1 Features
- \( V_{CC} \) Operation from 2.3 V and 3.6 V
- \( V_{I/O} \) Accepts Signals up to 5.5 V
- 1.8-V Compatible Control-Pin Inputs
- Low-Power Mode When \( \overline{OE} \) Is Disabled (1 \( \mu \)A)
- \( r_{ON} = 6 \Omega \) Maximum
- \( \Delta r_{ON} = 0.2 \Omega \) Typical
- \( C_{io(on)} = 6 \text{ pF} \) Maximum
- Low Power Consumption (30 \( \mu \)A Maximum)
- ESD > 2000-V Human-Body Model (HBM)
- High Bandwidth (1.1 GHz Typical)

2 Applications
- Routes Signals for USB 1.0, 1.1, and 2.0
- Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI™) Signal Routing
- MHL 1.0

3 Description
The TS3USB221 is a high-bandwidth switch specially designed for the switching of high-speed USB 2.0 signals in handset and consumer applications, such as cell phones, digital cameras, and notebooks with hubs or controllers with limited USB I/Os. The wide bandwidth (1.1 GHz) of this switch allows signals to pass with minimum edge and phase distortion. The device multiplexes differential outputs from a USB host device to one of two corresponding outputs. The switch is bidirectional and offers little or no attenuation of the high-speed signals at the outputs. The TS3USB221 is designed for low bit-to-bit skew and high channel to channel noise isolation. The TS3USB221 is also compatible with various standards, such as high-speed USB 2.0 (480 Mbps).

Device Information\(^{(1)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>BODY SIZE (NOM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TS3USB221</td>
<td>VSON (10)</td>
<td>3.00 mm ( \times ) 3.00 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UQFN (10)</td>
<td>1.50 mm ( \times ) 2.00 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

TS3USB221 High-speed USB 2.0 (480-Mbps) 1:2 multiplexer – demultiplexer switch with single enable

**Block Diagram**

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

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

---

An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.
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4 Revision History

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

Changes from Revision I (January 2016) to Revision J Page

• Added CDM value and table notes to the ESD Ratings ................................................................. 4

Changes from Revision H (February 2015) to Revision I Page

• Changed $V_{IL\text{ Max}}$ from 5.5 to $V_{CC}$ in Recommended Operating Conditions table ....................... 4

Changes from Revision G (September 2010) to Revision H Page

• Changed first bullet of the Features FROM: $V_{CC}$ Operation at 2.5 V and 3.3 V TO: $V_{CC}$ Operation at 2.3 V and 3.6 V ....... 1
• 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 section .............................. 1
• Removed the Ordering Information table ...................................................................................... 1
5 Pin Configuration and Functions

Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1D+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>USB port 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1D-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>USB port 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D+</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>USB port 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>USB port 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Bus-switch enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D–</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>Common USB port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D+</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>Common USB port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Select input</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)\(^{(1)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{CC}) Supply voltage</td>
<td>(-0.5)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{IN}) Control input voltage (^{(2)}) (^{(3)})</td>
<td>(-0.5)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{LO}) Switch I/O voltage (^{(2)}) (^{(3)}) (^{(4)})</td>
<td>(-0.5)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{IK}) Control input clamp current (V_{IN} &lt; 0)</td>
<td>(-50)</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{I/O}) I/O port clamp current (V_{I/O} &lt; 0)</td>
<td>(-50)</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{ON}}) ON-state switch current (^{(5)})</td>
<td>(\pm 120)</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous current through (V_{CC}) or GND</td>
<td>(\pm 100)</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{\text{stg}}) Storage temperature</td>
<td>(-65) to 150</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) 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.

\(^{(2)}\) 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.

\(^{(4)}\) \(V_{I}\) and \(V_{O}\) are used to denote specific conditions for \(V_{I/O}\).

\(^{(5)}\) \(I_{I}\) and \(I_{O}\) are used to denote specific conditions for \(I_{I/O}\).

6.2 ESD Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESD Type</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 (^{(1)})</td>
<td>(\pm 2000)</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 (^{(2)})</td>
<td>(\pm 1500)</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) 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

See \(^{(1)}\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{CC}) Supply voltage</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{IH}) High-level control input voltage</td>
<td>(V_{CC} = 2.3\ V) to 2.7 (V)</td>
<td>(0.46 \times V_{CC})</td>
<td>(V_{CC})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{IL}) Low-level control input voltage</td>
<td>(V_{CC} = 2.3\ V) to 2.7 (V)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(0.25 \times V_{CC})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{I/O}) Data input/output voltage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{A}) Operating free-air temperature</td>
<td>(-40)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) All unused control inputs of the device must be held at \(V_{CC}\) or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number SCBA004.

6.4 Thermal Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THERMAL METRIC (^{(1)})</th>
<th>(10\ PINS)</th>
<th>(10\ PINS)</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(R_{JA}) Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>169.8</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R_{J(Top)}) Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R_{JB}) Junction-to-board thermal resistance</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\psi_{JT}) Junction-to-top characterization parameter</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\psi_{JB}) Junction-to-board characterization parameter</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R_{J(Bot)}) Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report.
6.5 Electrical Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)\(^{(1)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP(^{(2)})</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IN}})</td>
<td>(V_{\text{CC}} = 3.6 \text{ V}, 2.7 \text{ V},) (I_i = -18 \text{ mA})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{IN}})</td>
<td>Control inputs (V_{\text{CC}} = 3.6 \text{ V}, 2.7 \text{ V}, 0 \text{ V},) (V_{\text{IN}} = 0 \text{ V to 3.6 V})</td>
<td>(\pm 1)</td>
<td>(\mu\text{A})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{OZ}})(^{(3)})</td>
<td>(V_{\text{CC}} = 3.6 \text{ V}, 2.7 \text{ V}, ) (V_{\text{O}} = 0 \text{ V to 3.6 V}, V_{\text{I}} = 0 \text{ V},)</td>
<td>(\pm 1)</td>
<td>(\mu\text{A})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{OFF}})</td>
<td>(V_{\text{CC}} = 0 \text{ V}) (V_{\text{IO}} = 0 \text{ V to 3.6 V}) (V_{\text{IO}} = 0 \text{ V to 2.7 V})</td>
<td>(\pm 2)</td>
<td>(\mu\text{A})</td>
<td>(\pm 1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{CC}})</td>
<td>(V_{\text{CC}} = 3.6 \text{ V}, 2.7 \text{ V}, ) (V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{CC}} \text{ or GND},) (V_{\text{IO}} = 0 \text{ V}, ) Switch (\text{ON or OFF})</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>(\mu\text{A})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\Delta I_{\text{CC}})(^{(4)})</td>
<td>Control inputs (V_{\text{CC}} = 3.6 \text{ V}, 2.7 \text{ V},) (V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{CC}} \text{ or GND},) Switch disabled (\text{(OE in high state)})</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(\mu\text{A})</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C_{\text{iin}})</td>
<td>Control inputs (V_{\text{CC}} = 3.3 \text{ V}, 2.5 \text{ V},) (V_{\text{IN}} = 3.3 \text{ V or 0 V})</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 (\text{pF})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C_{\text{iio(OFF)}})</td>
<td>(V_{\text{CC}} = 3.3 \text{ V}, 2.5 \text{ V},) (V_{\text{IO}} = 3.3 \text{ V or 0 V}, ) Switch (\text{OFF})</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 (\text{pF})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C_{\text{iio(ON)}})</td>
<td>(V_{\text{CC}} = 3.3 \text{ V}, 2.5 \text{ V},) (V_{\text{IO}} = 3.3 \text{ V or 0 V}, ) Switch (\text{ON})</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6 (\text{pF})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(r_{\text{on}})(^{(5)})</td>
<td>(V_{\text{CC}} = 3 \text{ V}, 2.3 \text{ V},) (V_{\text{I}} = 0 \text{ V}, I_{\text{O}} = 30 \text{ mA})</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(\Omega)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(\Omega)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\Delta r_{\text{on}})</td>
<td>(V_{\text{CC}} = 3 \text{ V}, 2.3 \text{ V},) (V_{\text{I}} = 0 \text{ V}, I_{\text{O}} = 30 \text{ mA})</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>(\Omega)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>(\Omega)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(r_{\text{on(flat)}})</td>
<td>(V_{\text{CC}} = 3 \text{ V}, 2.3 \text{ V},) (V_{\text{I}} = 0 \text{ V}, I_{\text{O}} = 30 \text{ mA})</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(\Omega)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(\Omega)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) \(V_{\text{IN}}\) and \(I_{\text{IN}}\) refer to control inputs. \(V_{\text{I}}, V_{\text{O}}, I_{\text{I}},\) and \(I_{\text{O}}\) refer to data pins.
\(^{(2)}\) All typical values are at \(V_{\text{CC}} = 3.3 \text{ V}\) (unless otherwise noted), \(T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}\).
\(^{(3)}\) For I/O ports, the parameter \(I_{\text{OZ}}\) includes the input leakage current.
\(^{(4)}\) This is the increase in supply current for each input that is at the specified TTL voltage level, rather than \(V_{\text{CC}}\) or GND.
\(^{(5)}\) Measured by the voltage drop between the A and B terminals at the indicated TTL voltage level through the switch. ON-state resistance is determined by the lower of the voltages of the two (A or B) terminals.
6.6 Dynamic Electrical Characteristics, $V_{CC} = 3.3 \, V \pm 10\%$

over operating range, $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$, $V_{CC} = 3.3 \, V \pm 10\%$, GND = 0 V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>TYP(1)</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$X_{TALK}$ Crosstalk</td>
<td>$R_L = 50 , \Omega$, $f = 250 , MHz$</td>
<td>$-40$</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_{IRR}$ Off isolation</td>
<td>$R_L = 50 , \Omega$, $f = 250 , MHz$</td>
<td>$-41$</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$BW$ Bandwidth ($-3 , dB$)</td>
<td>$R_L = 50 , \Omega$</td>
<td>$1.1$</td>
<td>GHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For Maximum or Minimum conditions, use the appropriate value specified under Electrical Characteristics for the applicable device type.

6.7 Dynamic Electrical Characteristics, $V_{CC} = 2.5 \, V \pm 10\%$

over operating range, $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$, $V_{CC} = 2.5 \, V \pm 10\%$, GND = 0 V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>TYP(1)</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$X_{TALK}$ Crosstalk</td>
<td>$R_L = 50 , \Omega$, $f = 250 , MHz$</td>
<td>$-39$</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_{IRR}$ Off isolation</td>
<td>$R_L = 50 , \Omega$, $f = 250 , MHz$</td>
<td>$-40$</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$BW$ Bandwidth ($-3 , dB$)</td>
<td>$R_L = 50 , \Omega$</td>
<td>$1.1$</td>
<td>GHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For Maximum or Minimum conditions, use the appropriate value specified under Electrical Characteristics for the applicable device type.

6.8 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CC} = 3.3 \, V \pm 10\%$

over operating range, $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$, $V_{CC} = 3.3 \, V \pm 10\%$, GND = 0 V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP(1)</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t_{pd}$ Propagation delay$^{(2)}$ $^{(3)}$</td>
<td>$0.25$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{ON}$ Line enable time S to D, nD</td>
<td>$30$</td>
<td>$17$</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{OFF}$ Line disable time S to D, nD</td>
<td>$12$</td>
<td>$10$</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{SK(O)}$ Output skew between center port to any other port$^{(2)}$</td>
<td>$0.1$</td>
<td>$0.2$</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{SK(P)}$ Skew between opposite transitions of the same output $(t_{PHL} - t_{PLH})^{(2)}$</td>
<td>$0.1$</td>
<td>$0.2$</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For Maximum or Minimum conditions, use the appropriate value specified under Electrical Characteristics for the applicable device type.
(2) Specified by design
(3) The bus switch contributes no propagational 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 $0.25 \, ns$ for $10-pF$ load. This time constant adds very little propagational delay to the system because it is much smaller than the rise/fall times of typical driving signals. Propagational 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 interactions with the load on the driven side.

6.9 Switching Characteristics, $V_{CC} = 2.5 \, V \pm 10\%$

over operating range, $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$, $V_{CC} = 2.5 \, V \pm 10\%$, GND = 0 V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP(1)</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t_{pd}$ Propagation delay$^{(2)}$ $^{(3)}$</td>
<td>$0.25$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{ON}$ Line enable time S to D, nD</td>
<td>$50$</td>
<td>$32$</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{OFF}$ Line disable time S to D, nD</td>
<td>$23$</td>
<td>$12$</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{SK(O)}$ Output skew between center port to any other port$^{(2)}$</td>
<td>$0.1$</td>
<td>$0.2$</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{SK(P)}$ Skew between opposite transitions of the same output $(t_{PHL} - t_{PLH})^{(2)}$</td>
<td>$0.1$</td>
<td>$0.2$</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For Maximum or Minimum conditions, use the appropriate value specified under Electrical Characteristics for the applicable device type.
(2) Specified by design
(3) The bus switch contributes no propagational 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 $0.25 \, ns$ for $10-pF$ load. The time constant adds very little propagational delay to the system because it is much smaller than the rise and fall times of typical driving signals. Propagational 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 interactions with the load on the driven side.
6.10 Typical Characteristics

![Figure 1. Gain vs Frequency](image1)

![Figure 2. OFF Isolation vs Frequency](image2)

![Figure 3. Crosstalk vs Frequency](image3)

![Figure 4. $r_{on}$ vs $V_{IN}$ ($I_{OUT} = -15$ mA)](image4)

![Figure 5. $r_{on}$ vs $V_{IN}$ ($I_{OUT} = -30$ mA)](image5)
7 Parameter Measurement Information

(1) All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 10 MHz, Z₀ = 50Ω, tᵣ < 5 ns, tᵢ < 5 ns.
(2) C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 6. Turnon (t_ON) and Turnoff Time (t_OFF)

Figure 7. OFF Isolation (O_ISO)

Figure 8. Crosstalk (X_TALK)
Parameter Measurement Information (continued)

Channel ON: 1D to D  
\( V_{CTRL} = V_{CC} \) or GND

Network Analyzer Setup

Source Power = 0 dBm  
(632-mV P-P at 50-Ω load)  
DC Bias = 350 mV

Figure 9. Bandwidth (BW)

Figure 10. Propagation Delay
Parameter Measurement Information (continued)

\[ t_{SK(P)} = |t_{PHL} - t_{PLH}| \]

**PULSE SKEW \( t_{SK(P)} \)**

\[ t_{SK(O)} = |t_{PLH1} - t_{PLH2}| \]

**OUTPUT SKEW \( t_{SK(O)} \)**

**Figure 11. Skew Test**

**Figure 12. ON-State Resistance \( (r_{on}) \)**
Parameter Measurement Information (continued)

Capacitance is measured at 1D, 2D, D, and S inputs during ON and OFF conditions.

Figure 13. OFF-State Leakage Current

OFF-State Leakage Current
Channel OFF
$V_{CTRL} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$

Figure 14. Capacitance

$V_{BIAS} = V_{CC}$ or GND
$V_{CTRL} = V_{CC}$ or GND
Capacitance is measured at 1D, 2D, D, and S inputs during ON and OFF conditions.
8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The TS3USB221 device is a 2-channel SPDT switch specially designed for the switching of high-speed USB 2.0 signals in handset and consumer applications, such as cell phones, digital cameras, and notebooks with hubs or controllers with limited USB I/Os. The wide bandwidth (1.1 GHz) of this switch allows signals to pass with minimum edge and phase distortion. The device multiplexes differential outputs from a USB host device to one of two corresponding outputs. The switch is bidirectional and offers little or no attenuation of the high-speed signals at the outputs. The device also has a low power mode that reduces the power consumption to 1 μA for portable applications with a battery or limited power budget.

The device is designed for low bit-to-bit skew and high channel-to-channel noise isolation, and is compatible with various standards, such as high-speed USB 2.0 (480 Mbps).

The TS3USB221 device integrates ESD protection cells on all pins, is available in a tiny μQFN package (2 mm × 1.5 mm) and is characterized over the free-air temperature range from −40°C to 85°C.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram

8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 Low Power Mode

The TS3USB221 has a low power mode that reduces the power consumption to 1 μA when the device is not in use. The bus-switch enable pin OE must be supplied with a logic high signal to put the device in low power mode and disable the switch.

8.4 Device Functional Modes

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S</th>
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<th>FUNCTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Disconnect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>D = 1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>D = 2D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
There are many USB applications in which the USB hubs or controllers have a limited number of USB I/Os. The TS3USB221 solution can effectively expand the limited USB I/Os by switching between multiple USB buses in order to interface them to a single USB hub or controller. TS3USB221 can also be used to connect a single controller to two USB connectors.

9.2 Typical Application

![Figure 15. Simplified Schematic](image)

9.2.1 Design Requirements
Design requirements of the USB 1.0, 1.1, and 2.0 standards should be followed. TI recommends that the digital control pins S and OE be pulled up to V_{CC} or down to GND to avoid undesired switch positions that could result from the floating pin.

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure
The TS3USB221 may be properly operated without any external components. However, it is recommended that unused pins be connected to ground through a 50-Ω resistor to prevent signal reflections back into the device.
Typical Application (continued)

9.2.3 Application Curves

Figure 16. Eye Pattern: 480-Mbps USB Signal With No Switch (Through Path)

Figure 17. Eye Pattern: 480-Mbps USB Signal With Switch NC Path

Figure 18. Eye Pattern: 480-Mbps USB Signal With Switch NO Path
10 Power Supply Recommendations

Power to the device is supplied through the $V_{CC}$ pin and should follow the USB 1.0, 1.1, and 2.0 standards. TI recommends placing a bypass capacitor as close as possible to the supply pin $V_{CC}$ to help smooth out lower frequency noise to provide better load regulation across the frequency spectrum.

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

Place supply bypass capacitors as close to $V_{CC}$ pin as possible. Avoid placing the bypass caps near the $D+/D–$ traces.

The high-speed $D+/D–$ traces should always be matched lengths and must be no more than 4 inches, otherwise the eye diagram performance may be degraded. A high-speed USB connection is made through a shielded, twisted pair cable with a differential characteristic impedance. In the layout, the impedance of $D+$ and $D–$ traces should match the cable characteristic differential impedance for optimal performance.

Route the high-speed USB signals using a minimum of vias and corners which will reduce signal reflections and impedance changes. When a via must be used, increase the clearance size around it to minimize its capacitance. Each via introduces discontinuities in the signal’s transmission line and increases the chance of picking up interference from the other layers of the board. Be careful when designing test points on twisted pair lines; through-hole pins are not recommended.

When it becomes necessary to turn 90°, use two 45° turns or an arc instead of making a single 90° turn. This reduces reflections on the signal traces by minimizing impedance discontinuities.

Do not route USB traces under or near crystals, oscillators, clock signal generators, switching regulators, mounting holes, magnetic devices or IC’s that use or duplicate clock signals.

Avoid stubs on the high-speed USB signals because they cause signal reflections. If a stub is unavoidable, then the stub should be less than 200 mm.

Route all high-speed USB signal traces over continuous planes ($V_{CC}$ or GND), with no interruptions.

Avoid crossing over anti-etch, commonly found with plane splits.

A printed circuit board with at least four layers is recommended because of high frequencies associated with the USB; two signal layers separated by a ground and power layer as shown in Figure 19.

![Figure 19. Four-Layer Board Stack-Up](image)

The majority of signal traces should run on a single layer, preferably Signal 1. Immediately next to this layer should be the GND plane, which is solid with no cuts. Avoid running signal traces across a split in the ground or power plane. When running across split planes is unavoidable, sufficient decoupling must be used. Minimizing the number of signal vias reduces EMI by reducing inductance at high frequencies. For more information on layout guidelines, see High Speed Layout Guidelines (SCAA082) and USB 2.0 Board Design and Layout Guidelines (SPRAAR7).
11.2 Layout Example

**Figure 20. Package Layout Diagram**
12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 Documentation Support

12.1.1 Related Documentation
For related documentation, see the following:
- High Speed Layout Guidelines, SCAA082
- USB 2.0 Board Design and Layout Guidelines, SPRAAR7

12.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates
To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on Alert me 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 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**  *TI'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.

12.4 Trademarks
E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
MIPI is a trademark of Mobile Industry Processor Interface Alliance.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

12.5 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.

12.6 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.
## PACKAGING INFORMATION

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Device</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Package Qty</th>
<th>Eco Plan</th>
<th>Lead/Ball Finish</th>
<th>MSL Peak Temp</th>
<th>Op Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Device Marking</th>
<th>Samples</th>
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<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>UQFN</td>
<td>RSE</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-1-260C-UNLIM</td>
<td>-40 to 85</td>
<td>(L57, L5O, L5R, L5 V)</td>
<td>Samples</td>
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<td>VSON</td>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-2-260C-1 YEAR</td>
<td>-40 to 85</td>
<td>ZWG</td>
<td>Samples</td>
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<td>Samples</td>
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<td>(L57, L5O, L5R, L5 V)</td>
<td>Samples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) 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.

(2) 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 substances 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 (Cl) 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.

(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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### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

#### REEL DIMENSIONS

![Reel Diagram]

**Device**

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<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
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<th>A0 (mm)</th>
<th>B0 (mm)</th>
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*All dimensions are nominal.*
**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**

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<th>Package Drawing</th>
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</table>

*All dimensions are nominal*
MECHANICAL DATA

RSE (R-PUQFN-N10)  PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD

Pin 1 Index Area

Seating Plane

Seating Height

Pin 1 Identifier 0.10 X 45°

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. This package compiles to JEDEC MO-298 variation UFED.
**NOTES:**

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. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for minimum solder mask registration tolerances between signal pads.

E. Maximum stencil thickness 0.127 mm (5 mils). All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

F. 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.

G. Side aperture dimensions over-print land for acceptable area ratio > 0.66. Customer may reduce side aperture dimensions if stencil manufacturing process allows for sufficient release at smaller opening.
Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. 
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.
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. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for optimal thermal and mechanical performance.
NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).

5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
6. 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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