

## FEATURES

- Available in SOT23-5 Package
- $\pm 1\text{-V}$  to  $\pm 6\text{-V}$  Dual-Supply Operation
- Specified ON-State Resistance:
  - 25  $\Omega$  Max With  $\pm 5\text{-V}$  Supply
  - 35  $\Omega$  Max With  $\pm 3.3\text{-V}$  Supply
  - 47  $\Omega$  Max With  $\pm 1.8\text{-V}$  Supply
- Specified Low OFF-Leakage Currents:
  - 5 nA at 25°C
  - 10 nA at 85°C
- Specified Low ON-Leakage Currents:
  - 5 nA at 25°C
  - 10 nA at 85°C
- Low Charge Injection: 13 pC ( $\pm 5\text{-V}$  Supply)
- Fast Switching Speed:  $t_{\text{ON}} = 85 \text{ ns}$ ,  $t_{\text{OFF}} = 50 \text{ ns}$  ( $\pm 5\text{-V}$  Supply)
- Break-Before-Make Operation ( $t_{\text{ON}} > t_{\text{OFF}}$ )

## DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION

The TS12A4516/TS12A4517 are single pole/single throw (SPST), low-voltage, dual-supply CMOS analog switches, with very low switch ON-state resistance. The TS12A4516 is normally open (NO). The TS12A4517 is normally closed (NC).

These CMOS switches can operate continuously with a dual supplies between  $\pm 1 \text{ V}$  and  $\pm 6 \text{ V}$  [ $(2 \text{ V} < (V_+ - V_-) < 12 \text{ V})$ ]. Each switch can handle rail-to-rail analog signals. The OFF-leakage current maximum is only 5 nA at 25°C or 10 nA at 85°C.

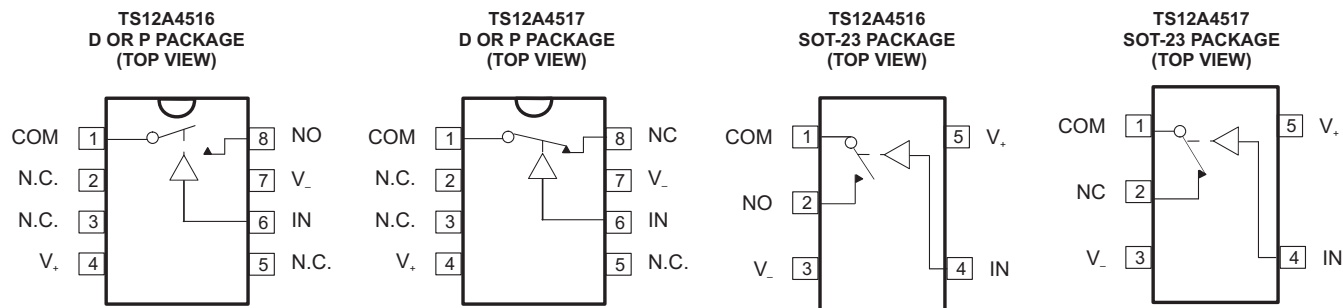
For pin-compatible parts for use with single supply, see the TS12A4514/TS12A4515.

## ORDERING INFORMATION

T <sub>A</sub>	PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING		
-40°C to 85°C	PDIP – P	TS12A4516P	TS12A4516P		
	SOIC	8 pin	TS12A4516D	YD516	
		5 pin	TS12A4516DR		
	-40°C to 85°C	PDIP – P	TS12A4517P	TS12A4517P	
		SOIC	8 pin	TS12A4517D	YD517
			5 pin	TS12A4517DR	

(1) Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at [www.ti.com/sc/package](http://www.ti.com/sc/package).

## PIN CONFIGURATIONS



INPUT	SWITCH STATE	
	TS12A4516	TS12A4517
LOW	OFF	ON
HIGH	ON	OFF

N.C. = Not internally connected  
NC = Normally closed  
NO = Normally open



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.

**TS12A4516, TS12A4517**  
**DUAL SUPPLY, LOW ON-STATE RESISTANCE**  
**SPST CMOS ANALOG SWITCHES**

SCDS236–DECEMBER 2006

**Absolute Minimum and Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

voltages referenced to V<sub>-</sub>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>+</sub>	Supply voltage range	-0.3	13	V
V <sub>NC</sub> V <sub>NO</sub> V <sub>COM</sub>	Analog voltage range <sup>(3)</sup>	-0.3	V <sub>+</sub> + 0.3	V
	Continuous current into any terminal		±20	mA
	Peak current, NO or COM (pulsed at 1 ms, 10% duty cycle)		±30	mA
	ESD per method 3015.7		>2000	V
	Continuous power dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C)	8-pin plastic DIP (derate 9.09 mW/°C above 70°C)	727	mW
		8-pin SOIC (derate 5.88 mW/°C above 70°C)	471	
		5-pin SOT23-5 (derate 7.1 mW/°C above 70°C)	571	
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating temperature range	-40	85	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65	150	°C
	Lead temperature (soldering, 10 s)		300	°C

- (1) 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) The algebraic convention, whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value is a maximum
- (3) Voltages exceeding V<sub>+</sub> or GND on any signal terminal are clamped by internal diodes. Limit forward-diode current to maximum current rating.

**Electrical Characteristics for  $\pm 5\text{-V}$  Supply<sup>(1)</sup>**

$V_+ = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = -4.5\text{ V to }-5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
<b>Analog Switch</b>							
Analog signal range	$V_{\text{COM}}, V_{\text{NO}}, V_{\text{NC}}$			$V_-$		$V_+$	V
ON-state resistance	$r_{\text{on}}$	$V_+ = 4.5\text{ V}, V_- = -4.5\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = 3.5\text{ V},$ $I_{\text{COM}} = 20\text{ mA}$	25°C	12		20	$\Omega$
			Full			25	
ON-state resistance flatness	$r_{\text{on(flat)}}$	$V_+ = 4.5\text{ V}, V_- = -4.5\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = -3.5\text{ V}, 0\text{ V}, 3.5\text{ V},$ $I_{\text{COM}} = 20\text{ mA}$	25°C	1.2		2.5	$\Omega$
			Full			3	
NO, NC OFF leakage current <sup>(3)</sup>	$I_{\text{NO(OFF)}},$ $I_{\text{NC(OFF)}}$	$V_+ = 5.5\text{ V}, V_- = -5.5\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = 4.5\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{NO}} \text{ or } V_{\text{NC}} = -4.5\text{ V}$	25°C			5	nA
			Full			10	
COM OFF leakage current <sup>(3)</sup>	$I_{\text{COM(OFF)}}$	$V_+ = 5.5\text{ V}, V_- = -5.5\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = -4.5\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{NO}} \text{ or } V_{\text{NC}} = 4.5\text{ V}$	25°C			5	nA
			Full			10	
COM ON leakage current <sup>(3)</sup>	$I_{\text{COM(ON)}}$	$V_+ = 5.5\text{ V}, V_- = -5.5\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = 5.5\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{NO}} \text{ or } V_{\text{NC}} = \text{open}$	25°C			5	nA
			Full			10	
<b>Digital Control Input (IN)</b>							
Input logic high	$V_{\text{IH}}$		Full			2.5	V
Input logic low	$V_{\text{IL}}$		Full	1.8			V
Input leakage current	$I_{\text{IH}}, I_{\text{IL}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_+, 0\text{ V}$	Full			0.010	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>Dynamic</b>							
Turn-on time	$t_{\text{ON}}$	See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>	25°C	58		75	ns
			Full			85	
Turn-off time	$t_{\text{OFF}}$	See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>	25°C	28		45	ns
			Full			50	
Charge injection <sup>(4)</sup>	$Q_{\text{C}}$	$C_{\text{L}} = 1\text{ nF}, V_{\text{NO}} = 0\text{ V},$ $R_{\text{S}} = 0\text{ }\Omega$ , See <a href="#">Figure 1</a>	25°C	-13			pC
NO, NC OFF capacitance	$C_{\text{NO(OFF)}},$ $C_{\text{NC(OFF)}}$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	25°C		5.5		pF
COM OFF capacitance	$C_{\text{COM(OFF)}}$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	25°C		5.5		pF
COM ON capacitance	$C_{\text{COM(ON)}}$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	25°C		16		pF
Digital input capacitance	$C_{\text{I}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_+, 0\text{ V}$	25°C		1.5		pF
Bandwidth	BW	$R_{\text{L}} = 50\text{ }\Omega, C_{\text{L}} = 15\text{ pF},$ $V_{\text{NO}} = 1\text{ V}_{\text{RMS}}, f = 100\text{ kHz}$	25°C		464		MHz
OFF isolation	$O_{\text{ISO}}$	$R_{\text{L}} = 50\text{ }\Omega, C_{\text{L}} = 15\text{ pF},$ $V_{\text{NO}} = 1\text{ V}_{\text{RMS}}, f = 1\text{ MHz}$	25°C		-83		dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD	$R_{\text{L}} = 600\text{ }\Omega, C_{\text{L}} = 15\text{ pF},$ $V_{\text{NO}} = 1\text{ V}_{\text{RMS}}, f = 20\text{ kHz}$	25°C		0.07		%
<b>Supply</b>							
$V_+$ supply current	$I_+$	$V_{\text{IN}} = 0\text{ V or } V_+$	25°C			70	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full			80	
$V_-$ supply current	$I_-$	$V_{\text{IN}} = 0\text{ V or } V_+$	25°C			-70	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full			-80	

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

(2) Typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

(3) Leakage parameters are 100% tested at maximum-rated hot operating temperature, and are ensured by correlation at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

(4) Specified by design, not production tested

# TS12A4516, TS12A4517

## DUAL SUPPLY, LOW ON-STATE RESISTANCE

### SPST CMOS ANALOG SWITCHES

SCDS236–DECEMBER 2006

#### Electrical Characteristics for $\pm 3.3\text{-V}$ Supply<sup>(1)</sup>

$V_+ = 3.0\text{ V to } 3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = -3.0\text{ V to } -3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } 85^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
<b>Analog Switch</b>							
Analog signal range	$V_{\text{COM}}, V_{\text{NO}}, V_{\text{NC}}$			$V_-$		$V_+$	V
ON-state resistance	$r_{\text{on}}$	$V_+ = 3.0\text{ V}, V_- = -3.0\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = 3\text{ V},$ $I_{\text{COM}} = 20\text{ mA}$	25°C		17	25	$\Omega$
			Full			35	
ON-state resistance flatness	$r_{\text{on(flat)}}$	$V_{\text{COM}} = -2\text{ V}, 0\text{ V}, +2\text{ V},$ $I_{\text{COM}} = 20\text{ mA}$	25°C		9	13	$\Omega$
			Full			4	
NO, NC OFF leakage current <sup>(3)</sup>	$I_{\text{NO(OFF)}},$ $I_{\text{NC(OFF)}}$	$V_+ = 3.6\text{ V}, V_- = -3.6\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = 3\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{NO}} \text{ or } V_{\text{NC}} = -3\text{ V}$	25°C			5	nA
			Full			10	
COM OFF leakage current <sup>(3)</sup>	$I_{\text{COM(OFF)}}$	$V_+ = 3.6\text{ V}, V_- = -3.6\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = -3\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{NO}} \text{ or } V_{\text{NC}} = 3\text{ V}$	25°C			5	nA
			Full			10	
COM ON leakage current <sup>(3)</sup>	$I_{\text{COM(ON)}}$	$V_+ = 3.6\text{ V}, V_- = -3.6\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = 3.6\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{NO}} \text{ or } V_{\text{NC}} = \text{open}$	25°C			5	nA
			Full			10	
<b>Digital Control Input (IN)</b>							
Input logic high	$V_{\text{IH}}$		Full			1.75	V
Input logic low	$V_{\text{IL}}$		Full	0.8			V
Input leakage current	$I_{\text{IH}}, I_{\text{IL}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_+, 0\text{ V}$	Full			0.01	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>Dynamic</b>							
Turn-on time	$t_{\text{ON}}$	see <a href="#">Figure 2</a>	25°C		65	85	ns
			Full			95	
Turn-off time	$t_{\text{OFF}}$	see <a href="#">Figure 2</a>	25°C		37	60	ns
			Full			70	
Charge injection <sup>(4)</sup>	$Q_{\text{C}}$	$C_{\text{L}} = 1\text{ nF}, V_{\text{NO}} = 0\text{ V},$ $R_{\text{S}} = 0\text{ }\Omega$ , See <a href="#">Figure 1</a>	25°C		-7.5		pC
NO, NC OFF capacitance	$C_{\text{NO(OFF)}},$ $C_{\text{NC(OFF)}}$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	25°C		5.5		pF
COM OFF capacitance	$C_{\text{COM(OFF)}}$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	25°C		5.5		pF
COM ON capacitance	$C_{\text{COM(ON)}}$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	25°C		16		pF
Digital input capacitance	$C_{\text{I}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_+, 0\text{ V}$	25°C		1.5		pF
Bandwidth	BW	$R_{\text{L}} = 50\text{ }\Omega, C_{\text{L}} = 15\text{ pF},$ $V_{\text{NO}} = 1\text{ V}_{\text{RMS}}, f = 100\text{ kHz}$	25°C		464		MHz
OFF isolation	$O_{\text{ISO}}$	$R_{\text{L}} = 50\text{ }\Omega, C_{\text{L}} = 15\text{ pF},$ $V_{\text{NO}} = 1\text{ V}_{\text{RMS}}, f = 100\text{ kHz}$	25°C		-83		dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD	$R_{\text{L}} = 600\text{ }\Omega, C_{\text{L}} = 15\text{ pF},$ $V_{\text{NO}} = 1\text{ V}_{\text{RMS}}, f = 20\text{ kHz}$	25°C		0.10		%
<b>Supply</b>							
$V_+$ supply current	$I_+$	$V_{\text{IN}} = 0\text{ V or } V_+$	25°C			40	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full			45	
$V_-$ supply current	$I_-$	$V_{\text{IN}} = 0\text{ V or } V_+$	25°C		-40		$\mu\text{A}$
			Full		45		

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

(2) Typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

(3) Leakage parameters are 100% tested at maximum-rated hot operating temperature, and are ensured by correlation at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

(4) Specified by design, not production tested

### Electrical Characteristics for $\pm 1.8\text{-V}$ Supply<sup>(1)</sup>

$V_+ = 1.65\text{ V}$  to  $1.95\text{ V}$ ,  $V_- = -1.65\text{ V}$  to  $-1.95\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
<b>Analog Switch</b>							
Analog signal range	$V_{\text{COM}}, V_{\text{NO}}, V_{\text{NC}}$			$V_-$		$V_+$	V
ON-state resistance	$r_{\text{on}}$	$V_+ = 1.65\text{ V}, V_- = -1.65\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = 0\text{ V},$ $I_{\text{COM}} = 20\text{ mA}$	25°C	28		40	$\Omega$
			Full			47	
ON-state resistance flatness	$r_{\text{on(Flat)}}$	$V_+ = 1.65\text{ V}, V_- = -1.65\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = -1.8\text{ V}, 0\text{ V}, 1.5\text{ V},$ $I_{\text{COM}} = 20\text{ mA}$	25°C	9		13	$\Omega$
			Full			15	
NO, NC OFF leakage current <sup>(3)</sup>	$I_{\text{NO(OFF)}},$ $I_{\text{NC(OFF)}}$	$V_+ = 1.95\text{ V}, V_- = -1.95\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = 1.65\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{NO}}$ or $V_{\text{NC}} = -1.65\text{ V}$	25°C			5	nA
			Full			10	
COM OFF leakage current <sup>(3)</sup>	$I_{\text{COM(OFF)}}$	$V_+ = 1.95\text{ V}, V_- = -1.95\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = -1.65\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{NO}}$ or $V_{\text{NC}} = 1.65\text{ V}$	25°C			5	nA
			Full			10	
COM ON leakage current <sup>(3)</sup>	$I_{\text{COM(ON)}}$	$V_+ = 1.95\text{ V}, V_- = -1.95\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{COM}} = 1.95\text{ V},$ $V_{\text{NO}}$ or $V_{\text{NC}} = \text{open}$	25°C			5	nA
			Full			10	
<b>Digital Control Input (IN)</b>							
Input logic high	$V_{\text{IH}}$		Full			0.45	V
Input logic low	$V_{\text{IL}}$		Full	0.075			V
Input leakage current	$I_{\text{IH}}, I_{\text{IL}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_+, 0\text{ V}$	Full			0.01	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>Dynamic</b>							
Turn-on time <sup>(4)</sup>	$t_{\text{ON}}$	See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>	25°C	90		120	ns
			Full			150	
Turn-off time <sup>(4)</sup>	$t_{\text{OFF}}$	See <a href="#">Figure 2</a>	25°C	95		150	ns
			Full			200	
Charge injection <sup>(4)</sup>	$Q_C$	$C_L = 1\text{ nF}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 1</a>	25°C	-3.5			pC
NO, NC OFF capacitance	$C_{\text{NO(OFF)}},$ $C_{\text{NC(OFF)}}$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	25°C		6		pF
COM OFF capacitance	$C_{\text{COM(OFF)}}$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	25°C		6		pF
COM ON capacitance	$C_{\text{COM(ON)}}$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , See <a href="#">Figure 4</a>	25°C		14.5		pF
Digital input capacitance	$C_I$	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_+, 0\text{ V}$	25°C		1.5		pF
Bandwidth	BW	$R_L = 50\ \Omega, C_L = 15\text{ pF},$ $V_{\text{NO}} = 1\text{ V}_{\text{RMS}}, f = 100\text{ kHz}$	25°C		464		MHz
OFF isolation	$O_{\text{ISO}}$	$R_L = 50\ \Omega, C_L = 15\text{ pF},$ $V_{\text{NO}} = 1\text{ V}_{\text{RMS}}, f = 1\text{ MHz}$	25°C		-83		dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD	$R_L = 600\ \Omega, C_L = 50\text{ pF},$ $V_{\text{NO}} = 1\text{ V}_{\text{RMS}}, f = 20\text{ kHz}$	25°C		0.37		%
<b>Supply</b>							
$V_+$ supply current	$I_+$	$V_{\text{IN}} = 0\text{ V}$ or $V_+$	25°C			20	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full			30	
$V_-$ supply current	$I_-$	$V_{\text{IN}} = 0\text{ V}$ or $V_+$	25°C			-20	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full			-30	

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

(2) Typical values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

(3) Leakage parameters are 100% tested at maximum-rated hot operating temperature, and are ensured by correlation at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

(4) Specified by design, not production tested

**TS12A4516, TS12A4517**  
**DUAL SUPPLY, LOW ON-STATE RESISTANCE**  
**SPST CMOS ANALOG SWITCHES**

SCDS236–DECEMBER 2006

**PIN DESCRIPTION<sup>(1)</sup>**

PIN NO.				NAME	DESCRIPTION
TS12A4516		TS12A4517			
D, P	SOT23-5	D, P	SOT23-5		
1	1	1	1	COM	Common
2, 3, 5	–	2, 3, 5	–	N.C.	No connect (not internally connected)
4	5	4	5	V <sub>+</sub>	Positive power supply
6	4	6	4	IN	Digital control to connect COM to NO or NC
7	3	7	3	V <sub>-</sub>	Negative power supply
8	2	–	–	NO	Normally open
–	–	8	2	NC	Normally closed

(1) NO, NC, and COM pins are identical and interchangeable. Any may be considered as an input or an output; signals pass in both directions.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### Power-Supply Considerations

The TS12A4516 and TS12A4517 operate with power-supply voltages from  $\pm 1$  V to  $\pm 6$  V [ $2$  V  $<$  ( $V_+$   $-$   $V_-$ )  $<$  12 V], but are tested and specified at  $\pm 5$ V,  $\pm 3.3$ V, and  $\pm 1.8$ V supplies. The pin-compatible TS12A4514 and TS12A4515 are recommended for use when only a single supply is desirable.

The TS12A4516 and TS12A4517 construction is typical of most CMOS analog switches, except that they have only two supply pins:  $V_+$  and  $V_-$ .  $V_+$  and  $V_-$  drive the internal CMOS switches and set their analog voltage limits. Reverse ESD-protection diodes are internally connected between each analog-signal pin and both  $V_+$  and  $V_-$ . One of these diodes conducts if any analog signal exceeds  $V_+$  or  $V_-$ .

Virtually all the analog leakage current comes from the ESD diodes to  $V_+$  or  $V_-$ . Although the ESD diodes on a given signal pin are identical and, therefore, fairly well balanced, they are reverse biased differently. Each is biased by either  $V_+$  or  $V_-$  and the analog signal. This means their leakages will vary as the signal varies. The difference in the two diode leakages to the  $V_+$  and  $V_-$  pins constitutes the analog-signal-path leakage current. All analog leakage current flows between each pin and one of the supply terminals, not to the other switch terminal. This is why both sides of a given switch can show leakage currents of the same or opposite polarity.

There is no connection between the analog-signal paths and  $V_+$  or  $V_-$ .

$V_+$  and  $V_-$  also power the internal logic and logic-level translators. The logic-level translators convert the logic levels to switched  $V_+$  and  $V_-$  signals to drive the analog signal gates.

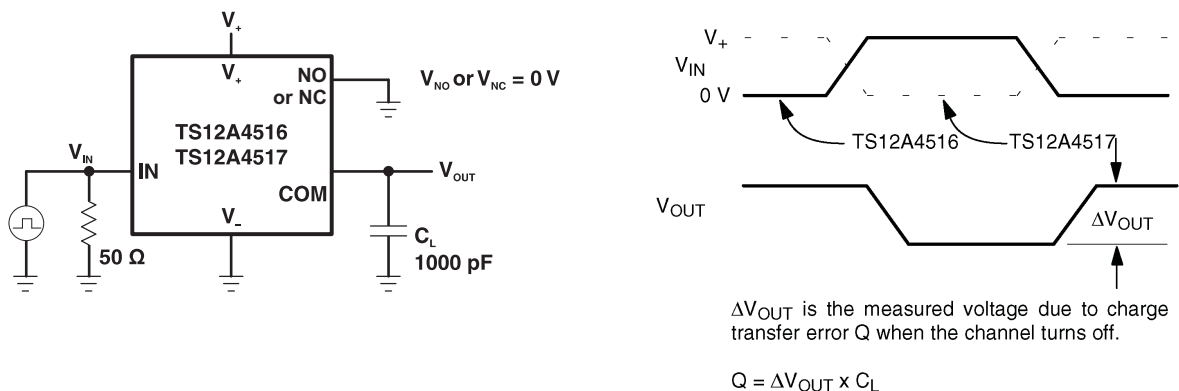
### Logic-Level Thresholds

The logic-level thresholds are CMOS compatible but not TTL-compatible. As  $V_+$  is raised, the level threshold increases slightly. When  $V_+$  reaches 12 V, the level threshold is about 3  $V_-$  above the TTL-specified high-level minimum of 2.8 V, but still compatible with CMOS outputs.

#### CAUTION:

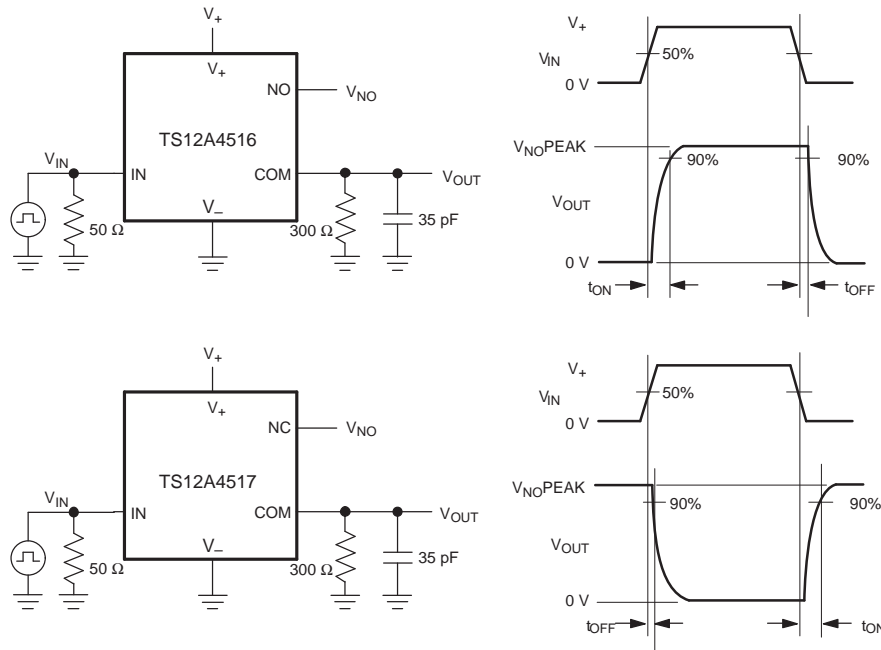
**Do not connect the TS12A4516/TS12A4517's  $V_+$  to 3 V and then connect the logic-level pins to logic-level signals that operate from 5-V supply. TTL levels can exceed 3 V and violate the absolute maximum ratings, damaging the part and/or external circuits.**

### Test Circuits/Timing Diagrams

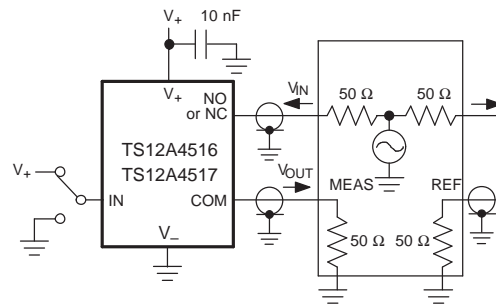


**Figure 1. Charge Injection**

**APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)**



**Figure 2. Switching Times**

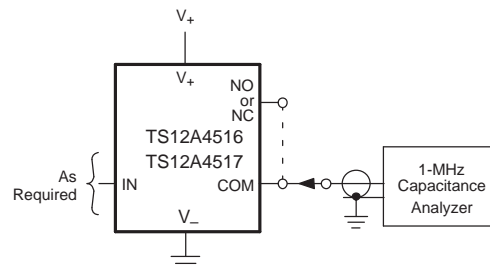


Measurements are standardized against short at socket terminals. OFF isolation is measured between COM and OFF terminals on each switch. ON loss is measured between COM and ON terminals on each switch. Signal direction through switch is reversed; worst values are recorded.

$$\text{OFF Isolation} = 20 \log \frac{V_{\text{OUT}}}{V_{\text{IN}}}$$

$$\text{ON Loss} = 20 \log \frac{V_{\text{OUT}}}{V_{\text{IN}}}$$

**Figure 3. OFF Isolation and ON Loss**



**Figure 4. NO, NC, and COM Capacitance**



**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
TS12A4516D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TS12A4516DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TS12A4516DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TS12A4516DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TS12A4517D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TS12A4517DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TS12A4517DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TS12A4517DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM

<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.

<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.

**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.

**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)

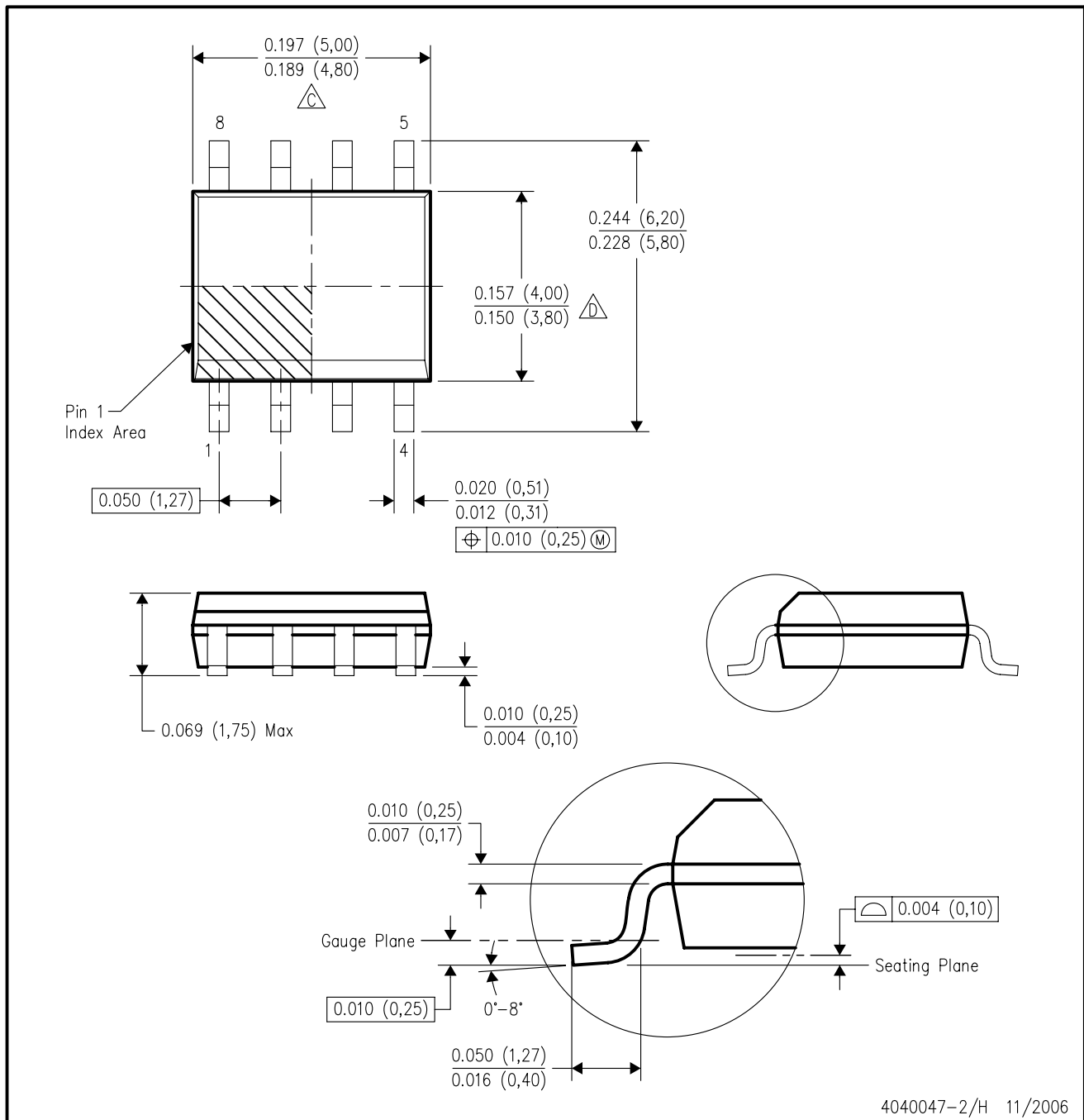
<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 (0,15) per end.
  - D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed .017 (0,43) per side.
  - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

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Mailing Address: Texas Instruments  
Post Office Box 655303 Dallas, Texas 75265