater than 100mV (switch on), excessive V_{CC} current may be drawn; i.e. the current out of the switch may contain both V_{CC} and switch input components. The reliability of the device will be unaffected unless the Maximum Ratings are exceeded.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

			VCC	7	A = 25°	C	T _A ≤	85°C	T _A ≤ '		
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	(V)	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
VIH	Minimum High-Level Input Voltage ON/OFF Control Input	R _{ON} = Per Spec	2.0 3.0 4.5 5.5	1.5 2.1 3.15 3.85			1.5 2.1 3.15 3.85		1.5 2.1 3.15 3.85		V
V _{IL}	Maximum Low–Level Input Voltage ON/OFF Control Input	R _{ON} = Per Spec	2.0 3.0 4.5 5.5			0.5 0.9 1.35 1.65		0.5 0.9 1.35 1.65		0.5 0.9 1.35 1.65	V
I _{IN}	Maximum Input Leakage Current ON/OFF Control Input	V _{IN} = V _{CC} or GND	0 to 5.5			±0.1		±1.0		±1.0	μА
Icc	Maximum Quiescent Supply Current	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or GND $V_{IO} = 0V$	5.5			2.0		20		40	μА
RON	Maximum "ON" Resistance	$V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ $V_{IS} = V_{CC}$ or GND $I_{IS} \le 20$ mA (Figure 1)	2.0 3.0 4.5		25 12 8	50 20 15		70 30 25		100 45 35	Ω
		Endpoints $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ $V_{IS} = V_{CC}$ or GND $I_{IS} \le 20$ mA (Figure 1)	2.0 3.0 4.5		25 12 8	50 20 15		65 26 23		90 40 32	Ω
l _{OFF}	Maximum Off–Channel Leakage Current	V _{IN} = V _{IL} V _{IO} = V _{CC} or GND Switch Off (Figure 2)	5.5			0.1		0.5		1.0	μА
ION	Maximum On–Channel Leakage Current	V _{IN} = V _{IH} V _{IS} = V _{CC} or GND Switch On (Figure 3)	5.5			0.1		0.5		1.0	μА

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (C_{load} = 50 pF, Input t_{r}/t_{f} = 3.0ns)

			VCC	Т Т	T _A = 25°	С	T _A ≤	85°C	T _A ≤ '	125°C	
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	(V)	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
tPLH, tPHL	Maximum Propogation Delay, Input X to Y	Y _A = Open Figure 4	2.0 3.0 4.5 5.5		1 0 0 0	5 2 1 1		6 3 1 1		7 4 2 1	ns
[†] PLZ [,] [†] PHZ	Maximum Propogation Delay, ON/OFF Control to Analog Output	R_L = 1000 $Ω$ Figure 5	2.0 3.0 4.5 5.5		15 8 6 4	35 15 10 7		46 20 13 9		57 25 17 11	ns
tpzl, tpzh	Maximum Propogation Delay, ON/OFF Control to Analog Output	R_L = 1000 $Ω$ Figure 5	2.0 3.0 4.5 5.5		15 8 6 4	35 15 10 7		46 20 13 9		57 25 17 11	ns
C _{IN}	Maximum Input	ON/OFF Control Input	0.0		3	10		10		10	pF
	Capacitance	Contol Input = GND Analog I/O Feedthrough	5.0		4 4	10 10		10 10		10 10	

		Typical @ 25°C, V _{CC} = 5.0V	
C _{PD}	Power Dissipation Capacitance (Note 1.)	18	pF

^{1.} C_{PD} is defined as the value of the internal equivalent capacitance which is calculated from the operating current consumption without load. Average operating current can be obtained by the equation: I_{CC(OPR)} = C_{PD} • V_{CC} • f_{in} + I_{CC}. C_{PD} is used to determine the no–load dynamic power consumption; P_D = C_{PD} • V_{CC}² • f_{in} + I_{CC} • V_{CC}.

ADDITIONAL APPLICATION CHARACTERISTICS (Voltages Referenced to GND Unless Noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	vcc	Limit 25°C	Unit
BW	Maximum On–Channel Bandwidth or Minimum Frequency Response Figure 7	f_{in} = 1 MHz Sine Wave Adjust f_{in} voltage to obtain 0 dBm at VOS Increase f_{in} = frequency until dB meter reads –3dB R _L = 50 Ω , C _L = 10 pF	3.0 4.5 5.5	150 175 200	MHz
ISO _{off}	Off–Channel Feedthrough Isolation Figure 8	f_{in} = Sine Wave Adjust f_{in} voltage to obtain 0 dBm at V _{IS} f_{in} = 10 kHz, R_L = 600 Ω , C_L = 50 pF	3.0 4.5 5.5	-50 -50 -50	dB
		$f_{in} = 1.0 \text{ kHz}, R_L = 50\Omega, C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$	3.0 4.5 5.5	-40 -40 -40	
NOISE _{feed}	Feedthrough Noise Control to Switch Figure 9	$V_{in} \le 1$ MHz Square Wave ($t_{f} = t_{f} = 2ns$) Adjust R _L at setup so that $I_{S} = 0$ A R _L = 600Ω , C _L = 50 pF	3.0 4.5 5.5	45 60 130	mVpp
		$R_L = 50\Omega$, $C_L = 10 pF$	3.0 4.5 5.5	25 30 60	
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion Figure 10	$f_{\text{in}} = 1 \text{ kHz, } R_{\text{L}} = 10 \text{k}\Omega, C_{\text{L}} = 50 \text{ pF}$ $\text{THD} = \text{THDMeasured} - \text{THDSource}$ $\text{V}_{\text{IS}} = 3.0 \text{ Vpp sine wave}$ $\text{V}_{\text{IS}} = 4.0 \text{ Vpp sine wave}$ $\text{V}_{\text{IS}} = 5.0 \text{ Vpp sine wave}$	3.3 4.5 5.5	0.20 0.10 0.06	%

^{1.} CpD is defined as the value of the internal equivalent capacitance which is calculated from the operating current consumption without load. Average operating current can be obtained by the equation: ICC(OPR) = CpD • VCC • fin + ICC. CpD is used to determine the no–load dynamic power consumption; PD = CpD • VCC² • fin + ICC • VCC.

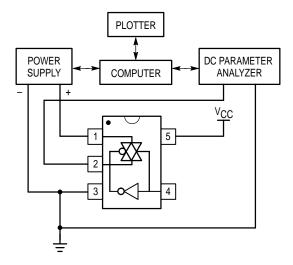


Figure 1. On Resistance Test Set-Up

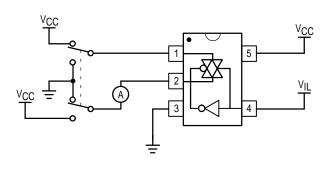


Figure 2. Maximum Off-Channel Leakage Current Test Set-Up

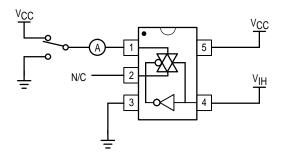


Figure 3. Maximum On-Channel Leakage Current Test Set-Up

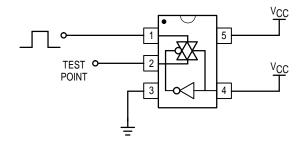


Figure 4. Propagation Delay Test Set-Up

TEST POINT

VCC

VCC

VCC

VCC

*Includes all probe and jig capacitance.

Switch to Position 1 when testing tpLz and tpzL Switch to Position 2 when testing tpHz and tpzH $\,$

Figure 5. Propagation Delay Output Enable/Disable
Test Set-Up

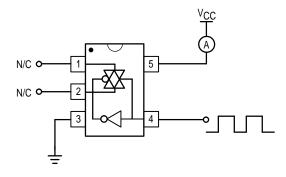


Figure 6. Power Dissipation Capacitance Test Set-Up

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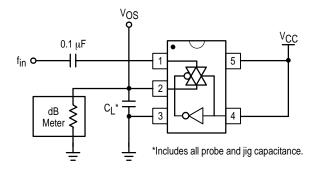


Figure 7. Maximum On-Channel Bandwidth
Test Set-Up

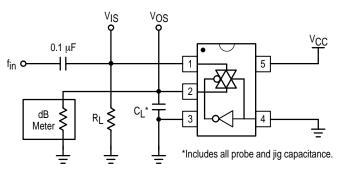


Figure 8. Off-Channel Feedthrough Isolation Test Set-Up

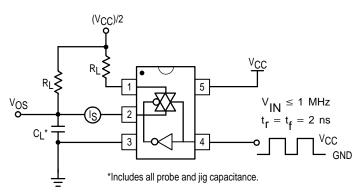


Figure 9. Feedthrough Noise, ON/OFF Control to Analog Out, Test Set-Up

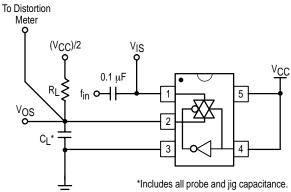


Figure 10. Total Harmonic Distortion Test Set-Up

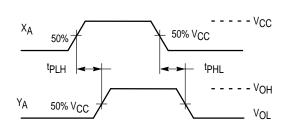


Figure 11. Propagation Delay, Analog In to Analog Out Waveforms

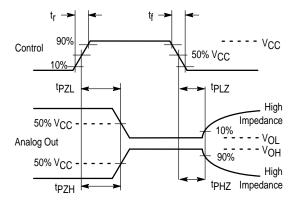
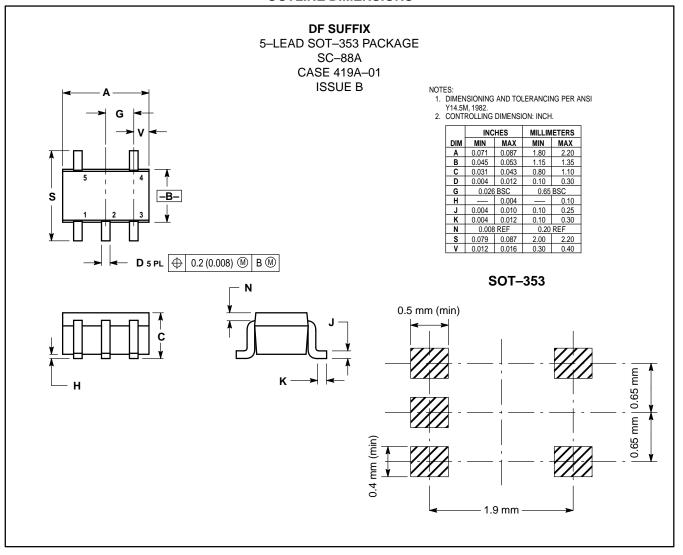


Figure 12. Propagation Delay, ON/OFF Control

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



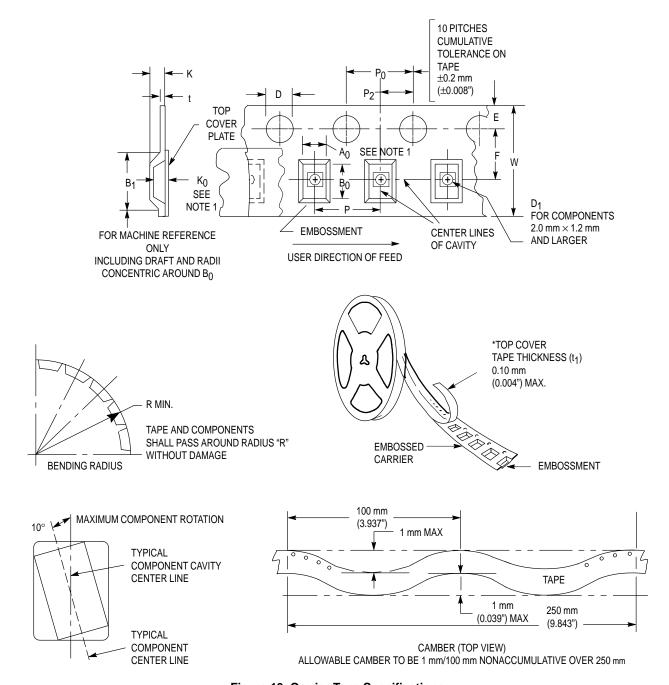


Figure 13. Carrier Tape Specifications

EMBOSSED CARRIER DIMENSIONS (See Notes 1 and 2)

Tape Size	B ₁ Max	D	D ₁	E	F	К	Р	P ₀	P ₂	R	Т	w
8 mm	4.55 mm (0.179")	1.5 +0.1/ -0.0 mm (0.059 +0.004/ -0.0")	1.0 mm Min (0.039")	1.75 ±0.1 mm (0.069 ±0.004")	3.5 ±0.5 mm (1.38 ±0.002")	2.4 mm (0.094")	4.0 ±0.10 mm (0.157 ±0.004")	4.0 ±0.1 mm (0.156 ±0.004")	2.0 ±0.1 mm (0.079 ±0.002")	25 mm (0.98")	0.3 ±0.05 mm (0.01 +0.0038/ -0.0002")	8.0 ±0.3 mm (0.315 ±0.012")

^{1.} Metric Dimensions Govern-English are in parentheses for reference only.

^{2.} A₀, B₀, and K₀ are determined by compnent size. The clearance between the components and the cavity must be within 0.05 mm min to 0.50 mm max. The component cannot rotate more than 10° within the determined cavity

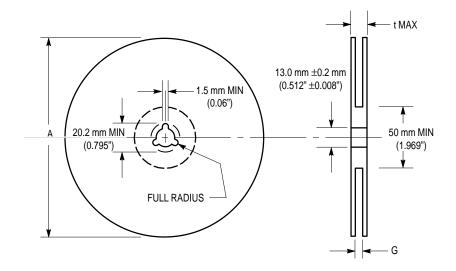


Figure 14. Reel Dimensions

REEL DIMIENSIONS

Tape Size	A Max	G	t Max
8 mm	330 mm	8.400 mm, +1.5 mm, -0.0	14.4 mm
	(14.1")	(0.33", +0.059", -0.00)	(0.56")

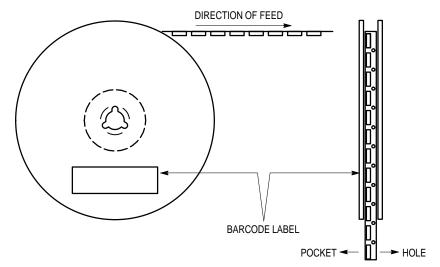


Figure 15. Reel Winding Direction

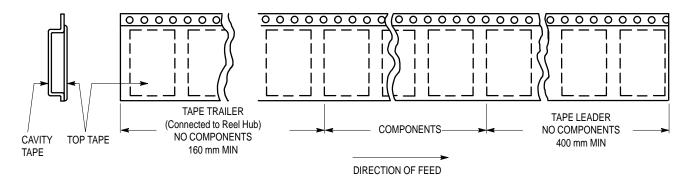


Figure 16. Tape Ends for Finished Goods

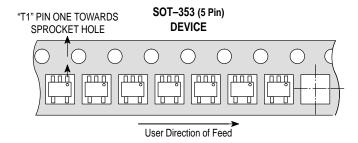


Figure 17. Reel Configuration

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