Introduction

System isolation is critical for power sequencing, managing bus contentions, and turning off sub-circuits to save power. Signal switches are one way to provide isolation in both analog and digital signaling applications such as I2C, LAN, MIPI, SPI, UART, JTAG, etc. Signal switches can ensure that a high impedance (Hi-Z) path is maintained between the input and output (I/O) signal paths and system power rails. However, there are cases where power sequencing, hot plug / hot insertion, and fault / over-voltage events can cause the switch isolation to fail.

During these events, voltages on the switch I/O path can exceed the supply voltage rail (VDD) which forward-biases the internal electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection diode that exists between the I/O pins and VDD. When the internal ESD diode is forward-biased, the voltage on the I/O path can back-power the switch supply pin and damage components on the power rail. Additionally, the forward biased diode can provide a path to back-power the signal switch itself, unintentionally turning on the I/O path. Designers must know the voltage limits of the signal switch I/O pins relative to the switch power supply (VDD) especially when the switch is powered off (VDD = 0 V). Devices without powered-off protection can back-power through the ESD diode and turn on the FET that isolates the I/O path, causing the data/clock signals to unintentionally transmit to the powered-off processor.

Definition of Powered-Off Protection Features: Back-Power Protection and powered-Off Isolation

Back-power protection: prevents a device from providing power to a circuit other than through the designated power supply circuitry.

Powered-off isolation: ensures a device maintains a high impedance (Hi-Z) state when an IC is powered down (VDD = 0 V).

Figure 1 shows a signal switch used to isolate a Wi-Fi® module that is always transmitting and waiting to wake up the rest of the powered-off circuitry. In this case, the switch is powered-off (VDD = 0 V), but continuously receives 3.3-V signal from the Wi-Fi module to its input. Since the input voltage is greater than the switch power supply voltage VDD, the voltage on the input forward-biases the internal ESD protection diode. For devices without powered-off protection, the supply rail can be back-powered and compromise the Hi-Z isolation from the Wi-Fi module to the processor.

Ensuring System Isolation With Powered-Off Protected Switches

Powered-off protected switches ensure the device maintains its high impedance (Hi-Z) performance even without power to the IC. Switches with powered-off protection include proprietary IP which prevents back-power conditions when the voltage on the I/O signal paths are greater than the supply rail (VDD). This feature eliminates the need for power sequencing because the I/O paths remain Hi-Z even when VDD = 0 V.
To determine if a signal switch has powered-off protection, check the device-specific data sheet for the powered-off leakage specifications with the test conditions including VDD = 0 V.

### 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>VDD = 0 V</th>
<th>Vcc = 1.2 V</th>
<th>Vcc = 3.3 V</th>
<th>Vcc = 5 V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power-off leakage</td>
<td>10 nA</td>
<td>200 nA</td>
<td>300 nA</td>
<td>500 nA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2. TMUX136 Power-Off Leakage Current Specification**

Figure 2 shows the leakage current specification of the TMUX136 device. It states no more than 10 μA leaks through the I/O signal path with V CC = 0 V and V I/O = 3.45 V.

### Example Using Signal Switches With and Without Powered-Off Protection Features

Figure 3 is an example using two different signal switches to isolate a DC 1.8-V input signal (top) or 3.3-V AC clock input signal (bottom). The TS3A44159 device (left) does not have powered-off protection and the SN74CBTLV3125 device (right) has powered-off protection. In both examples, the VDD supply rail is powered-off and the voltage on VDD drops to 0 V. In both cases, the device without powered-off protection back-powers the signal switch and a voltage that is one diode drop (~0.4 V) below the input voltage can be seen on VDD. When the switch is back-powered, the switch unintentionally turns and passes the signals through the switch. The device with powered-off protection; however, maintains the signal path isolation when the VDD = 0 V.

### Summary

During power sequencing, hot plug / hot insertion, and fault / over-voltage events, voltages on the switch I/O signal path exceeding the supply voltage rail make the switch isolation ineffective. Using signal switches with powered-off protection can assure Hi-Z isolation performance when VDD = 0 V, eliminating the need for power sequencing and protecting system components.

### Table 1. Alternative Device Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Key Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TMUX1574</td>
<td>4-channel 2:1</td>
<td>Powered-off protection, Low Con (7.5 pF), Low Ron (20), Wide bandwidth (2 GHz), 1.8 V Logic Compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMUX1575</td>
<td>4-channel 2:1</td>
<td>1.3 mm x 1.3 mm package, 1.2-V compatible control inputs, Powered-off protection, Low Con (10 pF), Low Ron (1.7 Ω), 1.8 GHz Bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMUX1511</td>
<td>4-channel 1:1</td>
<td>Powered-off protection, Low Con (3.3 pF), Low Ron (20), Wide bandwidth (3 GHz), 1.8 V Logic Compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMUX1072</td>
<td>2-channel 2:1</td>
<td>Powered-off protection, Overvoltage Protection (up to 20 V) Wide bandwidth (1.2 GHz), 1.8 V Logic Compatible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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