CBTL02042A; CBTL02042B

3.3 V, 2 differential channel, 2 : 1 multiplexer/demultiplexer switch for PCI Express Gen2

Rev. 1 — 10 March 2011 Product data sheet

1. General description

CBTL02042A/B is a 2 differential channel, 2-to-1 multiplexer/demultiplexer switch for PCI Express Generation 2 (Gen2), and other high-speed serial interface applications. The CBTL02042A/B can switch two differential signals to one of two locations. Using a unique design technique, NXP has minimized the impedance of the switch such that the attenuation observed through the switch is negligible, and also minimized the channel-to-channel skew as well as channel-to-channel crosstalk, as required by the high-speed serial interface. CBTL02042A/B allows expansion of existing high speed ports for extremely low power.

The device's pinouts are optimized to match different application layouts. CBTL02042A has input and output pins on the opposite of the package, and is suitable for edge connector(s) with different signal sources on the motherboard. CBTL02042B has outputs on both sides of the package, and the device can be placed between two connectors to multiplex differential signals from a controller. Please refer to Section 8 for layout examples.

2. Features and benefits

- 2 bidirectional differential channel, 2 : 1 multiplexer/demultiplexer
- High-speed signal switching for PCIe Gen2 5 Gbit/s
- High bandwidth: 7 GHz at −3 dB
- Low insertion loss:
  - −0.5 dB at 100 MHz
  - −1.2 dB at 2.5 GHz
- Low intra-pair skew: 5 ps typical
- Low inter-pair skew: 35 ps maximum
- Low crosstalk: −30 dB at 2.5 GHz
- Low off-state isolation: −25 dB at 2.5 GHz
- Low return loss: −20 dB at 2.5 GHz
- V_{DD} operating range: 3.3 V ± 10 %
- Shutdown pin (XSD) for power-saving mode
  - Standby current less than 1 μA
- ESD tolerance:
  - 8 kV HBM
  - 1 kV CDM
- DHVQFN20 package

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3. Applications

- Routing of high-speed differential signals with low signal attenuation
  - PCIe Gen2
  - DisplayPort 1.2
  - USB 3.0
  - SATA 6 Gbit/s

4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package		
	Name	Description	Version
CBTL02042ABQ	DHVQFN20	plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 20 terminals; body 2.5 × 4.5 × 0.85 mm[1]	SOT764-1
CBTL02042BBQ	DHVQFN20	plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 20 terminals; body 2.5 × 4.5 × 0.85 mm[1]	SOT764-1

[1] Total height after printed-circuit board mounting = 1.0 mm maximum.

5. Functional diagram

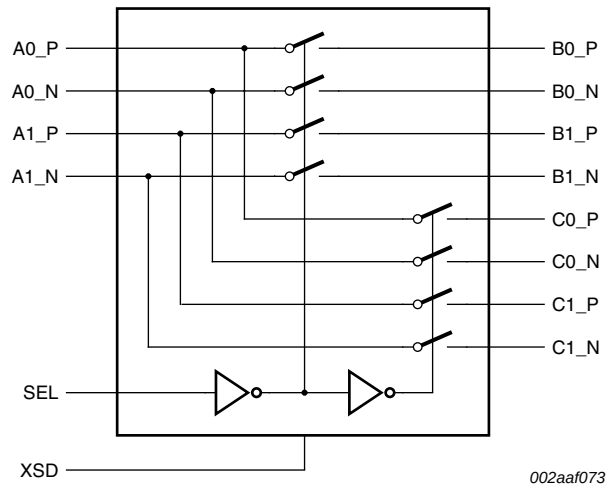


Fig 1. Functional diagram of CBTL02042A; CBTL02042B

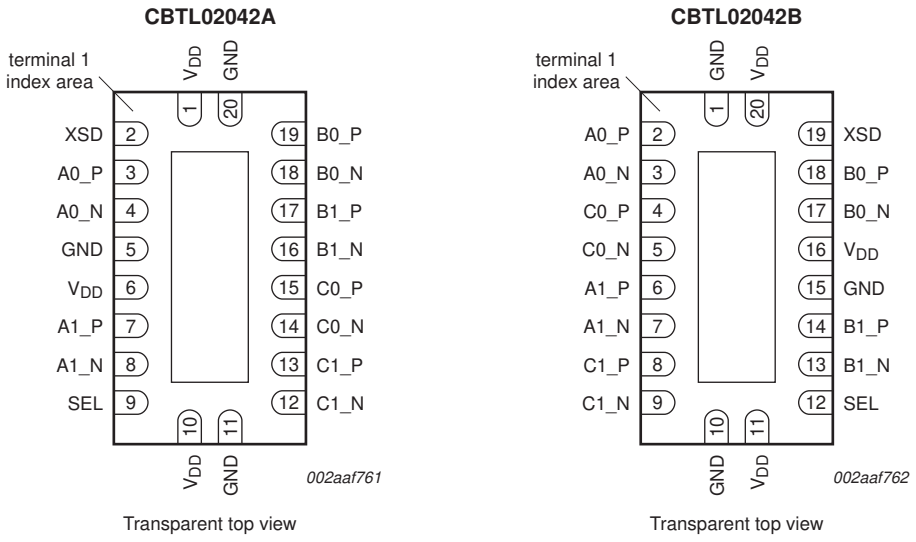
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6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning



a. CBTL02042A b. CBTL02042B

Fig 2. Pin configuration for DHVQFN20

6.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin		Type	Description
	CBTL02042A	CBTL02042B		
A0_P	3	2	I/O	channel 0, port A differential signal input/output
A0_N	4	3	I/O	
A1_P	7	6	I/O	channel 1, port A differential signal input/output
A1_N	8	7	I/O	
B0_P	19	18	I/O	channel 0, port B differential signal input/output
B0_N	18	17	I/O	
B1_P	17	14	I/O	channel 1, port B differential signal input/output
B1_N	16	13	I/O	
C0_P	15	4	I/O	channel 0, port C differential signal input/output
C0_N	14	5	I/O	
C1_P	13	8	I/O	channel 1, port C differential signal input/output
C1_N	12	9	I/O	
SEL	9	12	CMOS single-ended input	operation mode select SEL = LOW: A ↔ B SEL = HIGH: A ↔ C

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Table 2. Pin description *...continued*

Symbol	Pin		Type	Description
	CBTL02042A	CBTL02042B		
XSD	2	19	CMOS single-ended input	Shutdown pin; should be driven LOW or connected to V_{SS} for normal operation. When HIGH, all paths are switched off (non-conducting high-impedance state), and supply current consumption is minimized.
V_{DD}	1, 6, 10	11, 16, 20	power	positive supply voltage, 3.3 V (± 10 %)
GND[1]	5, 11, 20, center pad	1, 10, 15, center pad	power	supply ground

[1] DHVQFN20 package die supply ground is connected to both GND pins and exposed center pad. GND pins and the exposed center pad must be connected to supply ground for proper device operation. For enhanced thermal, electrical, and board level performance, the exposed pad needs to be soldered to the board using a corresponding thermal pad on the board and for proper heat conduction through the board, thermal vias need to be incorporated in the printed-circuit board in the thermal pad region.

7. Functional description

Refer to Figure 1 “Functional diagram of CBTL02042A; CBTL02042B”.

7.1 Function selection and shutdown function

The CBTL02042A/B provides a shutdown function to minimize power consumption when the application is not active, but power to the CBTL02042A/B is provided. The XSD pin (active HIGH) places all channels in high-impedance state (non-conducting) while reducing current consumption to near-zero. When XSD pin is LOW, the device operates normally.

Table 3. Function selection

X = Don’t care.

XSD	SEL	Function
HIGH	X	An, Bn and Cn pins are high-Z
LOW	LOW	An to Bn and vice versa
LOW	HIGH	An to Cn and vice versa

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8. Application design-in information

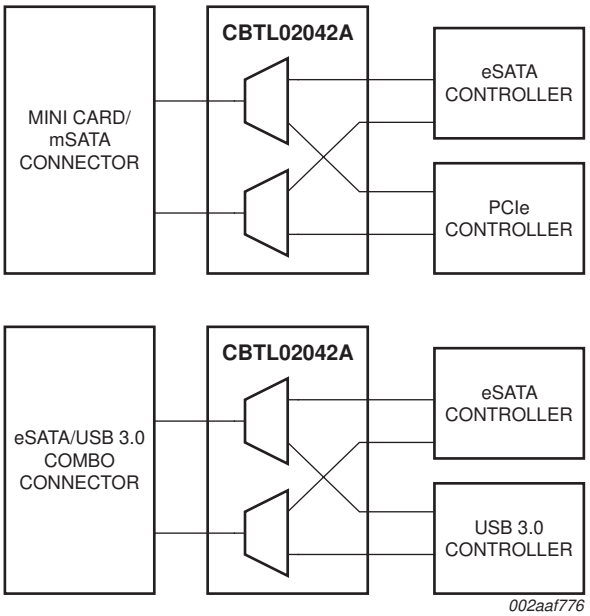


Fig 3. Applications using CBTL02042A

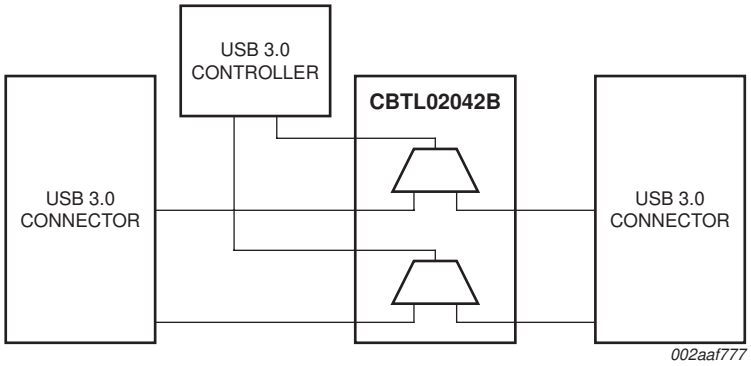


Fig 4. Application using CBTL02042B

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9. Limiting values

Table 4. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	supply voltage			−0.3	+4.6	V
T_{case}	case temperature			−40	+85	°C
V_{ESD}	electrostatic discharge voltage	HBM	[1]	-	8000	V
		CDM	[2]	-	1000	V

[1] Human Body Model: ANSI/EOS/ESD-S5.1-1994, standard for ESD sensitivity testing, Human Body Model - Component level; Electrostatic Discharge Association, Rome, NY, USA.

[2] Charged Device Model: ANSI/EOS/ESD-S5.3-1-1999, standard for ESD sensitivity testing, Charged Device Model - Component level; Electrostatic Discharge Association, Rome, NY, USA.

10. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	supply voltage		3.0	3.3	3.6	V
V_I	input voltage		-	-	V_{DD}	V
T_{amb}	ambient temperature	operating in free air	−40	-	+85	°C

11. Static characteristics

Table 6. Static characteristics

V_{DD} = 3.3 V ± 10 %; T_{amb} = −40 °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
I_{DD}	supply current	V_{DD} = max.; V_I = GND or V_{DD}; XSD = LOW	-	1.35	2.5	mA
I_{stb}	standby current	V_{DD} = max.; V_I = GND or V_{DD}; XSD = HIGH	-	-	1	µA
I_{IH}	HIGH-level input current	V_{DD} = max.; V_I = V_{DD}	-	-	±5[2]	µA
I_{IL}	LOW-level input current	V_{DD} = max.; V_I = GND	-	-	±5[2]	µA
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	SEL, XSD pins	$0.65V_{DD}$	-	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	SEL, XSD pins	-	-	$0.35V_{DD}$	V
V_I	input voltage	differential pins	-	-	2.4	V
		SEL, XSD pins	-	-	V_{DD}	V
V_{IC}	common-mode input voltage		0	-	2.0	V
V_{ID}	differential input voltage	peak-to-peak	-	-	1.6	V

[1] Typical values are at V_{DD} = 3.3 V, T_{amb} = 25 °C, and maximum loading.

[2] Input leakage current is ±50 µA if differential pairs are pulled to HIGH and LOW.

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12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 7. Dynamic characteristics

V_{DD} = 3.3 V ± 10 %; T_{amb} = −40 °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified.

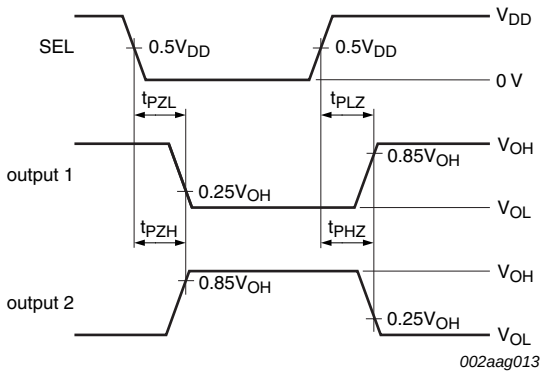
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
DDIL	differential insertion loss	channel is OFF				
		f = 100 MHz	-	−50	-	dB
		f = 2.5 GHz	-	−25	-	dB
		channel is ON				
		f = 100 MHz	-	−0.5	-	dB
		f = 2.5 GHz	-	−1.2	-	dB
DDNEXT	differential near-end crosstalk	adjacent channels are ON				
		f = 100 MHz	-	−50	-	dB
		f = 2.5 GHz	-	−30	-	dB
B_{-3dB}	−3 dB bandwidth		-	7.0	-	GHz
DDRL	differential return loss	f = 100 MHz	-	−25	-	dB
		f = 2.5 GHz	-	−20	-	dB
R_{on}	ON-state resistance	V_{DD} = 3.3 V; V_I = 2 V; I_I = 19 mA	-	6	-	Ω
t_{PD}	propagation delay	from Port A to Port B, or Port A to Port C, or vice versa	-	80	-	ps
Switching characteristics						
$t_{startup}$	start-up time	supply voltage valid or XSD going LOW to channel specified operating characteristics	-	-	10	ms
t_{PZH}	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay		-	-	300	ns
t_{PZL}	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay		-	-	70	ns
t_{PHZ}	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay		-	-	50	ns
t_{PLZ}	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay		-	-	50	ns
$t_{sk(dif)}$	differential skew time	intra-pair	-	5	-	ps
t_{sk}	skew time	inter-pair	-	-	35	ps

[1] Typical values are at V_{DD} = 3.3 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C, and maximum loading.

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Output 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is LOW except when disabled by the output control.

Output 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is HIGH except when disabled by the output control.

The outputs are measured one at a time with one transition per measurement.

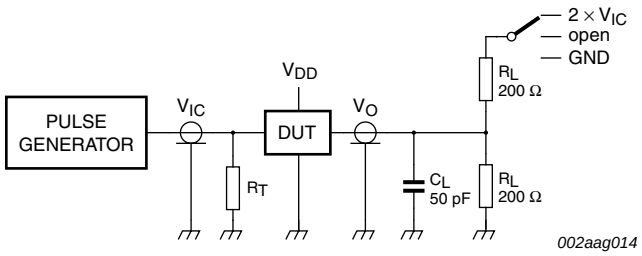
Fig 5. Voltage waveforms for enable and disable times

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13. Test information



C_L = load capacitance; includes jig and probe capacitance.

R_T = termination resistance; should be equal to Z_o of the pulse generator.

All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR ≤ 5 MHz; Z_o = 50 Ω; t_r ≤ 2.5 ns; t_f ≤ 2.5 ns.

Fig 6. Test circuitry for switching times

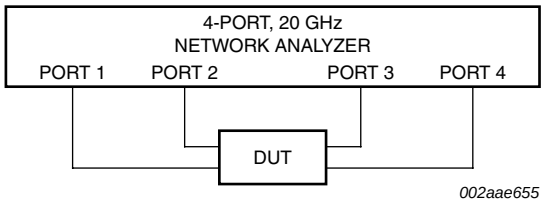


Fig 7. Test circuit

Table 8. Test data

Test	Load		Switch
	C_L	R_L	
t_{PLZ}, t_{PZL} (output on B side)	50 pF	200 Ω	2 × V_{IC}
t_{PHZ}, t_{PZH} (output on B side)	50 pF	200 Ω	GND
t_{PD}	-	200 Ω	open

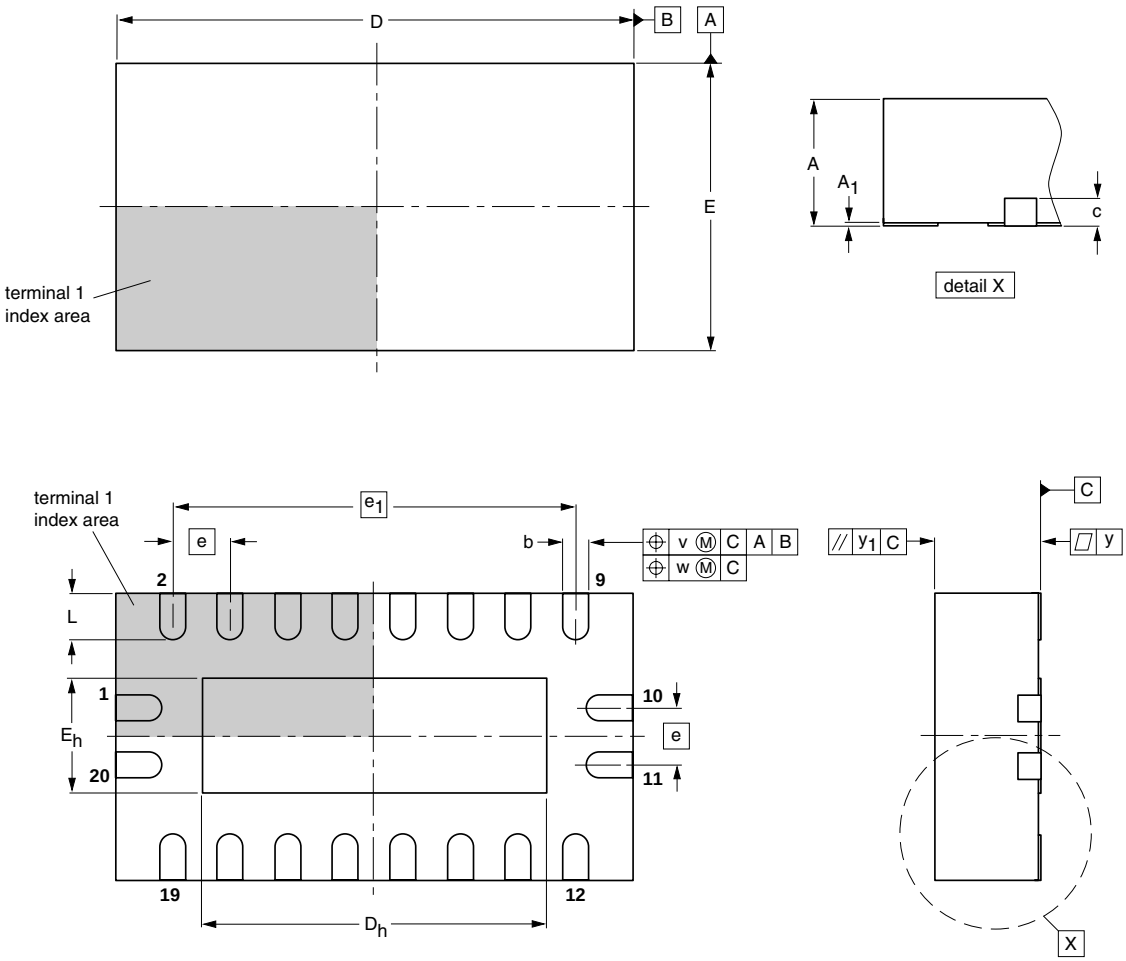
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14. Package outline

DHVQFN20: plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 20 terminals; body 2.5 x 4.5 x 0.85 mm **SOT764-1**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A(1) max.	A_1	b	c	D(1)	D_h	E(1)	E_h	e	e_1	L	v	w	y	y_1
mm	1	0.05 0.00	0.30 0.18	0.2	4.6 4.4	3.15 2.85	2.6 2.4	1.15 0.85	0.5	3.5	0.5 0.3	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.1

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.075 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT764-1	- - -	MO-241	- - -			~~02-10-17~~ 03-01-27

Fig 8. Package outline SOT764-1 (DHVQFN20)

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15. Soldering of SMD packages

This text provides a very brief insight into a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in Application Note *AN10365 "Surface mount reflow soldering description"*.

15.1 Introduction to soldering

Soldering is one of the most common methods through which packages are attached to Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), to form electrical circuits. The soldered joint provides both the mechanical and the electrical connection. There is no single soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and Surface Mount Devices (SMDs) are mixed on one printed wiring board; however, it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. Reflow soldering is ideal for the small pitches and high densities that come with increased miniaturization.

15.2 Wave and reflow soldering

Wave soldering is a joining technology in which the joints are made by solder coming from a standing wave of liquid solder. The wave soldering process is suitable for the following:

- Through-hole components
- Leaded or leadless SMDs, which are glued to the surface of the printed circuit board

Not all SMDs can be wave soldered. Packages with solder balls, and some leadless packages which have solder lands underneath the body, cannot be wave soldered. Also, leaded SMDs with leads having a pitch smaller than ~0.6 mm cannot be wave soldered, due to an increased probability of bridging.

The reflow soldering process involves applying solder paste to a board, followed by component placement and exposure to a temperature profile. Leaded packages, packages with solder balls, and leadless packages are all reflow solderable.

Key characteristics in both wave and reflow soldering are:

- Board specifications, including the board finish, solder masks and vias
- Package footprints, including solder thieves and orientation
- The moisture sensitivity level of the packages
- Package placement
- Inspection and repair
- Lead-free soldering versus SnPb soldering

15.3 Wave soldering

Key characteristics in wave soldering are:

- Process issues, such as application of adhesive and flux, clinching of leads, board transport, the solder wave parameters, and the time during which components are exposed to the wave
- Solder bath specifications, including temperature and impurities

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15.4 Reflow soldering

Key characteristics in reflow soldering are:

- Lead-free versus SnPb soldering; note that a lead-free reflow process usually leads to higher minimum peak temperatures (see Figure 9) than a SnPb process, thus reducing the process window
- Solder paste printing issues including smearing, release, and adjusting the process window for a mix of large and small components on one board
- Reflow temperature profile; this profile includes preheat, reflow (in which the board is heated to the peak temperature) and cooling down. It is imperative that the peak temperature is high enough for the solder to make reliable solder joints (a solder paste characteristic). In addition, the peak temperature must be low enough that the packages and/or boards are not damaged. The peak temperature of the package depends on package thickness and volume and is classified in accordance with Table 9 and 10

Table 9. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020C)

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)	
	Volume (mm^3)	
	< 350	≥ 350
< 2.5	235	220
≥ 2.5	220	220

Table 10. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020C)

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)		
	Volume (mm^3)		
	< 350	350 to 2000	> 2000
< 1.6	260	260	260
1.6 to 2.5	260	250	245
> 2.5	250	245	245

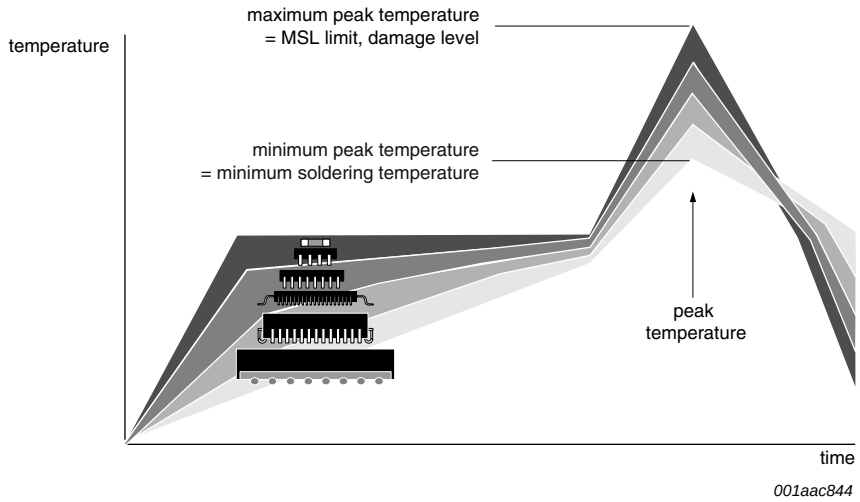
Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on the packing, must be respected at all times.

Studies have shown that small packages reach higher temperatures during reflow soldering, see Figure 9.

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MSL: Moisture Sensitivity Level

Fig 9. Temperature profiles for large and small components

For further information on temperature profiles, refer to Application Note *AN10365 "Surface mount reflow soldering description"*.

16. Abbreviations

Table 11. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged-Device Model
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
I/O	Input/Output
PCI	Peripheral Component Interconnect
PCIe	PCI express
PRR	Pulse Repetition Rate
SATA	Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
USB	Universal Serial Bus

17. Revision history

Table 12. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
CBTL02042A_CBTL02042B v.1	20110310	Product data sheet	-	-

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18.1 Data sheet status

Document status[1][2]	Product status[3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.nxp.com.

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