

Technical documentation



Support & training



# SN74CB3Q3305 Dual FET Bus Switch 2.5-V or 3.3-V Low-Voltage High-Bandwidth Bus Switch

## 1 Features

- High-bandwidth data path (up to 500 MHz)<sup>1</sup>
- 5-V tolerant I/Os with device powered up or powered down
- Low and flat ON-state resistance (r<sub>on</sub>) characteristics over operating range (r<sub>on</sub> = 3 Ω typical)
- Supports input voltage beyond supply 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  $V_{CC}$
- Bidirectional data flow with near-zero propagation delay
- Low input or output capacitance minimizes loading and signal distortion

 $(C_{io(OFF)} = 3.5 \text{ pF typical})$ 

- Fast switching frequency (f<sub>OE</sub> = 20 MHz maximum)
- Data and control inputs provide undershoot clamp diodes
- Low power consumption (I<sub>CC</sub> = 0.25 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, and 5 V)
- Control inputs can be driven by TTL or 5 V/3.3 V CMOS outputs
- I<sub>off</sub> supports partial-power-down mode operation
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78, Class II

## 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
- USB, differential signal interface
- Bus isolation

## **3 Description**

The SN74CB3Q3305 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 switching input voltage beyond the supply 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 SN74CB3Q3305 device provides an optimized interface solution ideally suited for broadband communications, networking, and data-intensive computing systems.

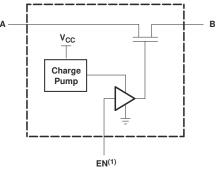
This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using  $I_{off}$ . The  $I_{off}$  circuitry prevents damaging current backflow through the device when it is powered down. The device has isolation during power off.

To ensure the high-impedance state during power up or power down, OE should be tied to GND through a pulldown resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sourcing capability of the driver.

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

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)		
CN740D202205	VSSOP (8)	2.00 mm × 3.10 mm		
SN74CB3Q3305	TSSOP (8)	3.00 mm × 6.10 mm		

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



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

#### Simplified Schematic, Each FET Switch (SW)

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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### **4 Revision History**

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

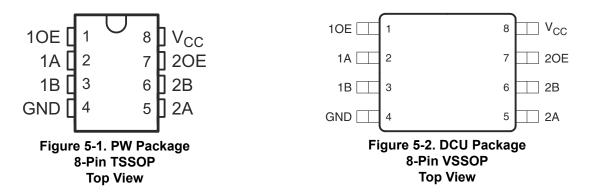
CI	hanges from Revision C (October 2015) to Revision D (September 2021)	Page
•	Updated the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross-references throughout the document	1
•	Updated data sheet to include inclusive terminology	1

#### Changes from Revision B (October 2009) to Revision C (October 2015)

Page Added 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 



## **5** Pin Configuration and Functions



#### Table 5-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE <sup>(1)</sup>	DESCRIPTION		
NAME	NO.		DESCRIPTION		
1A	2	I/O	Channel 1 A port		
1B	3	I/O	Channel 1 B port		
10E	1	I	Output Enable for switch 1		
2A	5	I/O	Channel 2 A port		
2B	6	I/O	Channel 2 B port		
20E	7	I	Output Enable for switch 2		
GND	4	Р	Ground		
V <sub>cc</sub>	8	Р	Power supply		

(1) I = input, O = output, I/O = input and output, P = power

# 6 Specifications

## 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage		-0.5	4.6	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Control input voltage <sup>(2) (3)</sup>		-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		-50	mA
I <sub>I/OK</sub>	I/O port clamp current	V <sub>I/O</sub> < 0		-50	mA
I <sub>I/O</sub>	ON-state switch current <sup>(5)</sup>			±64	mA
	Continuous current through $V_{CC}$ or GND			±100	mA
$\theta_{JA}$	Package thermal impedance <sup>(6)</sup>			88	°C/W
Tj	Junction temperature			150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature		-65	150	°C

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

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

- (3) The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.
- (4)  $V_1$  and  $V_0$  are used to denote specific conditions for  $V_{1/0}$ .
- (5)  $I_{I}$  and  $I_{O}$  are used to denote specific conditions for  $I_{I/O}$ .
- (6) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

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

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

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

## 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions<sup>(1)</sup>

				MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage			2.3	3.6	V
VIH	High-level control input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		1.7		V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V to 3.6 V		2		v
.,	Low-level control input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V			0.7	V
VIL		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V to 3.6 V			0.8	
V <sub>I/O</sub>	Data input/output voltage			0	5.5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temper	Dperating free-air temperature		-40	85	°C

(1) 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

		SN74CB3Q3305	SN74CB3Q3305	
	THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	DCU (VSSOP)	PW (TSSOP)	UNIT
		8 PINS	8 PINS	
R <sub>0JA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	183	190.6	°C/W
R <sub>0JC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	64.2	74.0	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	62.5	119.4	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	4.3	120.0	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	62.1	117.7	°C/W
R <sub>0JC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	_	—	°C/W

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

### **6.5 Electrical Characteristics**

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

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITION	IS	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 <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V,	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 to 5.5 V				±1	μΑ
I <sub>OZ</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	·	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V,	$V_0 = 0$ to 5.5 V, $V_1 = 0$ ,	Switch OFF, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			±1	μA
I <sub>off</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0,	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 to 5.5 V,	V <sub>1</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			0.25	0.7	mA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub> <sup>(4)</sup>	Control inputs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V, One inp	$V_{\rm CC}$ = 3.6 V, One input at 3 V, Other inputs at V <sub>CC</sub> or GND				25	μA
I <sub>CCD</sub> (5)	Per control	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V,	A and B ports open,	0.040	0.045	mA/		
ICCD	input	Control input switchin	Control input switching at 50% duty cycle				0.010	MHz
C <sub>in</sub>	Control inputs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V,	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5 V, 3.3 V, or 0	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5 V, 3.3 V, or 0			3.5	pF
Cio(OFF)	·	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V,	Switch OFF, $V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or GND,	V <sub>I/O</sub> = 5.5 V, 3.3 V, or 0		3.5	5	pF
C <sub>io(ON)</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V,	Switch ON, $V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or GND,	V <sub>I/O</sub> = 5.5 V, 3.3 V, or 0		8	10.5	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V,	V <sub>I</sub> = 0, I <sub>O</sub> = 30 mA			3	8	
r (6)	TYP at $V_{CC}$ = 2.5 V		V <sub>I</sub> = 1.7 V, I <sub>O</sub> = -15 mA			3.5	9	Ω
r <sub>on</sub> <sup>(6)</sup>		V - 2 V	V <sub>I</sub> = 0, I <sub>O</sub> = 30 mA			3	6	22
		$V_{CC} = 3 V$	V <sub>I</sub> = 2.4 V, I <sub>O</sub> = -15 mA			3.5	8	

(1) (2)

 $V_{IN}$  and  $I_{IN}$  refer to control inputs. V<sub>I</sub>, V<sub>O</sub>, I<sub>I</sub>, and I<sub>O</sub> refer to data pins. All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V (unless otherwise noted), T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

For I/O ports, the parameter I<sub>OZ</sub> includes the input leakage current. (3)

(4) This is the increase in supply current for each input that is at the specified TTL voltage level, rather than V<sub>CC</sub> or GND.

This parameter specifies the dynamic power-supply current associated with the operating frequency of a single control input (see (5) Figure 9-2).

Measured by the voltage drop between the A and B terminals at the indicated current through the switch. ON-state resistance is (6) 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 7-1)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	V <sub>cc</sub>	MIN	МАХ	UNIT
f <sub>OE</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	OE	A or B	$V_{CC}$ = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		10	MHz
OE	UL UL	AUB	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		20	
+ (2)	A or D	D an A	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V		0.09	20
t <sub>pd</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	A or B B or A	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V		0.15	ns	
	OE	A or D	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V	1	5	20
t <sub>en</sub>	UE	A or B	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V	1	4.5	ns
	OE	A or B	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V	1	4.5	20
t <sub>dis</sub>	UE		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V	1	5	ns

(1)

Maximum switching frequency for control input ( $V_0 > V_{CC}$ ,  $V_1 = 5 V$ ,  $R_L \ge 1 M\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 0$ ). The propagation delay is the calculated RC time constant of the typical ON-state resistance of the switch and the specified load (2) capacitance, when driven by an ideal voltage source (zero output impedance).

### **6.7 Typical Characteristics**

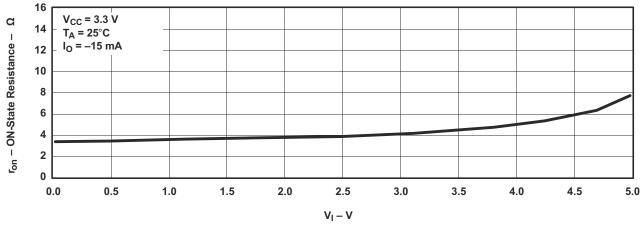
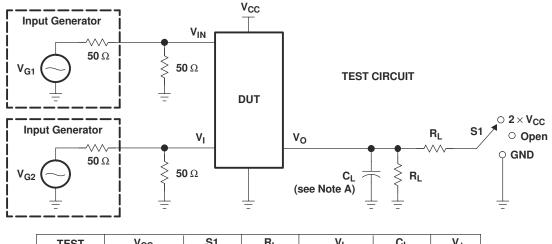


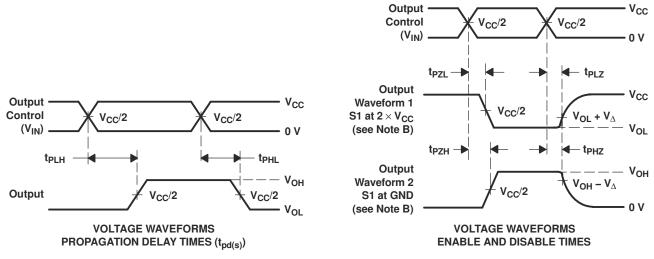
Figure 6-1. Typical ron vs VI



#### **7 Parameter Measurement Information**



TEST	V <sub>CC</sub>	S1	RL	VI	CL	$V_{\Delta}$
t <sub>pd(s)</sub>	$\textbf{2.5 V} \pm \textbf{0.2 V}$	Open	<b>500</b> Ω	V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	30 pF	
P-(-)	3.3 V $\pm$ 0.3 V	Open	<b>500</b> Ω	V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	50 pF	
t <sub>PLZ</sub> /t <sub>PZL</sub>	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2.5 V} \pm \textbf{0.2 V} \\ \textbf{3.3 V} \pm \textbf{0.3 V} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2} \times \textbf{V}_{\textbf{CC}} \\ \textbf{2} \times \textbf{V}_{\textbf{CC}} \end{array}$	<b>500</b> Ω <b>500</b> Ω	GND GND	30 pF 50 pF	0.15 V 0.3 V
t <sub>PHZ</sub> /t <sub>PZH</sub>	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2.5 V} \pm \textbf{0.2 V} \\ \textbf{3.3 V} \pm \textbf{0.3 V} \end{array}$	GND GND	<b>500</b> Ω <b>500</b> Ω	V <sub>CC</sub> V <sub>CC</sub>	30 pF 50 pF	0.15 V 0.3 V



NOTES: A. C<sub>1</sub> 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.
   All input pulses are supplied by apparenters begins the following observativities PDP < 10 Miles.</li>
- C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz, Z<sub>O</sub> = 50  $\Omega$ , t<sub>r</sub>  $\leq$  2.5 ns, t<sub>f</sub>  $\leq$  2.5 ns.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.
- E.  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$  are the same as  $t_{dis}$ .
- F.  $t_{\text{PZL}}$  and  $t_{\text{PZH}}$  are the same as  $t_{\text{en}}.$
- G.  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$  are the same as  $t_{pd(s)}$ . The  $t_{pd}$  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 7-1. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



### 8 Detailed Description

#### 8.1 Overview

The SN74CB3Q3305 device is organized as two 1-bit switches with separate output-enable (1OE and 2OE) inputs. It can be used as two 1-bit bus switches or as one 2-bit bus switch. When OE is high, the associated 1-bit bus switch is ON and the A port is connected to the B port, allowing bidirectional data flow between ports. When OE is low, the associated 1-bit bus switch is OFF and a high-impedance state exists between the A and B ports.

#### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram

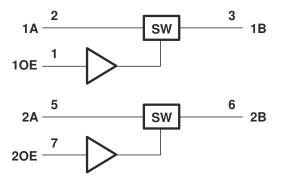


Figure 8-1. Logic Diagram (Positive Logic)

#### 8.3 Feature Description

The device supports High-Bandwidth data path up to 500 MHz. The I/O ports are 5 V tolerant when powered up or powered down due to  $I_{OFF}$ . The charge pump creates low and flat ON-state resistance characteristics over the whole operating temperature range.

Switching input voltage beyond the supply is supported on data I/O ports: 0 V to 5 V with 3.3 V V<sub>CC</sub> or 0 V to 3.3 V with 2.5 V V<sub>CC</sub>.

The data flow is bidirectional with near-zero propagation delay. Reduced input/output capacitance for higher speed applications. OE can be toggled at the high speeds of 20 MHz for fast switching applications.

#### 8.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 8-1 lists the functional modes of the SN74CB3Q3305.

Table 0-1										
INPUT OE	INPUT/OUTPUT A	FUNCTION								
Н	В	A port = B port								
L	Z	Disconnect								

#### Table 8-1. Function Table (Each Bus Switch)



## 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, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

#### 9.1 Application Information

Figure 9-1 shows that the SN74CB3Q3305 can be used as bidirectional switch. The controller operates at 5 V and the peripheral can accept 5 V. Even with a  $V_{CC}$  of 3 V on the SN74CB3Q3305, the two ports can be connected to pass the 5 V signal. The controller uses the OE pin control the switch. This is a very generic example and could apply to many situations. For applications that require only 1 bit (for example, one channel), tie the unused OE low and tie the unused ports A and B to either high or low (not shown).

#### 9.2 Typical Application

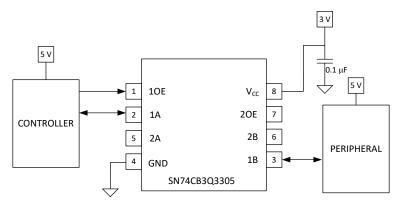


Figure 9-1. Typical Application of the SN74CB3Q3305

#### 9.2.1 Design Requirements

- 1. Recommended Input Conditions:
  - For specified high and low levels, see  $V_{IH}$  and  $V_{IL}$  in Section 6.3.
  - Inputs and outputs are overvoltage tolerant allowing them to go as high as 5.5 V at any valid V<sub>CC</sub>.
- 2. Absolute Maximum Conditions:
  - I/O currents should not exceed ±64 mA per channel.
  - Continuos current through GND or  $V_{CC}$  should not exceed ±100 mA.
- 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 Section 11.

#### 9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The 0.1  $\mu F$  capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the device.



#### 9.2.3 Application Curve

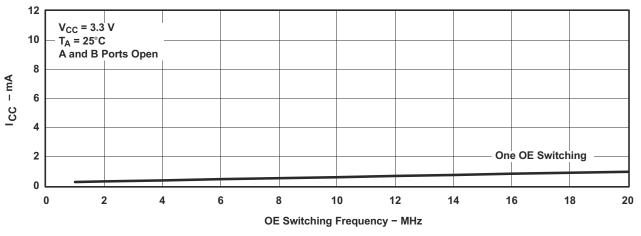


Figure 9-2. Typical I<sub>CC</sub> vs OE Switching Frequency

### **10 Power Supply Recommendations**

The power supply can be any voltage between the minimum and maximum supply voltage rating listed in Section 6.1 table.

Each V<sub>CC</sub> 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<sub>CC</sub>, then a 0.01  $\mu$ F or 0.022  $\mu$ F capacitor is recommended for each V<sub>CC</sub> because the V<sub>CC</sub> pins are tied together internally. For devices with dual-supply pins operating at different voltages, for example V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>DD</sub>, 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 11-1 shows progressively better techniques of rounding corners. Only the last example (BEST) maintains constant trace width and minimizes reflections.

### 11.2 Layout Example

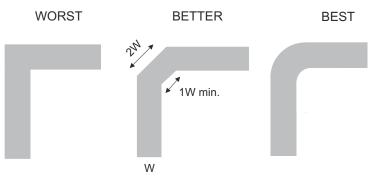


Figure 11-1. Trace Example



## 12 Device and Documentation Support

#### **12.1 Documentation Support**

#### 12.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- Texas Instruments, CBT-C, CB3T, and CB3Q Signal-Switch Families application report
- Texas Instruments, Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs application report
- Texas Instruments, Selecting the Right Texas Instruments Signal Switch application report

#### **12.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates**

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Subscribe to updates* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

#### **12.3 Support Resources**

TI E2E<sup>™</sup> support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is 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.

#### 12.4 Trademarks

TI E2E<sup>™</sup> is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

#### 12.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

#### 12.6 Glossary

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.



### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package	Pins	Package	Eco Plan	Lead finish/	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking	Samples
	(1)		Drawing		Qty	(2)	Ball material	(3)		(4/5)	
							(6)				
74CB3Q3305DCURG4	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	GARR	Samples
SN74CB3Q3305DCUR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(GARQ, GARR)	Samples
SN74CB3Q3305PW	LIFEBUY	TSSOP	PW	8	150	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	BU305	
SN74CB3Q3305PWG4	LIFEBUY	TSSOP	PW	8	150	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	BU305	
SN74CB3Q3305PWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	BU305	Samples
SN74CB3Q3305PWRE4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	BU305	Samples
SN74CB3Q3305PWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	BU305	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.

<sup>(2)</sup> RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

<sup>(4)</sup> There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

<sup>(5)</sup> 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.

<sup>(6)</sup> Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.



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Texas

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### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





#### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions 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
74CB3Q3305DCURG4	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.25	3.35	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q3
SN74CB3Q3305DCUR	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	178.0	9.0	2.25	3.35	1.05	4.0	8.0	Q3
SN74CB3Q3305PWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN74CB3Q3305PWRG4	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1



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## PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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\*All dimensions are nominal

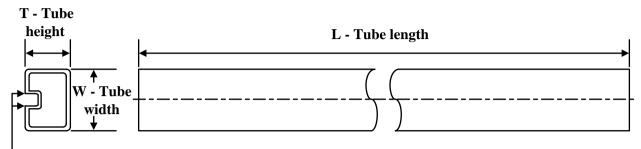
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
74CB3Q3305DCURG4	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
SN74CB3Q3305DCUR	VSSOP	DCU	8	3000	180.0	180.0	18.0
SN74CB3Q3305PWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
SN74CB3Q3305PWRG4	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0

## TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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## TUBE



## - B - Alignment groove width

\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
SN74CB3Q3305PW	PW	TSSOP	8	150	530	10.2	3600	3.5
SN74CB3Q3305PWG4	PW	TSSOP	8	150	530	10.2	3600	3.5

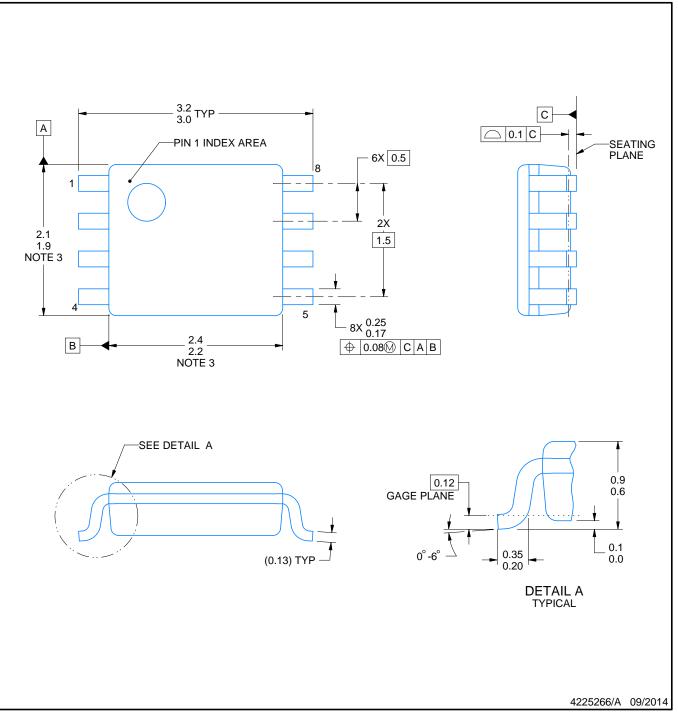
# **DCU0008A**



# **PACKAGE OUTLINE**

## VSSOP - 0.9 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M. 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice. 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side. 4. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187 variation CA.



# DCU0008A

# **EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT**

## VSSOP - 0.9 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



# DCU0008A

# **EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN**

## VSSOP - 0.9 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



<sup>7.</sup> Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

## **PW0008A**



## **PACKAGE OUTLINE**

## TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M. 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice. 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153, variation AA.



## PW0008A

# **EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT**

## TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



## PW0008A

# **EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN**

## TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



<sup>8.</sup> Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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