











SN74CB3Q3257

SCDS135B - SEPTEMBER 2003-REVISED JUNE 2015

# SN74CB3Q3257 4-Bit 1-of-2 FET Multiplexer/Demultiplexer 2.5-V/3.3-V Low-Voltage High-Bandwidth Bus Switch

#### **Features**

- High-Bandwidth Data Path (up to 500 MHz)
- 5-V Tolerant I/Os With Device Powered Up or Powered Down
- Low and Flat ON-State Resistance (ron) Characteristics Over Operating Range  $(r_{on} = 4 \Omega \text{ Typical})$
- Rail-to-Rail Switching on Data I/O Ports
  - 0- to 5-V Switching With 3.3-V V<sub>CC</sub>
  - 0- to 3.3-V Switching With 2.5-V V<sub>CC</sub>
- Bidirectional Data Flow With Near-Zero **Propagation Delay**
- Low Input and Output Capacitance Minimizes Loading and Signal Distortion  $(C_{io(OFF)} = 3.5 pF Typical)$
- Fast Switching Frequency (f  $\frac{1}{OF}$  = 20 MHz Maximum)
- Data and Control Inputs Provide Undershoot Clamp Diodes
- Low Power Consumption  $(I_{CC} = 0.7 \text{ mA Typical})$
- V<sub>CC</sub> Operating Range From 2.3 V to 3.6 V
- Data I/Os Support 0- to 5-V Signaling Levels (0.8 V, 1.2 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V, 5 V)
- Control Inputs Can Be Driven by TTL or 5-V/3.3-V CMOS Outputs
- Ioff Supports Partial-Power-Down Mode Operation
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, Class II
- ESD Performance Tested Per JESD 22
  - 2000-V Human Body Model (A114-B, Class II)
  - 1000-V Charged-Device Model (C101)
- Supports Both Digital and Analog Applications: USB Interface, Differential Signal Interface, Bus Isolation, Low-Distortion Signal Gating (1)
- (1) For additional information regarding the performance characteristics of the CB3Q family, refer to the TI application report, CBT-C, CB3T, and CB3Q Signal-Switch Families, SCDA008.

## 2 Applications

- IP Phones: Wired and Wireless
- **Optical Modules**
- Optical Networking: Video Over Fiber and EPON
- Private Branch Exchange (PBX)
- WiMAX and Wireless Infrastructure Equipment

## 3 Description

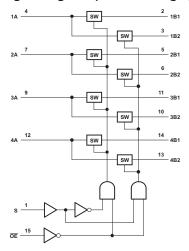
The SN74CB3Q3257 device is a high-bandwidth FET bus switch utilizing a charge pump to elevate the gate voltage of the pass transistor, providing a low and flat ON-state resistance (r<sub>on</sub>).

#### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
SN74CB3Q3257D	SOIC (16)	9.90 mm × 3.91 mm
SN74CB3Q3257DB	SSOP (6)	6.20 mm × 5.30 mm
SN74CB3Q3257DGV	TVSOP (16)	3.60 mm × 4.40 mm
SN74CB3Q3257DBQ	SSOP (16)	4.90 mm × 3.90 mm
SN74CB3Q3257PW	TSSOP (16)	5.00 mm × 4.40 mm
SN74CB3Q3257RGY	VQFN (16)	4.00 mm × 3.50 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

#### Logic Diagram (Positive Logic)





## **Table of Contents**

1	Features		8.3 Feature Description      8.4 Device Functional Modes	
2	Applications 1  Description 1	9	Application and Implementation	10
4	Revision History		9.1 Application Information	
5 6	Pin Configuration and Functions	10	Power Supply Recommendations	
	6.1       Absolute Maximum Ratings       4         6.2       ESD Ratings       4         6.3       Recommended Operating Conditions       4         6.4       Thermal Information       4         6.5       Electrical Characteristics       5         6.6       Switching Characteristics       5	11	Layout	1 <sup>1</sup> 1 <sup>2</sup> 12
7 8	6.7 Typical Characteristics       6         Parameter Measurement Information       7         Detailed Description       8         8.1 Overview       8         8.2 Functional Block Diagram       9	13	12.3 Trademarks	12 12

## 4 Revision History

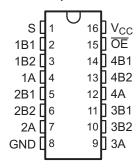
Cł	hanges from Revision A (November 2003) to Revision B	Page
•	Removed Ordering Information table.	1
•	Added Device Information table, Pin Configuration and Functions section, ESD Ratings table, Feature Description section, Device Functional Modes, Application and Implementation section, Power Supply Recommendations section, Layout section, Device and Documentation Support section, and Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable	
	Information section	1

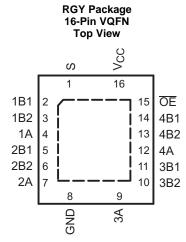
Product Folder Links: SN74CB3Q3257



## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions

D, DB, DGV, DBQ, or PW Package 16-Pin SOIC, SSOP TVSOP, or TSSOP Top View





#### **Pin Functions**

PIN		1/0	DESCRIPTION			
NAME	NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION			
S	1	I	Select Pin			
1B1	2	I/O	Channel 1 I/O 1			
1B2	3	I/O	Channel 1 I/O 2			
1A	4	I/O	Channel 1 common			
2B1	5	I/O	Channel 2 I/O 1			
2B2	6	I/O	Channel 2 I/O 2			
2A	7	I/O	Channel 2 common			
GND	8	_	Ground			
3A	9	I/O	Channel 3 common			
3B2	10	I/O	Channel 3 I/O 2			
3B1	11	I/O	Channel 3 I/O 1			
4A	12	I/O	Channel 4 common			
4B2	13	I/O	Channel 4 I/O 2			
4B1	14	I/O	Channel 4 I/O 1			
ŌĒ	15	I _	Output Enable (Active Low)			
V <sub>CC</sub>	16	_	Power			



## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage		-0.5	4.6	V
$V_{IN}$	Control input voltage (2)(3)		-0.5	7	V
V <sub>I/O</sub>	Switch I/O voltage <sup>(2)(3)(4)</sup>		-0.5	7	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Control input clamp current	V <sub>IN</sub> < 0		<b>-</b> 50	mA
I <sub>I/OK</sub>	I/O port clamp current	V <sub>I/O</sub> < 0		<b>-</b> 50	mA
I <sub>IO</sub>	ON-state switch current			±64	mA
	Continuous current through V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			±100	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature		-65	150	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) All voltages are with respect to ground, unless otherwise specified.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
		Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 (1)	2000	
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	1000	V

<sup>(1)</sup> JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

#### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage		2.3	3.6	V
V Lligh level control input voltege		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.7	5.5	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level control input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2	5.5	
.,	Law laws and and an investment	$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	0	0.7	V
$V_{IL}$	Low-level control input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	0	8.0	V
V <sub>I/O</sub>	Data input/output voltage		0	5.5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature		-40	85	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> All unused control inputs of the device must be held at V<sub>CC</sub> or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs, SCBA004.

#### 6.4 Thermal Information

					SN74CB3Q325	7		
THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		D (SOIC)	DB (SSOP)	DBQ (SSOP)	DGV (TVSOP)	PW (TSSOP)	RGY (VQFN)	UNIT
		16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	73	82	90	120	108	39	°C/W

For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.

<sup>(3)</sup> The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

<sup>(4)</sup>  $V_I$  and  $V_O$  are used to denote specific conditions for  $V_{I/O}$ .

<sup>(2)</sup> JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.



#### 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

PA	RAMETER		TEST CONDITIO	NS	MIN TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT	
V <sub>IK</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V,	I <sub>I</sub> = -18 mA			-1.8	V	
I <sub>IN</sub>	Control inputs	$V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V},$	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ to } 5.5 \text{ V}$			±1	μΑ	
I <sub>OZ</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V,	$V_O = 0 \text{ to } 5.5 \text{ V},$ $V_I = 0,$	Switch OFF, $V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or GND		±1	μΑ	
I <sub>off</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0,	$V_{O} = 0 \text{ to } 5.5 \text{ V},$	V <sub>I</sub> = 0		1	μA	
I <sub>CC</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V,	$I_{I/O} = 0$ , Switch ON or OFF,	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or GND	0.7	1.5	mA	
$\Delta I_{CC}^{(4)}$	Control inputs	$V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V},$	One input at 3 V,	Other inputs at V <sub>CC</sub> or GND		30	μΑ	
I <sub>CCD</sub> <sup>(5)</sup>	Per control input	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V, A and B p Control input switching		0.3	0.35	mA/ MHz		
C <sub>in</sub>	Control inputs	$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V},$	$V_{IN} = 5.5 \text{ V}, 3.3 \text{ V}, \text{ or}$	0	2.5	3.5	pF	
C	A port	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V,	Switch OFF, $V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or GND,	$V_{I/O} = 5.5 \text{ V}, 3.3 \text{ V}, \text{ or } 0$	5.5	7	pF	
C <sub>io(OFF)</sub>	B port	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V,	Switch OFF, $V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or GND,	$V_{I/O} = 5.5 \text{ V}, 3.3 \text{ V}, \text{ or } 0$	3.5	5	pF	
_	A port	V 22V	Switch ON,	V 55 V 22 V or 0	10.5	13	~F	
C <sub>io(ON)</sub>	B port	$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V},$	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or GND,	$V_{I/O} = 5.5 \text{ V}, 3.3 \text{ V}, \text{ or } 0$		13	pF	
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V},$	$V_{I} = 0,$	$I_O = 30 \text{ mA}$	4	8		
r <sub>on</sub> (6)		TYP at $V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ $V_I =$	V <sub>I</sub> = 1.7 V,	I <sub>O</sub> = -15 mA	4	9	Ω	
Ion`′		V - 2 V	$V_I = 0$ ,	$I_O = 30 \text{ mA}$	4	6	12	
		$V_{CC} = 3 V$	$V_1 = 2.4 V,$	$I_O = -15 \text{ mA}$	4	8	1	

- $V_{IN}$  and  $I_{IN}$  refer to control inputs.  $V_{I}$ ,  $V_{O}$ ,  $I_{I}$ , and  $I_{O}$  refer to data terminals. All typical values are at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V (unless otherwise noted),  $T_{A}$  = 25°C.
- For I/O ports, the parameter  $I_{\text{OZ}}$  includes the input leakage current.
- This is the increase in supply current for each input that is at the specified TTL voltage level, rather than  $V_{CC}$  or GND.
- This parameter specifies the dynamic power-supply current associated with the operating frequency of a single control input (see Figure 2).
- Measured by the voltage drop between the A and B terminals at the indicated current through the switch. ON-state resistance is determined by the lower of the voltages of the two (A or B) terminals.

### 6.6 Switching Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 3)

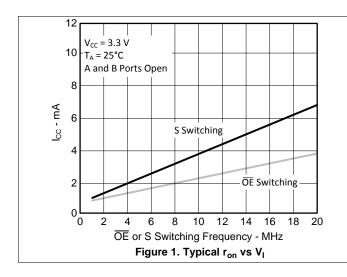
PARAMETER	FROM	TO $\pm 0.2 \text{ V}$		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		UNIT	
	(INPUT)	(OUTPUT)	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
f OE or fS <sup>(1)</sup>	OE or S	A or B		10		20	MHz
t <sub>pd</sub> (2)	A or B	B or A		0.12		0.2	ns
t <sub>pd(s)</sub>	S	Α	1.5	6.5	1.5	5.5	ns
	S	В	1.5	6.5	1.5	5.5	20
t <sub>en</sub>	ŌĒ	A or B	1.5	6.5	1.5	5.5	ns
	S	В	1	6	1	6	20
t <sub>dis</sub>	ŌE	A or B	1	6	1	6	ns

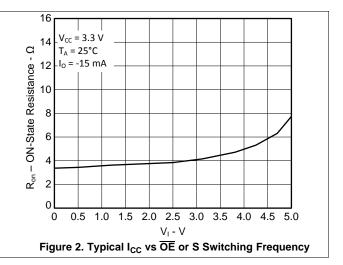
(1) Maximum switching frequency for control inputs ( $V_O > V_{CC}$ ,  $V_I = 5$  V,  $R_L \ge 1$  M $\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 0$ ).

The propagation delay is the calculated RC time constant of the typical on-state resistance of the switch and the specified load capacitance, when driven by an ideal voltage source (zero output impedance).



## 6.7 Typical Characteristics

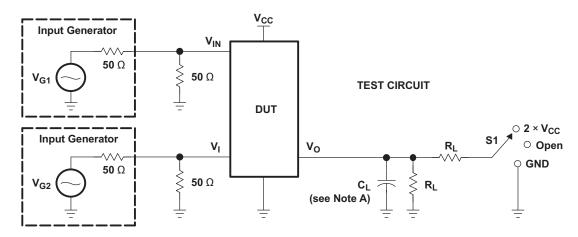




 $V_{CC}$ 

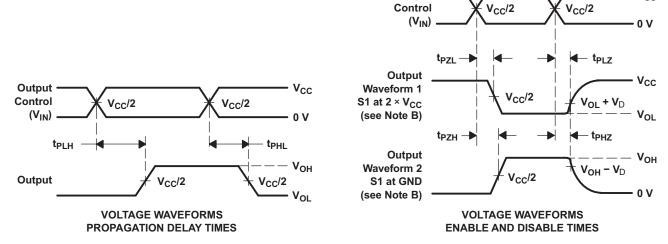


#### 7 Parameter Measurement Information



TEST	V <sub>CC</sub>	<b>S</b> 1	R <sub>L</sub>	VI	CL	$\mathbf{V}_{\!\Delta}$
t <sub>pd(s)</sub>	2.5 V ± 0.2 V	Open	<b>500</b> Ω	V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	30 pF	
-pa(s)	3.3 V ± 0.3 V	Open	<b>500</b> Ω	V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	50 pF	
t <sub>PLZ</sub> /t <sub>PZL</sub>	2.5 V ± 0.2 V	2 × V <sub>CC</sub>	<b>500</b> Ω	GND	30 pF	0.15 V
PLZ/ PZL	3.3 V ± 0.3 V	2 × V <sub>CC</sub>	<b>500</b> Ω	GND	50 pF	0.3 V
t <sub>PHZ</sub> /t <sub>PZH</sub>	2.5 V ± 0.2 V	GND	500 Ω	V <sub>CC</sub>	30 pF	0.15 V
	3.3 V ± 0.3 V	GND	<b>500</b> Ω	V <sub>CC</sub>	50 pF	0.3 V

Output



- NOTES: A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.
  - B. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high, except when disabled by the output control.
  - C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR $\leq$  10 MHz,  $Z_0 = 50$  W,  $t_r \leq$  2.5 ns.  $t_f \leq$  2.5 ns.
  - D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.
  - E. t<sub>PLZ</sub> and t<sub>PHZ</sub> are the same as t<sub>dis</sub>
  - F.  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$  are the same as  $t_{en}$
  - G. tplh and tphl are the same as tpd(s). The tpd propagation delay is the calculated RC time constant of the typical ON-state resistance of the switch and the specified load capacitance, when driven by an ideal voltage source (zero output impedance).
  - H. All parameters and waveforms are not applicable to all devices.

Figure 3. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



## 8 Detailed Description

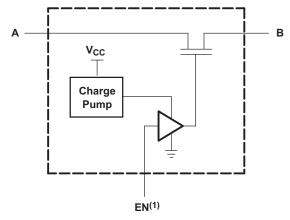
#### 8.1 Overview

The SN74CB3Q3257 device is a high-bandwidth FET bus switch using a charge pump to elevate the gate voltage of the pass transistor, providing a low and flat ON-state resistance (r<sub>on</sub>). The low and flat ON-state resistance allows for minimal propagation delay and supports rail-to-rail switching on the data input/output (I/O) ports. The device also features low data I/O capacitance to minimize capacitive loading and signal distortion on the data bus. Specifically designed to support high-bandwidth applications, the SN74CB3Q3257 device provides an optimized interface solution ideally suited for broadband communications, networking, and data-intensive computing systems.

The SN74CB3Q3257 device is organized as two 1-of-4 multiplexers/demultiplexers with separate output-enable (1OE, 2OE) inputs. The select (S0, S1) inputs control the data path of each multiplexer/demultiplexer. When OE is low, the associated multiplexer/demultiplexer is enabled, and the A port is connected to the B port, allowing bidirectional data flow between ports. When OE is high, the associated multiplexer/demultiplexer is disabled, and a high-impedance state exists between the A and B ports.

This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using I<sub>off</sub>. The I<sub>off</sub> circuitry prevents damaging current backflow through the device when it is powered down. The device has isolation during power off.

To ensure the high-impedance state during power up or power down,  $\overline{OE}$  should be tied to  $V_{CC}$  through a pullup resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sinking capability of the driver.

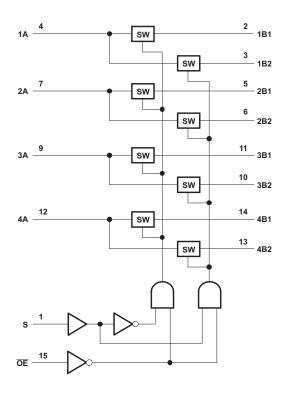


(1) EN is the internal enable signal applied to the switch.

Figure 4. Simplified Schematic, Each FET Switch (SW)



### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



### 8.3 Feature Description

The SN74CB3Q3257 device has a high-bandwidth data path (up to 500 MHz) and has 5-V tolerant I/Os with the device powered up or powered down. It also has low and flat ON-state resistance ( $r_{on}$ ) characteristics over operating range ( $r_{on}$  = 4  $\Omega$  Typical).

This device also has rail-to-rail switching on data I/O ports for 0- to 5-V switching with 3.3-V  $V_{CC}$  and 0- to 3.3-V switching with 2.5-V  $V_{CC}$  as well as bidirectional data flow with near-zero propagation delay and low input/output capacitance that minimizes loading and signal distortion ( $C_{io(OFF)} = 3.5$  pF Typical).

The SN74CB3Q3257 also provides a fast switching frequency ( $f_{\overline{OE}}$  = 20 MHz Max) with data and control inputs that provide undershoot clamp diodes as well as low power consumption ( $I_{CC}$  = 0.6 mA Typical).

The  $V_{CC}$  operating range is from 2.3 V to 3.6 V and the data I/Os support 0- to 5-V signal levels of (0.8-V, 1.2-V, 1.5-V, 1.8-V, 2.5-V, 3.3-V, 5-V).

The control inputs can be driven by TTL or 5-V / 3.3-V CMOS outputs as well as  $I_{\text{off}}$  Supports Partial-Power-Down Mode Operation.

#### 8.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 1 lists the functional modes of the SN74CB3Q3257.

**Table 1. Function Table** 

INP	UTS	INPUT/OUTPUT	FUNCTION
ŌĒ	S	Α	FUNCTION
L	L	B1	A port = B1 port
L	Н	B2	A port = B2 port
Н	Х	Z	Disconnect



## 9 Application and Implementation

#### NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 9.1 Application Information

The SN74CB3Q3257 can be used to multiplex and demultiplex up to 4 channels simultaneously in a 2:1 configuration. The application shown here is a 4-bit bus being multiplexed between two devices. the  $\overline{OE}$  and S pins are used to control the chip from the bus controller. This is a very generic example, and could apply to many situations. If an application requires less than 4 bits, be sure to tie the A side to either high or low on unused channels.

### 9.2 Typical Application

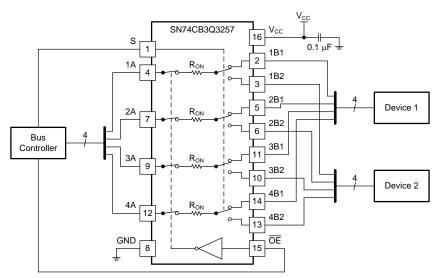


Figure 5. Typical Application of the SN74CB3Q3257

#### 9.2.1 Design Requirements

- 1. Recommended Input Conditions:
  - For specified high and low levels, see V<sub>IH</sub> and V<sub>IL</sub> in *Recommended Operating Conditions*.
  - Inputs and outputs are overvoltage tolerant slowing them to go as high as 4.6 V at any valid V<sub>CC</sub>.
- 2. Recommended Output Conditions:
  - Load currents should not exceed ±128 mA per channel.
- 3. Frequency Selection Criterion:
  - Maximum frequency tested is 500 MHz.
  - Added trace resistance/capacitance can reduce maximum frequency capability; use layout practices as directed in Layout.

## 9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The 0.1-µF capacitor should be place as close as possible to the device.



## **Typical Application (continued)**

#### 9.2.3 Application Curve

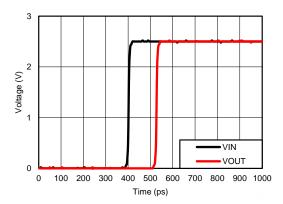


Figure 6. Propagation Delay ( $t_{pd}$ ) Simulation Result at  $V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ .

## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

The power supply can be any voltage between the minimum and maximum supply voltage rating listed in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table.

Each  $V_{CC}$  terminal should have a good bypass capacitor to prevent power disturbance. For devices with a single supply, a 0.1- $\mu$ F bypass capacitor is recommended. If multiple pins are labeled  $V_{CC}$ , then a 0.01- $\mu$ F or 0.022- $\mu$ F capacitor is recommended for each  $V_{CC}$  because the  $V_{CC}$  pins are tied together internally. For devices with dual-supply pins operating at different voltages, for example  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{DD}$ , a 0.1- $\mu$ F bypass capacitor is recommended for each supply pin. To reject different frequencies of noise, use multiple bypass capacitors in parallel. Capacitors with values of 0.1  $\mu$ F and 1  $\mu$ F are commonly used in parallel. The bypass capacitor should be installed as close to the power terminal as possible for best results.

### 11 Layout

#### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

Reflections and matching are closely related to the loop antenna theory but are different enough to be discussed separately from the theory. When a PCB trace turns a corner at a 90° angle, a reflection can occur. A reflection occurs primarily because of the change of width of the trace. At the apex of the turn, the trace width increases to 1.414 times the width. This increase upsets the transmission-line characteristics, especially the distributed capacitance and self–inductance of the trace which results in the reflection. Not all PCB traces can be straight and therefore some traces must turn corners. Figure 7 shows progressively better techniques of rounding corners. Only the last example (BEST) maintains constant trace width and minimizes reflections.

#### 11.2 Layout Example

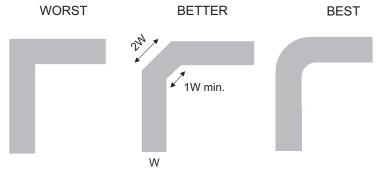


Figure 7. Trace Example

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## 12 Device and Documentation Support

#### 12.1 Documentation Support

#### 12.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs, SCBA004
- Selecting the Right Texas Instruments Signal Switch, SZZA030

### 12.2 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

TI E2E™ Online Community T's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

**Design Support** *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

#### 12.3 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

#### 12.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

#### 12.5 Glossary

SLYZ022 — TI Glossary.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.





24-Apr-2015

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
74CB3Q3257DBQRE4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DBQ	16	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BU257	Samples
74CB3Q3257DBQRG4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DBQ	16	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BU257	Samples
74CB3Q3257RGYRG4	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	16	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BU257	Samples
SN74CB3Q3257DBQR	ACTIVE	SSOP	DBQ	16	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BU257	Samples
SN74CB3Q3257DGVR	ACTIVE	TVSOP	DGV	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	BU257	Samples
SN74CB3Q3257PW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	BU257	Samples
SN74CB3Q3257PWE4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	BU257	Samples
SN74CB3Q3257PWG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	BU257	Samples
SN74CB3Q3257PWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU   CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	BU257	Samples
SN74CB3Q3257PWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	BU257	Samples
SN74CB3Q3257RGYR	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	16	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	BU257	Samples

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.



## **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

24-Apr-2015

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above. **Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight

- in homogeneous material)
- (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/Ball Finish Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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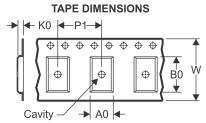
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

## **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





_		
		Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
		Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
		Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
	W	Overall width of the carrier tape
Γ	P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



## \*All dimensions are nominal

All difficults are nominal												
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN74CB3Q3257DGVR	TVSOP	DGV	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.8	4.0	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74CB3Q3257PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74CB3Q3257PWRG4	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74CB3Q3257RGYR	VQFN	RGY	16	3000	330.0	12.4	3.8	4.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q1

www.ti.com 29-Apr-2014



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74CB3Q3257DGVR	TVSOP	DGV	16	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
SN74CB3Q3257PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	364.0	364.0	27.0
SN74CB3Q3257PWRG4	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
SN74CB3Q3257RGYR	VQFN	RGY	16	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0

## DGV (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

#### **24 PINS SHOWN**

#### **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE**



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0,15 per side.

D. Falls within JEDEC: 24/48 Pins – MO-153 14/16/20/56 Pins – MO-194 PW (R-PDSO-G16)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M—1994.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0,15 each side.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0,25 each side.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153



# PW (R-PDSO-G16)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
- E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.





NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. QFN (Quad Flatpack No-Lead) package configuration.
- D. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
- E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
- Pin 1 identifiers are located on both top and bottom of the package and within the zone indicated. The Pin 1 identifiers are either a molded, marked, or metal feature.
- G. Package complies to JEDEC MO-241 variation BA.



## RGY (R-PVQFN-N16)

### PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD

#### THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No—Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



Bottom View

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

4206353-3/P 03/14

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters



# RGY (R-PVQFN-N16)

## PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, Quad Flat—Pack QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com <a href="https://www.ti.com">http://www.ti.com</a>.
- E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
- F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for minimum solder mask web tolerances between signal pads.



## DBQ (R-PDSO-G16)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

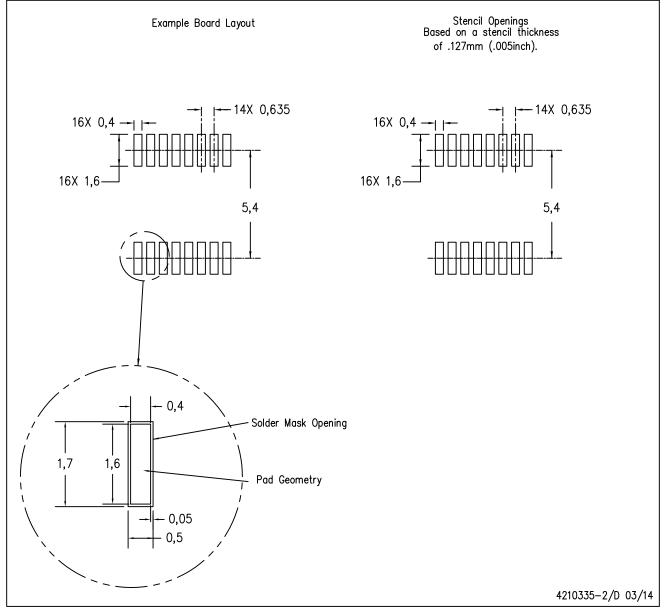


- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15) per side.
- D. Falls within JEDEC MO-137 variation AB.



DBQ (R-PDSO-G16)

# PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.



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