

# DATA SHEET

## **74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66** Bilateral switches

Product specification  
Supersedes data of 2003 Nov 26

2004 May 19

## Bilateral switches

## 74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66

## FEATURES

- Wide supply voltage range from 2.0 V to 9.0 V
- Very low ON-resistance:
  - 41  $\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC} = 4.5$  V
  - 30  $\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC} = 6.0$  V
  - 21  $\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC} = 9.0$  V.
- High noise immunity
- Low power dissipation
- $\pm 25$  mA switch current
- SOT505-2 package
- ESD protection:  
HBM EIA/JESD22-A114-A exceeds 2000 V  
MM EIA/JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V.
- Specified from  $-40$  °C to  $+85$  °C and  $-40$  °C to  $+125$  °C.

## DESCRIPTION

The 74HC2G66/74HCT2G66 is a high-speed Si-gate CMOS device.

The 74HC2G66/74HCT2G66 provides a dual analog switch. Each switch has two pins (nY and nZ) for input or output and an active HIGH enable input (pin E). When pin E is LOW, the belonging analog switch is turned off.

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

$GND = 0$  V;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C;  $t_r = t_f = 6.0$  ns;  $V_{os}$  is the output voltage at pins nY or nZ, whichever is assigned as an output.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL		UNIT
			HC2G	HCT2G	
$t_{PZH}/t_{PZL}$	turn-on time nE to $V_{os}$	$C_L = 50$ pF; $R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $V_{CC} = 4.5$ V	12	13	ns
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PLZ}$	turn-off time nE to $V_{os}$	$C_L = 50$ pF; $R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $V_{CC} = 4.5$ V	12	13	ns
$C_I$	input capacitance		3.5	3.5	pF
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation capacitance per switch	notes 1 and 2	9	9	pF
$C_S$	switch capacitance		8	8	pF

## Notes

1.  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu$ W).

$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + (C_L + C_S) \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o$  where:

$f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

$f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

$C_L$  = output load capacitance in pF;

$C_S$  = Switch capacitance in pF;

$V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in Volts.

2. For 74HC2G66 the condition is  $V_I = GND$  to  $V_{CC}$ .  
For 74HCT2G66 the condition is  $V_I = GND$  to  $V_{CC} - 1.5$  V.

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**FUNCTION TABLE**

See note 1.

INPUT nE	SWITCH
L	OFF
H	ON

**Note**

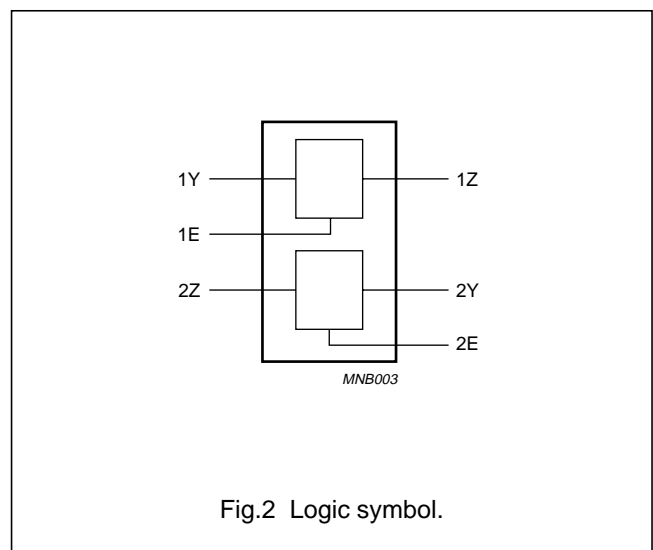
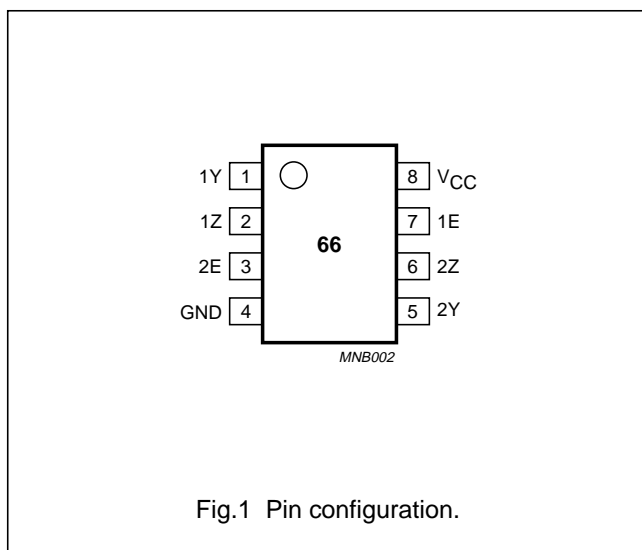
- 1. H = HIGH voltage level;  
L = LOW voltage level.

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE					
	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PINS	PACKAGE	MATERIAL	OUTLINE VERSION	MARKING
74HC2G66DP	-40 °C to +125 °C	8	TSSOP8	plastic	SOT505-2	H66
74HCT2G66DP	-40 °C to +125 °C	8	TSSOP8	plastic	SOT505-2	T66

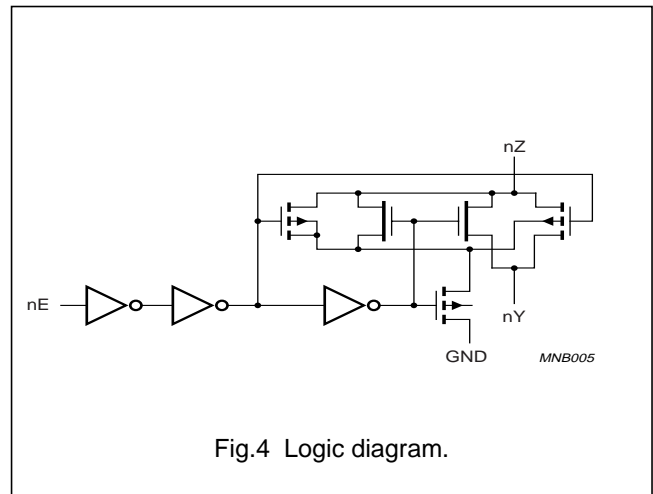
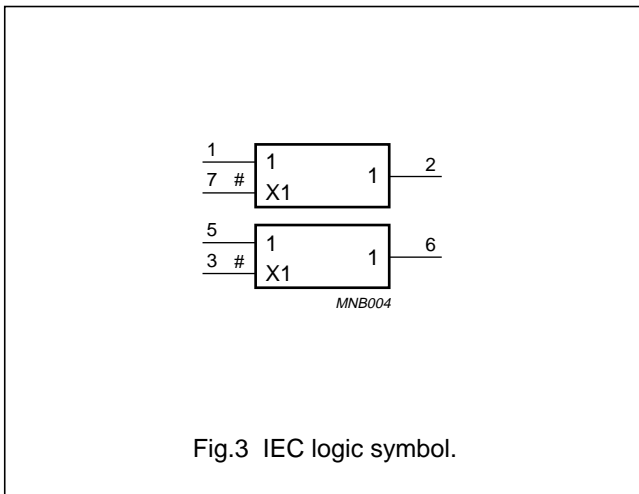
**PINNING**

PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	1Y	independent input or output
2	1Z	independent input or output
3	2E	enable input (active HIGH)
4	GND	ground (0 V)
5	2Y	independent input or output
6	2Z	independent input or output
7	1E	enable input (active HIGH)
8	V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage



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RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	74HC2G66			74HCT2G66			UNIT
			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		2.0	5.0	10.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage		0	–	V <sub>CC</sub>	0	–	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>O</sub>	output voltage		0	–	V <sub>CC</sub>	0	–	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature	see DC and AC characteristics per device	–40	+25	+125	–40	+25	+125	°C
t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	input rise and fall times	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	–	–	1000	–	–	–	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	–	6.0	500	–	6.0	500	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	–	–	400	–	–	–	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 9.0 V	–	–	250	–	–	–	ns

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
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		–0.5	+11.0	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input diode current	V <sub>I</sub> < –0.5 V or V <sub>I</sub> > V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5 V; note 1	–	±20	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	output diode current	V <sub>O</sub> < –0.5 V or V <sub>O</sub> > V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5 V; note 1	–	±20	mA
I <sub>O</sub>	output source or sink current	–0.5 V < V <sub>O</sub> < V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5 V; note 1	–	±25	mA
I <sub>CC</sub> , I <sub>GND</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> or GND current	note 1	–	±30	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		–65	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	power dissipation of package	T <sub>amb</sub> = –40 °C to +125 °C; note 2	–	300	mW
P <sub>s</sub>	power dissipation per switch		–	100	mW

Notes

1. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
2. Above 55 °C the value of P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 2.5 mW/K.

## Bilateral switches

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## DC CHARACTERISTICS

## Type 74HC2G66

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
		OTHER	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)				
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C; note1</b>							
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		2.0	1.5	1.2	–	V
			4.5	3.15	2.4	–	V
			6.0	4.2	3.2	–	V
			9.0	6.3	4.7	–	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		2.0	–	0.8	0.5	V
			4.5	–	2.1	1.35	V
			6.0	–	2.8	1.8	V
			9.0	–	4.3	2.7	V
I <sub>LI</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	6.0	–	–	±0.1	µA
			9.0	–	–	±0.2	µA
I <sub>s(OFF)</sub>	analog switch current, OFF-state	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ;  V <sub>S</sub>   = V <sub>CC</sub> – GND; see Fig.7	9.0	–	0.1	1.0	µA
I <sub>s(ON)</sub>	analog switch current, ON-state	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ;  V <sub>S</sub>   = V <sub>CC</sub> – GND; see Fig.8	9.0	–	0.1	1.0	µA
I <sub>CC</sub>	quiescent supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; V <sub>is</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>os</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	6.0	–	–	10	µA
			9.0	–	–	20	µA

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SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
		OTHER	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)				
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C</b>							
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		2.0	1.5	–	–	V
			4.5	3.15	–	–	V
			6.0	4.2	–	–	V
			9.0	6.3	–	–	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		2.0	–	–	0.5	V
			4.5	–	–	1.35	V
			6.0	–	–	1.8	V
			9.0	–	–	2.7	V
I <sub>LI</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	6.0	–	–	±0.1	μA
			9.0	–	–	±0.2	μA
I <sub>s(OFF)</sub>	analog switch current, OFF-state	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ;  V <sub>S</sub>   = V <sub>CC</sub> – GND; see Fig.7	9.0	–	–	1.0	μA
I <sub>s(ON)</sub>	analog switch current, ON-state	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ;  V <sub>S</sub>   = V <sub>CC</sub> – GND; see Fig.8	9.0	–	–	1.0	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	quiescent supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; V <sub>IS</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>OS</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	6.0	–	–	20	μA
			9.0	–	–	40	μA

**Note**

1. All typical values are measured at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.

## Bilateral switches

## 74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66

**Type 74HCT2G66**

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
		OTHER	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)				
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C; note 1</b>							
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		4.5 to 5.5	2.0	1.6	–	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		4.5 to 5.5	–	1.2	0.8	V
I <sub>LI</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	5.5	–	–	±1.0	µA
I <sub>s(OFF)</sub>	analog switch current, OFF-state	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ;  V <sub>S</sub>   = V <sub>CC</sub> – GND; see Fig.7		–	0.1	1.0	µA
I <sub>s(ON)</sub>	analog switch current, ON-state	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ;  V <sub>S</sub>   = V <sub>CC</sub> – GND; see Fig.8		–	0.1	1.0	µA
I <sub>CC</sub>	quiescent supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; V <sub>IS</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>OS</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	4.5 to 5.5	–	–	10	µA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current per input	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> – 2.1 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A	4.5 to 5.5	–	–	375	µA
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C</b>							
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		4.5 to 5.5	2.0	–	–	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		4.5 to 5.5	–	–	0.8	V
I <sub>LI</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	5.5	–	–	±1.0	µA
I <sub>s(OFF)</sub>	analog switch current, OFF-state	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ;  V <sub>S</sub>   = V <sub>CC</sub> – GND; see Fig.7		–	–	1.0	µA
I <sub>s(ON)</sub>	analog switch current, ON-state	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ;  V <sub>S</sub>   = V <sub>CC</sub> – GND; see Fig.8		–	–	1.0	µA
I <sub>CC</sub>	quiescent supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; V <sub>IS</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>OS</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	4.5 to 5.5	–	–	20	µA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current per input	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> – 2.1 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A	4.5 to 5.5	–	–	410	µA

**Note**1. All typical values are measured at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.

## Bilateral switches

## 74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66

Resistance  $R_{ON}$  for 74HC2G66 and 74HCT2G66

See notes 1 and 2.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
		OTHER	$V_{CC}$ (V)	$I_s$ ( $\mu$ A)				
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math> to <math>+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math>; note 3</b>								
$R_{ON(peak)}$	ON-resistance (peak)	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to GND; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; see Figs 5 and 6	2.0	100	–	250	–	$\Omega$
			4.5	1000	–	41	118	$\Omega$
			6.0	1000	–	30	105	$\Omega$
			9.0	1000	–	21	88	$\Omega$
$R_{ON(rail)}$	ON-resistance (rail)	$V_{is} = \text{GND}$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; see Figs 5 and 6	2.0	100	–	65	–	$\Omega$
			4.5	1000	–	28	95	$\Omega$
			6.0	1000	–	22	82	$\Omega$
			9.0	1000	–	18	70	$\Omega$
	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; see Figs 5 and 6	2.0	100	–	65	–	$\Omega$	
		4.5	1000	–	31	106	$\Omega$	
		6.0	1000	–	23	94	$\Omega$	
		9.0	1000	–	19	78	$\Omega$	
$\Delta R_{ON}$	maximum variation of ON-resistance between the two channels	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to GND; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; see Figs 5 and 6	4.5	–	–	5	–	$\Omega$
			6.0	–	–	4	–	$\Omega$
			9.0	–	–	3	–	$\Omega$
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math> to <math>+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math></b>								
$R_{ON(peak)}$	ON-resistance (peak)	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to GND; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; see Figs 5 and 6	2.0	100	–	–	–	$\Omega$
			4.5	1000	–	–	142	$\Omega$
			6.0	1000	–	–	126	$\Omega$
			9.0	1000	–	–	105	$\Omega$
$R_{ON(rail)}$	ON-resistance (rail)	$V_{is} = \text{GND}$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; see Figs 5 and 6	2.0	100	–	–	–	$\Omega$
			4.5	1000	–	–	115	$\Omega$
			6.0	1000	–	–	100	$\Omega$
			9.0	1000	–	–	80	$\Omega$
	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; see Figs 5 and 6	2.0	100	–	–	–	$\Omega$	
		4.5	1000	–	–	128	$\Omega$	
		6.0	1000	–	–	113	$\Omega$	
		9.0	1000	–	–	95	$\Omega$	

## Notes

- For 74 HCT2G66 only  $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$  applies; for 74HC2G66 all  $V_{CC}$  values apply.
- At supply voltages near 2 V, the analog switch ON-resistance is extremely non linear. When using a supply of 2 V, it is recommended is to use these devices only for digital signals.
- All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Bilateral switches

74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66

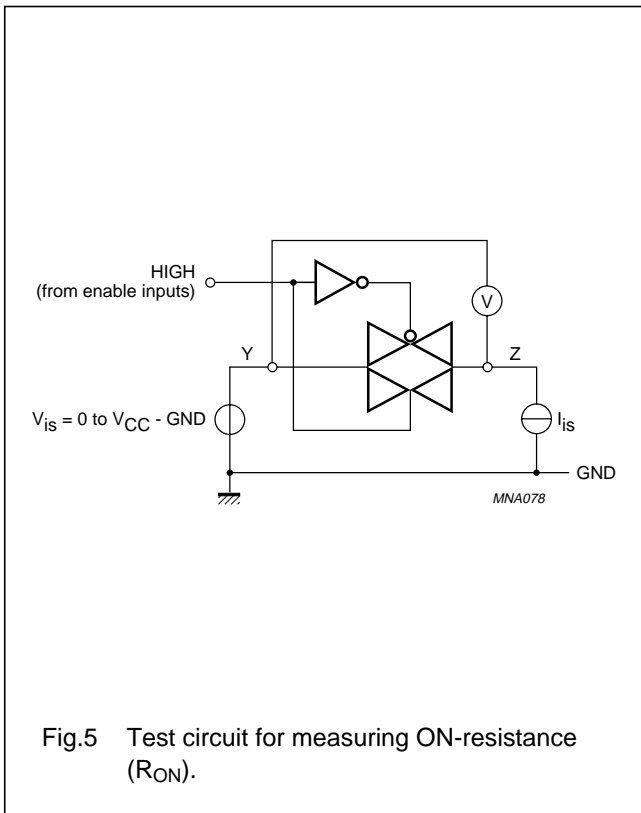
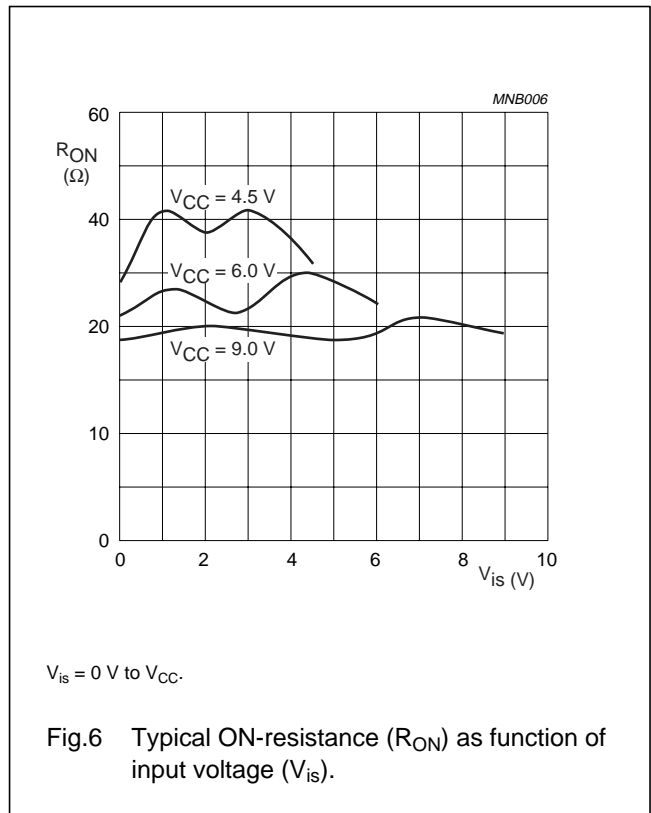


Fig.5 Test circuit for measuring ON-resistance ( $R_{ON}$ ).



$V_{is} = 0 \text{ V to } V_{CC}$ .

Fig.6 Typical ON-resistance ( $R_{ON}$ ) as function of input voltage ( $V_{is}$ ).

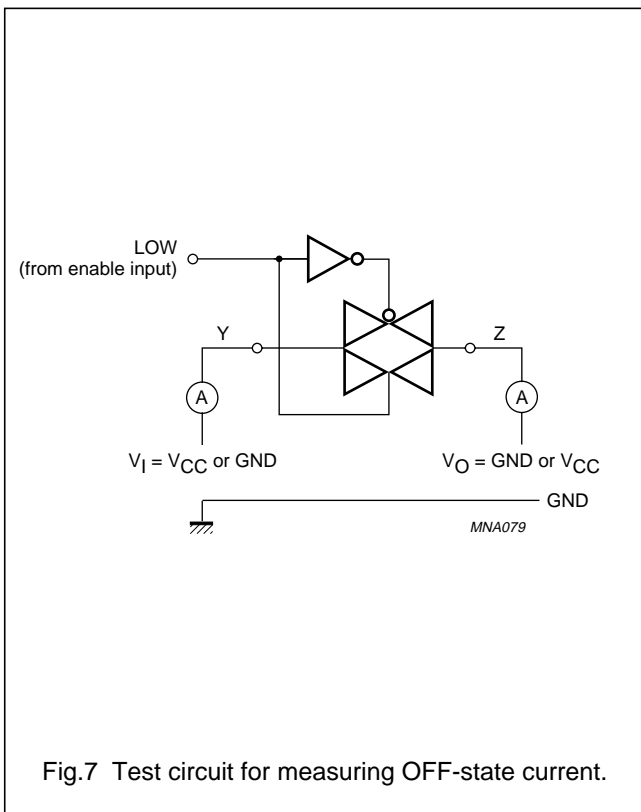


Fig.7 Test circuit for measuring OFF-state current.

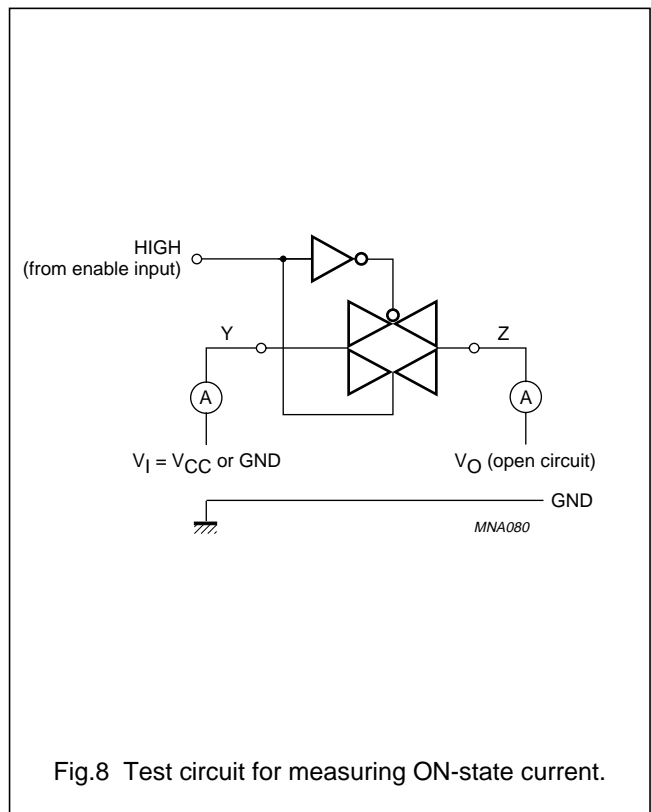


Fig.8 Test circuit for measuring ON-state current.

## Bilateral switches

## 74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66

## AC CHARACTERISTICS

## Type 74HC2G66

GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f = 6.0$  ns;  $V_{is}$  is the input voltage at pins nY or nZ, whichever is assigned as an input;  $V_{os}$  is the output voltage at pins nY or nZ, whichever is assigned as an output.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
		WAVEFORMS	$V_{CC}$ (V)				
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40</math> °C to <math>+85</math> °C; note 1</b>							
$t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}$	propagation delay $V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$	$R_L = \infty$ ; see Figs 16 and 18	2.0	–	6.5	65	ns
			4.5	–	2.0	13	ns
			6.0	–	1.5	11	ns
			9.0	–	1.2	10	ns
$t_{PZH}/t_{PZL}$	turn-on time nE to $V_{os}$	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; see Figs 17 and 18	2.0	–	40	125	ns
			4.5	–	12	25	ns
			6.0	–	10	21	ns
			9.0	–	7	16	ns
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PLZ}$	turn-off time nE to $V_{os}$	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; see Figs 17 and 18	2.0	–	21	145	ns
			4.5	–	12	29	ns
			6.0	–	11	28	ns
			9.0	–	10	23	ns
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40</math> °C to <math>+125</math> °C</b>							
$t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}$	propagation delay $V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$	$R_L = \infty$ ; see Figs 16 and 18	2.0	–	–	80	ns
			4.5	–	–	15	ns
			6.0	–	–	14	ns
			9.0	–	–	12	ns
$t_{PZH}/t_{PZL}$	turn-on time nE to $V_{os}$	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; see Figs 17 and 18	2.0	–	–	150	ns
			4.5	–	–	30	ns
			6.0	–	–	26	ns
			9.0	–	–	20	ns
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PLZ}$	turn-off time nE to $V_{os}$	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; see Figs 17 and 18	2.0	–	–	175	ns
			4.5	–	–	35	ns
			6.0	–	–	33	ns
			9.0	–	–	27	ns

## Note

1. All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C.

## Bilateral switches

## 74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66

**Type 74HCT2G66**

GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f = 6.0$  ns;  $V_{is}$  is the input voltage at pins nY or nZ, whichever is assigned as an input;  $V_{os}$  is the output voltage at pins nY or nZ, whichever is assigned as an output.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
		WAVEFORMS	$V_{CC}$ (V)				
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40</math> °C to <math>+85</math> °C; note 1</b>							
$t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}$	propagation delay $V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$	$R_L = \infty$ ; see Figs 16 and 18	4.5	–	2.0	15	ns
$t_{PZH}/t_{PZL}$	turn-on time nE to $V_{os}$	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; see Figs 17 and 18	4.5	–	13	30	ns
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PLZ}$	turn-off time nE to $V_{os}$	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; see Figs 17 and 18	4.5	–	13	44	ns
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40</math> °C to <math>+125</math> °C</b>							
$t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}$	propagation delay $V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$	$R_L = \infty$ ; see Figs 16 and 18	4.5	–	–	18	ns
$t_{PZH}/t_{PZL}$	turn-on time nE to $V_{os}$	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; see Figs 17 and 18	4.5	–	–	36	ns
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PLZ}$	turn-off time nE to $V_{os}$	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; see Figs 17 and 18	4.5	–	–	53	ns

**Note**

1. All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C.

## Bilateral switches

## 74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66

**Type 74HC2G66 and 74HCT2G66**

At recommended conditions and typical values; GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f = 6.0$  ns;  $V_{is}$  is the input voltage at pins nY or nZ, whichever is assigned as an input;  $V_{os}$  is the output voltage at pins nY or nZ, whichever is assigned as an output.

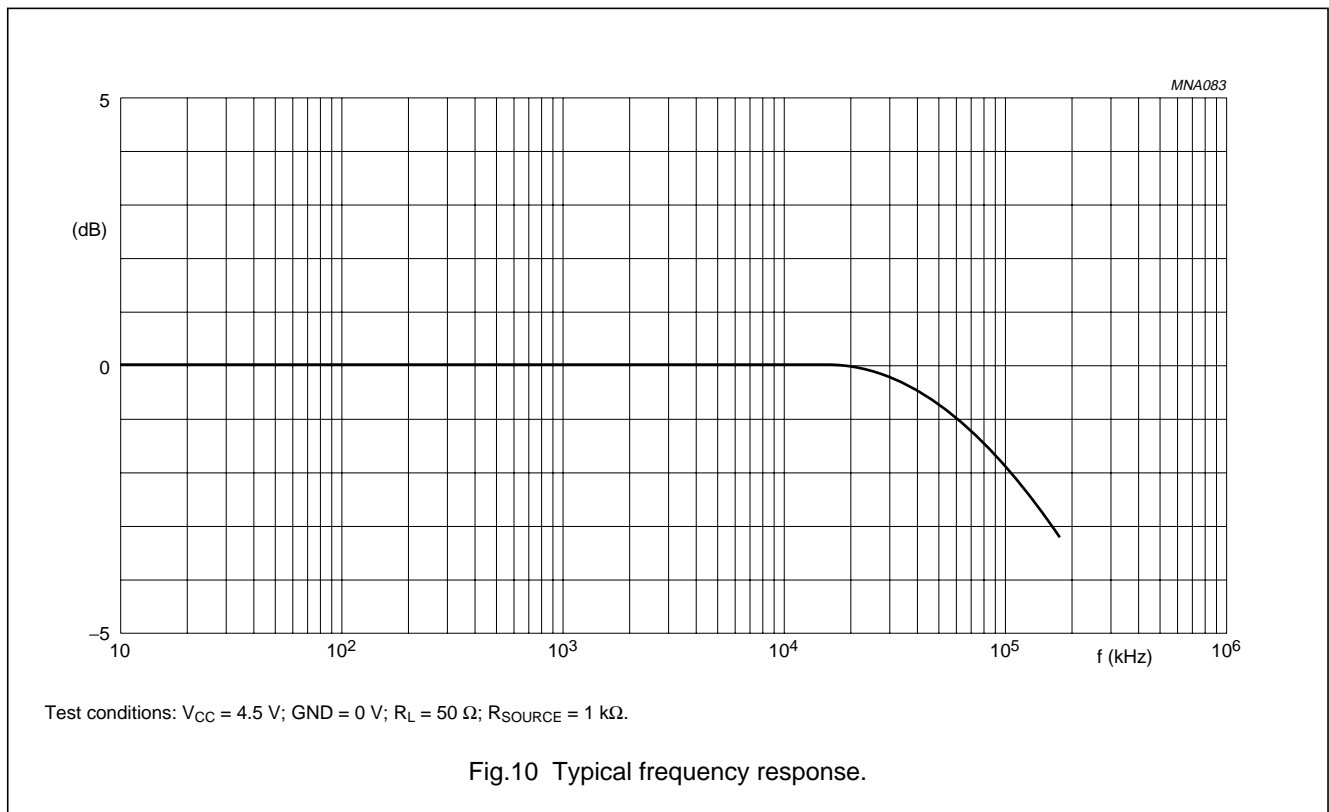
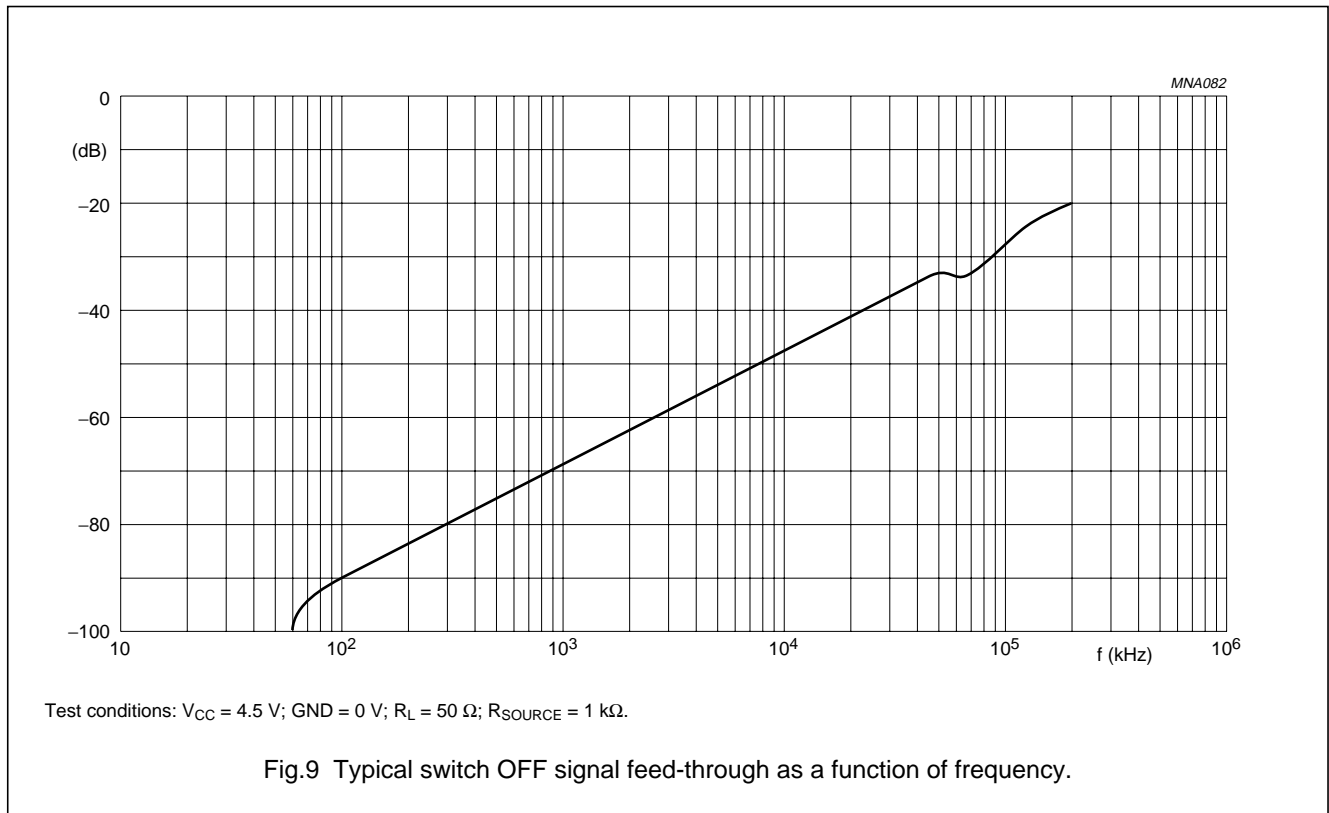
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			TYP.	UNIT
		OTHER	$V_{is(p-p)}$ (V)	$V_{CC}$ (V)		
$d_{sin}$	sine-wave distortion	$f = 1$ kHz; $R_L = 10$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF; see Fig.14	4.0	4.5	0.04	%
			8.0	9.0	0.02	%
		$f = 10$ kHz; $R_L = 10$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF; see Fig.14	4.0	4.5	0.12	%
			8.0	9.0	0.06	%
$\alpha_{OFF(feedthru)}$	switch OFF signal feed-through	$R_L = 600$ $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF; $f = 1$ MHz; see Figs 9 and 15	note 1	4.5	-50	dB
				9.0	-50	dB
$\alpha_{ct(s)}$	crosstalk between the two switches	$R_L = 600$ $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF; $f = 1$ MHz; see Fig 11	note 1	4.5	-60	dB
				9.0	-60	dB
$V_{ct(E-S)(p-p)}$	crosstalk voltage between enable input to the switches (peak-to-peak value)	$R_L = 600$ $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF; $f = 1$ MHz (nE, square wave between $V_{CC}$ and GND, $t_r = t_f = 6.0$ ns); see Fig 12	note 1	4.5	110	mV
				9.0	220	mV
$f_{max}$	frequency response (-3 dB)	$R_L = 50$ $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 10$ pF; see Figs 10 and 13	note 2	4.5	180	MHz
				9.0	200	MHz
$C_S$	switch capacitance				8	pF

**Notes**

1. Adjust input voltage  $V_{is}$  is 0 dBm level (0 dBm = 1 mW into 600  $\Omega$ ).
2. Adjust input voltage  $V_{is}$  is 0 dBm level at  $V_{os}$  for 1 MHz (0 dBm = 1 mW into 50  $\Omega$ ).

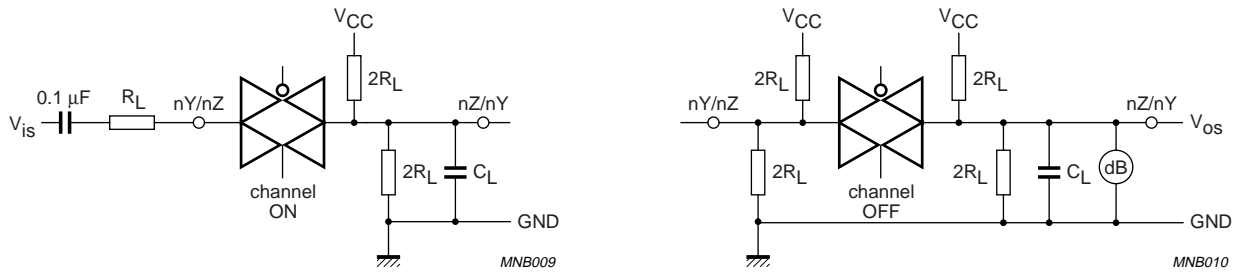
Bilateral switches

74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66



Bilateral switches

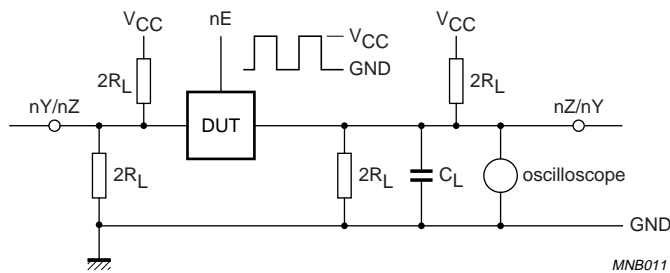
74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66



a. Channel ON condition.

b. Channel OFF condition.

Fig.11 Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between any two switches.



The crosstalk is defined as follows (oscilloscope output):

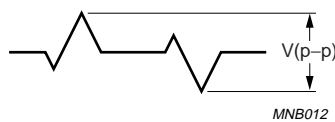
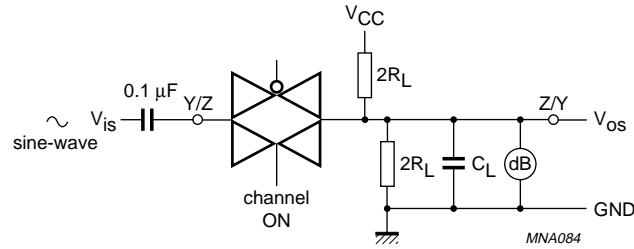


Fig.12 Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between control and any switch.

Bilateral switches

74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66



Adjust input voltage to obtain 0 dBm at  $V_{os}$  when  $f_i = 1$  MHz.  
 After set-up, frequency of  $f_i$  is increased to obtain a reading of -3 dB at  $V_{os}$ .

Fig.13 Test circuit for measuring minimum frequency response.

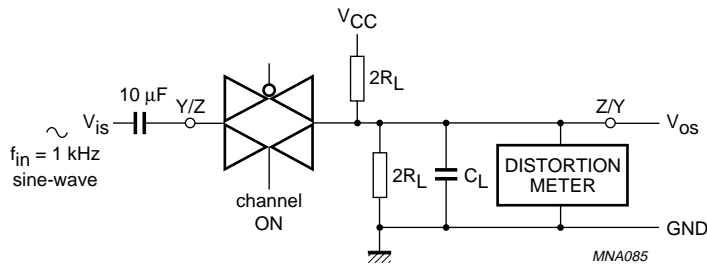


Fig.14 Test circuit for measuring sine-wave distortion.

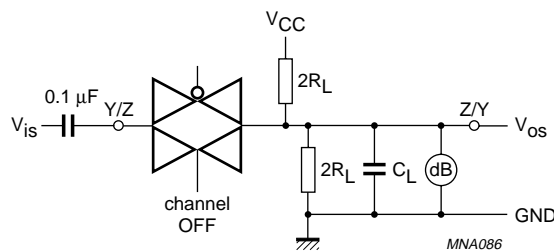
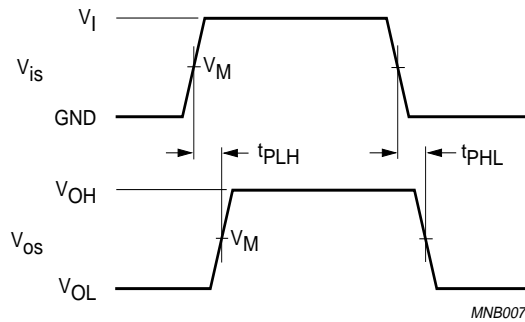


Fig.15 Test circuit for measuring switch OFF signal feed-through.

Bilateral switches

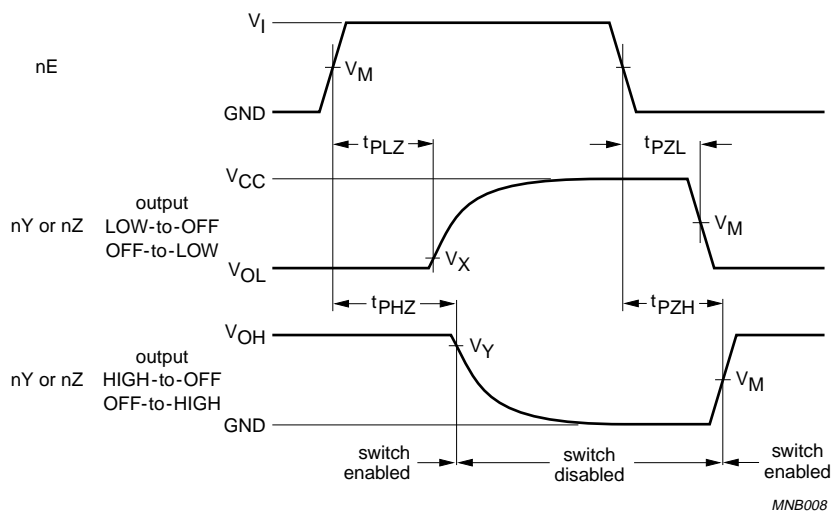
74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66

AC WAVEFORMS



74HC2G66:  $V_M = 50\%$ ;  $V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$ .  
 74HCT2G66:  $V_M = 1.3 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_I = \text{GND to } 3.0 \text{ V}$ .

Fig.16 Waveforms showing input ( $V_{is}$ ) to output ( $V_{os}$ ) propagation delay and the output transition time.

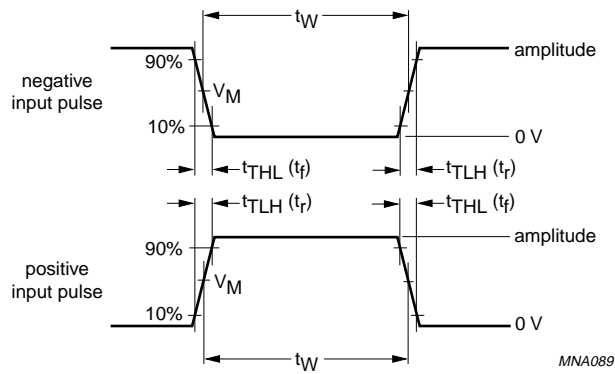


$V_X = 10\%$  of signal amplitude.  
 $V_Y = 90\%$  of signal amplitude.  
 74HC2G66:  $V_M = 50\%$ ;  $V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$ .  
 74HCT2G66:  $V_M = 1.3 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_I = \text{GND to } 3.0 \text{ V}$ .

Fig.17 Waveforms showing turn-on and turn-off times.

Bilateral switches

74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66

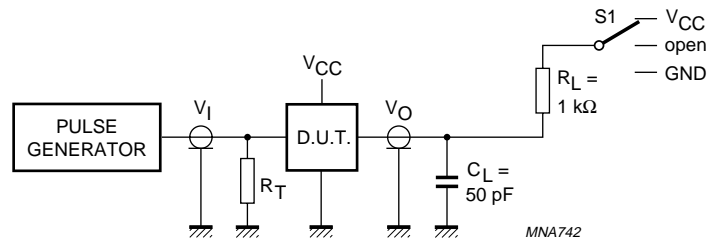


Input pulse definition:

$t_r = t_f = 6$  ns, when measuring  $f_{max}$ , there is no constraint on  $t_r$ ,  $t_f$  with 50% duty factor.

74HC2G66:  $V_M = 50\%$ ;  $V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$ .

74HCT2G66:  $V_M = 1.3$  V;  $V_I = \text{GND to } 3.0$  V.



TEST	S1
$t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}$	open
$t_{PLZ}/t_{PZL}$	$V_{CC}$
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PZH}$	GND

Definitions for test circuit:

$R_L$  = Load resistor.

$C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

$R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance  $Z_o$  of the pulse generator.

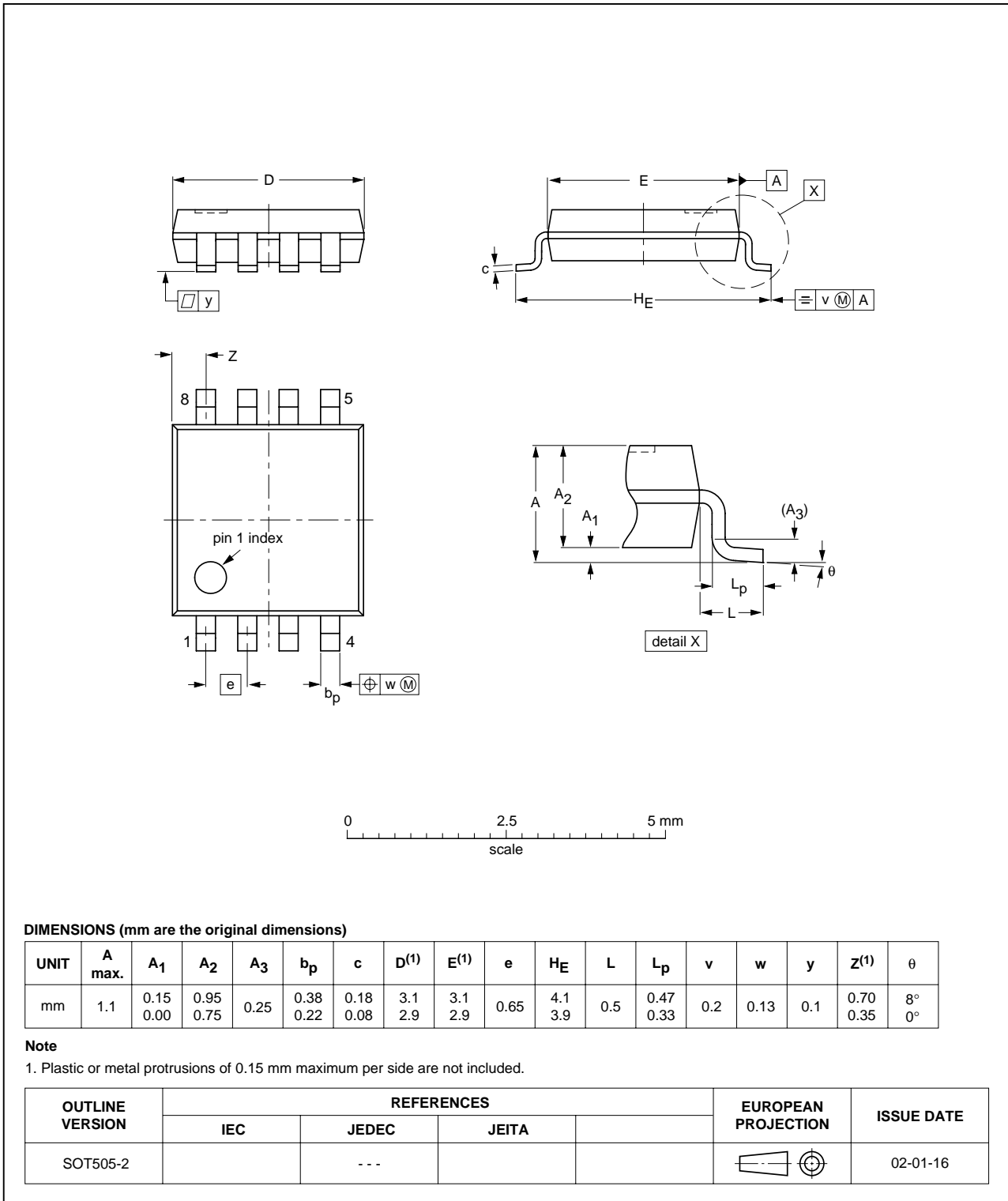
Fig.18 Load circuitry for switching times.

Bilateral switches

74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66

PACKAGE OUTLINE

TSSOP8: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3 mm; lead length 0.5 mm SOT505-2



## Bilateral switches

## 74HC2G66; 74HCT2G66

## DATA SHEET STATUS

LEVEL	DATA SHEET STATUS <sup>(1)</sup>	PRODUCT STATUS <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	DEFINITION
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
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