

**FEATURES:**

- Enhanced N channel FET with no inherent diode to Vcc
- $2.5\Omega$  bidirectional switches connect inputs to outputs
- Zero propagation delay, zero ground bounce
- Undershoot clamp diodes on all switch and control inputs
- Available in SOIC and QSOP packages

**APPLICATIONS:**

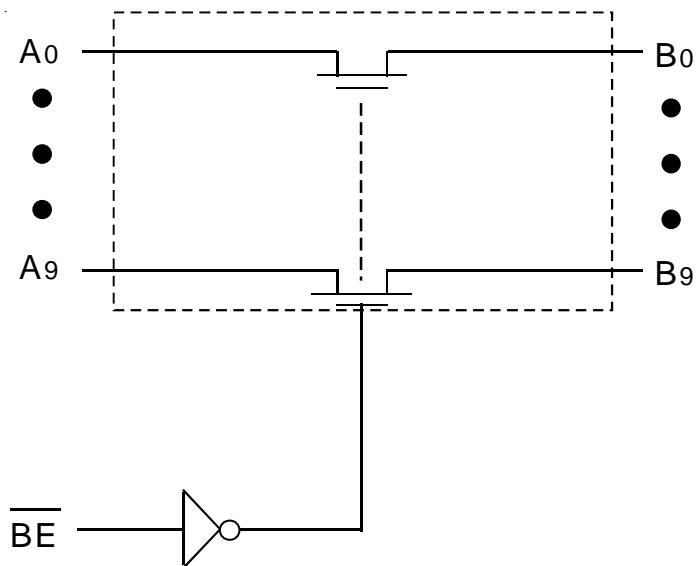
- Hot-swapping, hot-docking (low resistance for PCI and Compact PCI applications)
- Voltage translation (5V to 3.3V)
- Power Conservation
- Capacitance reduction and isolation
- Bus Isolation
- Clock Gating

**DESCRIPTION:**

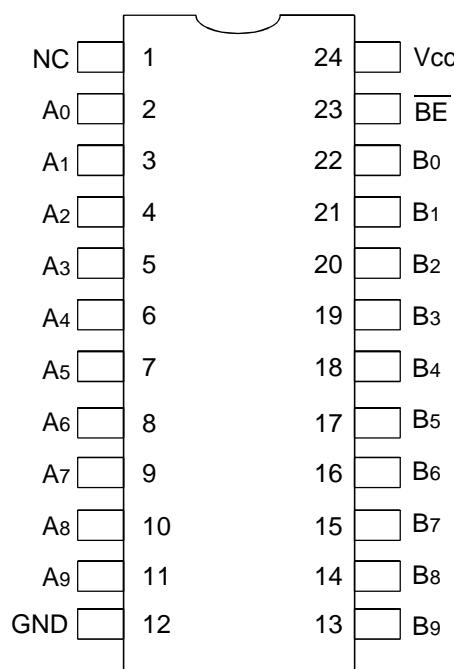
The QS3R861 provides a set of ten high-speed CMOS TTL-compatible bus switches. The very low ON resistance ( $2.5\Omega$ ) of the QS3R861 allows inputs to be connected without adding propagation delay and without generating additional ground bounce noise. The Bus Enable ( $\overline{BE}$ ) signal turns the switches on.

The low ON resistance of the QS3R861 makes it ideal for PCI hot-plugging or hot-swapping applications.

The QS3R861 is characterized for operation at  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ .

**FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**


## PIN CONFIGURATION



SOIC/ QSOP  
TOP VIEW

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Description	Max	Unit
VTERM <sup>(2)</sup>	Supply Voltage to Ground	-0.5 to +7	V
VTERM <sup>(3)</sup>	DC Switch Voltage V <sub>s</sub>	-0.5 to +7	V
VTERM <sup>(3)</sup>	DC Input Voltage V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.5 to +7	V
V <sub>AC</sub>	AC Input Voltage (pulse width $\leq$ 20ns)	-3	V
I <sub>OUT</sub>	DC Output Current	120	mA
P <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum Power Dissipation	0.5	W
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C

### NOTES:

1. Stresses greater than those listed under ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.
2. V<sub>cc</sub> terminals.
3. All terminals except V<sub>cc</sub>.

## CAPACITANCE (T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, f = 1MHz, V<sub>IN</sub> = 0V, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 0V)

Pins	Typ.	Max. <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
Control Inputs	3	4	pF
Quickswitch Channels (Switch OFF)	5	6	pF

### NOTE:

1. This parameter is guaranteed but not production tested.

## PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin Names	Description
A <sub>0</sub> - A <sub>9</sub>	Bus A
B <sub>0</sub> - B <sub>9</sub>	Bus B
BE	Bus Switch Enable

## FUNCTION TABLE<sup>(1)</sup>

BE	A <sub>0</sub> - A <sub>9</sub>	Function
H	Z	Disconnect
L	B <sub>0</sub> - B <sub>9</sub>	Connect

### NOTE:

1. H = HIGH Voltage Level  
L = LOW Voltage Level  
Z = High-Impedance

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING RANGE

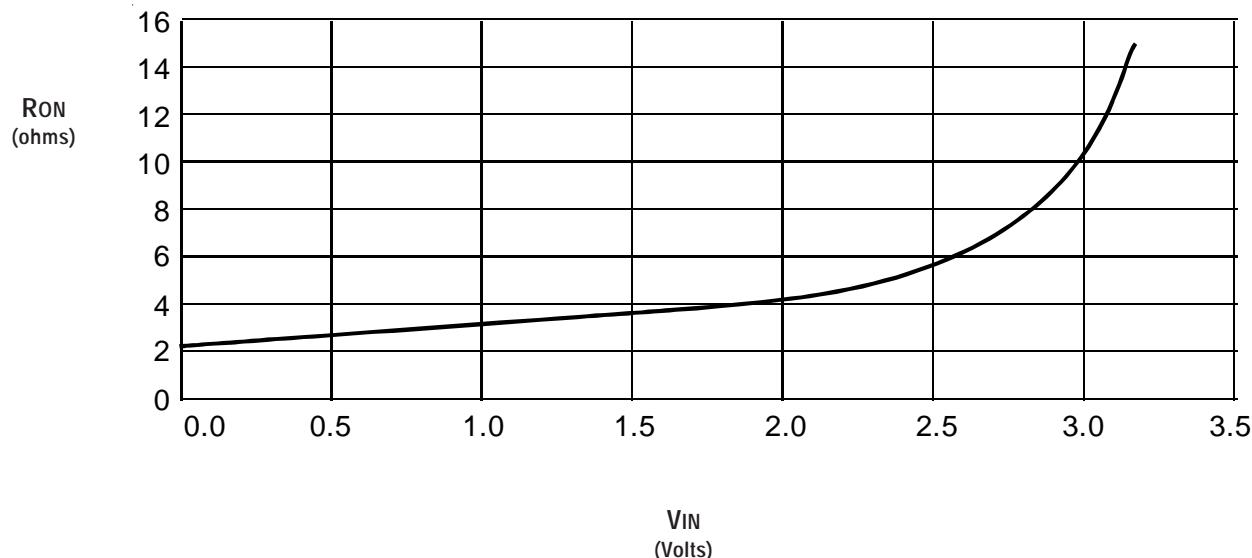
Following Conditions Apply Unless Otherwise Specified:

Industrial:  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$ 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ. <sup>(1)</sup>	Max.	Unit
$V_{IH}$	Input HIGH Voltage	Guaranteed Logic HIGH for Control Pins	2	—	—	V
$V_{IL}$	Input LOW Voltage	Guaranteed Logic LOW for Control Pins	—	—	0.8	V
$I_{IN}$	Input Leakage Current (Control Inputs)	$0\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{CC}$	—	0.01	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OZ}$	Off-State Current (Hi-Z)	$0\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{CC}$ , Switches OFF	—	0.01	$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
$R_{ON}$	Switch ON Resistance <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{CC} = \text{Min.}$ , $V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$ , $I_{ON} = 30\text{mA}$	—	2.5	5	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = \text{Min.}$ , $V_{IN} = 2.4\text{V}$ , $I_{ON} = 15\text{mA}$	—	4	8.5	
$V_P$	Pass Voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	$V_{IN} = V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ , $I_{OUT} = -5\mu\text{A}$	3.7	4	4.3	V

## NOTES:

1. Typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$  and  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .
2. Max value of  $R_{ON}$  is guaranteed but not production tested.
3. Pass voltage is guaranteed but not production tested.

TYPICAL ON RESISTANCE vs  $V_{IN}$  AT  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ 

## POWER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions <sup>(1)</sup>	Typ. <sup>(2)</sup>	Max.	Unit
I <sub>CCQ</sub>	Quiescent Power Supply Current	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max., V <sub>IN</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub> , f = 0	0.2	3	µA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	Power Supply Current per Input HIGH <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max., V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.4V, f = 0	—	2.5	mA
I <sub>CCD</sub>	Dynamic Power Supply Current per MHz <sup>(4)</sup>	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max., A and B Pins Open, B̄E Input Toggling @ 50% Duty Cycle	—	0.25	mA/MHz

### NOTES:

1. For conditions shown as Min. or Max., use the appropriate values specified under DC Electrical Characteristics.
2. Typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5V and T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.
3. Per TTL-driven input (V<sub>IN</sub> = 3.4V, control inputs only). A and B pins do not contribute to ΔI<sub>CC</sub>.
3. This current applies to the control inputs only and represents the current required to switch internal capacitance at the specified frequency. The A and B inputs generate no significant AC or DC currents as they transition. This parameter is guaranteed but not production tested.

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING RANGE

T<sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +85°C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5V ± 10%

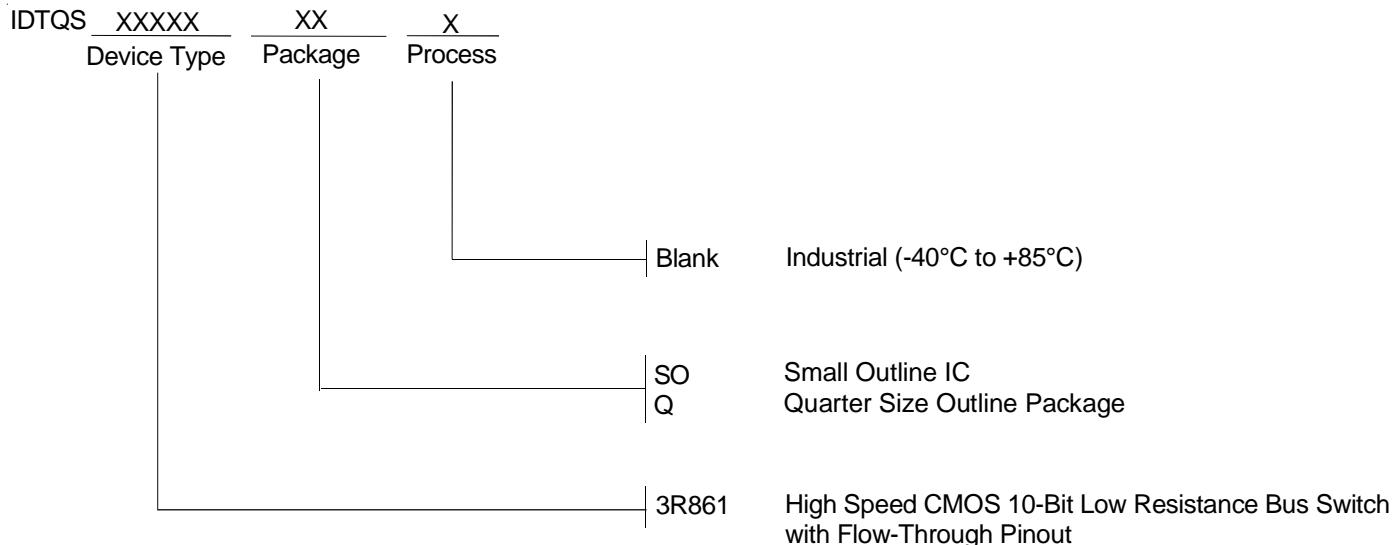
C<sub>LOAD</sub> = 50pF, R<sub>LOAD</sub> = 500Ω unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Min. <sup>(1)</sup>	Typ.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>PLH</sub> t <sub>PHL</sub>	Data Propagation Delay <sup>(2)</sup> A to B, B to A	—	—	0.12 <sup>(3)</sup>	ns
t <sub>PZL</sub> t <sub>PZH</sub>	Switch Turn-On Delay B̄E to A or B	1.5	—	5.6	ns
t <sub>PLZ</sub> t <sub>PHZ</sub>	Switch Turn-Off Delay <sup>(2)</sup> B̄E to A or B	1.5	—	4.5	ns

### NOTES:

1. Minimums are guaranteed but not production tested.
2. This parameter is guaranteed but not production tested.
3. The bus switch contributes no propagation delay other than the RC delay of the ON resistance of the switch and the load capacitance. The time constant for the switch alone is of the order of 0.12ns at C<sub>L</sub> = 50pF. Since this time constant is much smaller than the rise and fall times of typical driving signals, it adds very little propagation delay to the system. Propagation delay of the bus switch, when used in a system, is determined by the driving circuit on the driving side of the switch and its interaction with the load on the driven side.

## ORDERING INFORMATION



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